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THE

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

PRINTED DURING

THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

1864–'65.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

WASHINGTON:
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1865.

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MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

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FOR THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,

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38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 1.

A LIST

OF

REPORTS TO BE MADE TO CONGRESS,

DURING THE

SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS,

BY

PUBLIC OFFICERS.

PREPARED, IN OBEDIENCE TO A STANDING ORDER OF THE HOUSE, BY THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

DECEMBER 5, 1864.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1864.

EXTRACT FROM THE RULES AND ORDERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

"It shall be the duty of the Clerk to make, and cause to be printed and delivered to each member at the commencement of every session of Congress, a list of the reports which it is the duty of any officer or department of the government to make to Congress; referring to the act or resolution, and page of the volume of the Laws or Journal in which it may be contained, and placing under the name of each officer a list of reports required of him to be made, and the time when the report may be expected."

LIST OF REPORTS

To be made to Congress at the second session of the thirty-eighth Congress by public officers; prepared in obedience to a standing rule of the House of Representatives.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.			
	Annual.			
1792, April 2	A statement of the amount, with a description of the coins struck at the mint during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	249	In January.
1829, March 3	The affairs of the penitentiary in the District of Columbia.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	366	In January.
1846, Aug. 6	Transfers of appropriations for particular branch of naval service to other branches of said service.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	101	Before the adjournment, if transferred during the session; if transferred during the recess, the first week of the next session.
	Special.			
1854, Jan. 17	Information as to the accommodation of the several courts of the United States, the expenses incurred therefor, and what provision can be made for their greater accommodation; and also as to the difficulties in the use, by the officers of the United States, of the several State prisons.	House Journal.	230	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1854, Jan. 23	A report of all despatches written by A. Dudley Mann whilst employed in the diplomatic service of the United States.	Senate Journal.	120	No time specified.
1854, Aug. 4	Report, commercial and statistical, on sea fisheries of New England and British North American provinces, and their influence on trade.	Senate Journal.	673	No time specified.
1856, Aug. 7	A report relative to the establishment of a consulate at Loo Choo islands.	Senate Journal.	539	During the session.
1858, April 22	A report of such information as the departments of the government may afford concerning the nature, character, and extent of the State duties exacted from foreign vessels and merchandise navigating the Elbe by the kingdom of Hanover, and the grounds of such exactions, and the practicability of obtaining for American shipping an exemption therefrom.	Senate Journal	371	No time specified.
1858, Jan. 6	A report of the correspondence between the Department of State and our minister near the government of Brazil in relation to the opening of the Amazon river, and the contracting of a reciprocity or other treaty.	House Journal.	141	No time specified.
1858, Jan. 6	A report of all correspondence upon the subject of our relations with Spain not heretofore made public.	House Journal.	141	No time specified.

1858, Jan.	18	A report of all correspondence (not yet published) between the government of the United States and the government of France (including that of our minister at the court of France) upon the subject of the abolition of privateering, and the exemption of private property from capture upon the high seas.	House Journal.	195	No time specified.
1858, Feb.	9	Information relative to negotiations with foreign governments since 1850 for the right of free worship and honorable burial to American citizens resident in or travelling through their dominions, and what governments have rejected these propositions, and the reasons assigned therefor.	House Journal.	362	No time specified.
1858, May	19	Report relative to the condition of the work across the isthmus of Tehuantepec which has been prosecuted under the Sloo grant, and all the instructions heretofore given by the Executive to the minister of the United States in Mexico affecting the operations of the said Sloo, and whether the said grant has passed into the hands of other parties under the advice of the Executive; if so, who said party is, and upon what terms said party has acquired the claim. And also whether any mail contract has been granted to the said persons by this government, or any department thereof; and if so, upon what security or authority.	House Journal.	849	No time specified.
1859, Jan.	7	Report of the correspondence between her Britannic Majesty's government and the minister of the United States in London touching the abuses of the American flag in the prosecution of the African slave trade on the coast of Africa, and especially touching the cruise of the Wanderer on that coast.	Senate Journal.	115	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1859, Jan. 11	Report of the correspondence, instructions, and other information in relation to outrages committed on citizens of the United States on the isthmus of Panama, State of New Granada.	Senate Journal.	126	No time specified.
1859, Jan. 24	Report made to the President of the United States by Thomas Rainey, the special diplomatic agent of the United States to the coast of Africa, relative to the Africans captured from the slave brig Echo and sent to Liberia in the United States steam frigate Niagara.	Senate Journal.	179	No time specified.
1859, Feb. 8	Report of the instructions from the Department of State to William Carey Jones, as special agent of the United States, which are alluded to in executive document of the House of Representatives, No. 2, of the 35th Congress, 2d session, page 58, being a part of a despatch from the Secretary of State to the minister of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, dated July 25, 1858; also such correspondence, or any part thereof, that Mr. Jones may have had in said capacity with the Department of State, as the publication will be, in the opinion of the President, not inconsistent with the public interest; also any correspondence or any facts that may be in the knowledge of the executive departments of the government on which could have been based the following "declaration" of Juan R. Mora and Thomas	Senate Journal.	281	No time specified.

		Martinez, under the name of "the supreme chiefs of the two republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica," dated at Rivas, May 1, 1858, impeaching official agents of the United States, viz: "That hitherto all the official agents of the United States at Nicaragua have been the accomplices and auxiliaries of the invaders, acting as masters, and audaciously hoisting the flag of the United States in all parts where, as at San Juan del Sur, the flag of Nicaragua only ought to float, and openly menaced Central America with an inevitable annexation." Also, whether any apology or explanation that has been given to this government, on the part of said "supreme chiefs," includes a withdrawal of the impeachment so made against "official agents of the United States;" and also that, as far as may be consistent with the public interest, any apology or explanation that the authorities of Costa Rica and Nicaragua may have made with reference to said declaration.			
1860, March	5	A report of all the correspondence relating to the propositions on maritime law and neutral rights by the congress of Paris, April 16, 1856.	Senate Journal.	216	No time specified.
1860, June	12	Report of such despatches as were received at the Department of State from the legation of the United States in London, bearing date of March, 1856; and also of the despatch of Mr. Marcy to Mr. Dallas, of the date of April 7, 1856, relative to certain propositions for the settlement of the question between the United States and Great Britain in respect to the colony of the Bay Islands.	Senate Journal.	621	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1860, July 19	Report of such portions of the despatches of the minister of United States at Turin as relates to the occurrence of the recent public events in Italy.	Senate Journal.	726	No time specified.
1860, Feb. 16	Report of the correspondence between this government and the republic of Chili with reference to the withdrawal of the exequatur of William Trevitt, consul at Valparaiso.	House Journal.	304	No time specified.
1860, June 23	Report of all papers and correspondence in the Department of State relating to the case of Michael Zeiter, a native of France and naturalized citizen of the United States, and citizen of Ohio, who has been forced to perform military service in the French army.	House Journal.	1208	No time specified.
1861, Feb. 9	A report of the correspondence between the United States and Peru since 1853 on the subject of the free navigation of the Amazon river and its tributaries.	House Journal.	290	No time specified.
1861, Feb. 12	A copy of the letter of John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, dated November 3, 1860, relating to the claim of William H. DeGroot.	House Journal.	307	No time specified.
1861, August 3	A report of all correspondence between James E. Harvey and any of the heads of departments, relating to charges against said Harvey, growing out of tele-	House Journal.	236	Next session.

		graphic despatches to and from said Harvey seized by the government.			
1862, July	17	A report of the trade and commerce of the great lakes.	House Journal.	1123	Next session of Congress.
1862, Jan.	2	A report of all correspondence on the files of the Department of State since the congress of Paris, in 1856, and not heretofore furnished, relating to neutral and belligerent rights on the ocean.	Senate Journal.	77	No time specified.
1862, April	22	A report of all orders, despatches, and communications made by the War Department, or by the major general commanding the armies of the United States, to Brigadier General Thomas W. Sherman, while in command of the military expedition to the South Atlantic coast, and all communications made by General Sherman during the same period to the War Department and to the commanding general.	Senate Journal.	414	No time specified
1862, June	27	A report of the honorable Joseph Holt and the honorable Robert Dale Owen, commissioners to investigate ordnance and gun contracts, and that he transmit to the Senate all the evidence taken by said commissioners touching the contracts investigated by them.	Senate Journal.	718	No time specified.
1862, July	5	A report of the amounts due the State of Kansas in the several departments, with a view of applying the same upon the taxes due from said State to the general government.	Senate Journal.	759	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1862, July 10	A report of orders of the Executive to Major General George B. McClellan, relative to the advance of the army of the Potomac upon Richmond, and all correspondence between the said General George B. McClellan and the Executive, including that with the War Department, from the date of the President's General Order, No. 1, January 27, 1862, to the 1st day of July, 1862; likewise the numerical force of the army of the Potomac, as shown by the morning rolls on the 1st days of November and December, 1861, and January, February, March, and July, 1862; the number of troops which General McClellan took to Fortress Monroe, the number at Fortress Monroe, and the number of re-enforcements supplied him up to and including the 25th day of June, 1862; and that at the date of the departure of General McClellan for the peninsula, how many troops were under command of General Frémont in Western Virginia, under General Banks in the valley of Virginia; what number was in front of Washington, or between it and the Rappahannock, and within the intrenchments of Washington, and in and around Washington, and what number of effective troops were actually in service under General McClellan in his engagements on the peninsula and before Richmond.	Senate Journal.	792	No time specified.
1862, Dec. 5	A report of the number and names of the citizens of Kentucky who have been and who are now confined in the	Senate Journal.	31	No time specified.

		military prisons and camps of the United States, outside of the limits of said State; what are the charges against them, by whom made, and by whose order the arrests were made.			
1862, Dec.	16	A report of any unpublished official correspondence touching the culture of cotton in Asia Minor and Egypt.	Senate Journal.	51	No time specified.
1863, Jan.	12	A report of the measures which have been adopted to enforce the provisions of "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, 1862, *which relate to the seizure and confiscation of the property of rebels;* also, whether any additional legislation is necessary to facilitate the enforcement of said law.	Senate Journal.	96	No time specified.
1863, Jan.	31	A report of the orders issued by the Secretaries of War and of the Treasury in regard to a general prohibition to export arms and munitions of war from the United States, and especially to the Mexican republic, and any orders in regard to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army invading Mexico.	Senate Journal.	178	No time specified.
1863, Feb.	5	A report of the number of volunteers and drafted men actually raised and mustered into the service of the United States by the several States of the Union, and the times when their terms of service may have expired, or will hereafter expire.	Senate Journal.	200	No time specified.
1683, Feb.	19	A report of a copy of the letter of Lieutenant General Scott to the Secretary of War of the 4th of October, 1861.	Senate Journal.	283	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1864, Feb. 26	A report of copies of any protests he may have from governors of States in the department of Missouri against the removal of Major General Schofield from the command of that department, if, in his opinion, they can be furnished without injury to the public service.	Senate Journal.	192	No time specified.
1864, March 14	A report of the rules and regulations, and on what terms, prisoners of war are being exchanged between the United States and the rebels.	Senate Journal.	241	No time specified.
1864, March 25	The report of the Commissioner of Emigration for 1863, with his account of the existing contracts and other necessary information on the question of emigration.	Senate Journal.	277	No time specified.
1864, April 1	A report of the names of all persons who have been sentenced by courts-martial for frauds or peculations against the government, and pardoned by him since the 1st of December, 1863, together with the sentences from which his pardon relieved them; and also the names of all persons likewise sentenced by courts-martial for military offences other than fraud or peculation and similarly pardoned.	Senate Journal.	293	No time specified.
1864, May 16	A report of any correspondence received from the United States consuls at Panama and Aspinwall, New Grenada, in relation to abuse and maltreatment of passengers, seamen, firemen, &c., on board steamships plying between New York and Aspinwall.	Senate Journal.	436	No time specified.

1864, June	11	A report to the Senate of copies of all correspondence, orders, and documents, on file in the departments, in relation to the organization by the loyal people of Arkansas of the free State government of that State.	Senate Journal.	544	No time specified.
1864, June	22	Requested to communicate to the Senate any orders issued by the Secretaries of War and the Treasury in regard to a general prohibition to export arms and munitions of war from the United States, and especially to the Mexican republic, and any orders in regard to the exportation of articles contraband of war for the use of the French army invading Mexico.	Senate Journal.	610	No time specified.
1864, June	22	The report of the Commissioner of Emigration, as requested by the resolution passed on the 25th day of March last.	Senate Journal.	611	No time specified.
1863, Dec.	15	The report of Major General Blunt (filed by Gilpatrick) on the matter of peculations from the government in subsistence, clothing, and transporting the refugee Indians	House Journal.	58	No time specified.
1863, Dec.	21	A report of all the official information and correspondence which he may have received respecting the extension of the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad, and as a war measure, as well as any order he may have made respecting the same, and the causes of revoking said order.	House Journal.	88	No time specified.
1864, Jan.	29	A report stating whether brevet rank has been conferred upon any of the officers of the volunteer forces of the United States, in pursuance of the act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, and if so, upon whom; and if not, the reasons why it has not been done.	House Journal.	203	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1864, March 2	A report of all the diplomatic correspondence on the present state of Mexico, since that published by the 37th Congress; also all the despatches of the honorable E. A. Turpin, minister to Venezuela, relating to the change in that republic from a constitutional form of government to the government of General Paez; also all the correspondence between the Secretary and Henry T. Blow and E. D. Culver, the one late and the other present United States minister to Venezuela.	House Journal.	333	No time specified.
1864, June 7	A report of the defence of Major General S. R. Curtis against the report made by the McDowell investigating commission, including in such communication all papers and evidence submitted on behalf of General Curtis in said defence.	House Journal.	761	No time specified.
	BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE.			
	Annual.			
1798, July 6 1799, March 2	Abstracts of the returns made by collectors of the registered seamen of the United States.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	696 729	Early in January.
1819, March 2	A list of passengers arriving in the United States from foreign countries during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	489	Early in February.
1842, Aug. 26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the con-	Statutes at Large,	527	Commencement of

		tingent fund of the State Department, showing to whom payments were made, and for what, &c.	volume 5.		the session.
1842, Aug.	26	Statements of all moneys expended by disbursing officers, acting under the orders of the State Department, during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	In January.
1818, April 1842, Aug.	20 26	The names of the clerks and all other persons employed in the Department of State, or any of its offices, during the year 1864, or any part thereof, with the time each was actually employed, and the sum paid each, and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	447 525	In January.
1856, Aug.	18	A report of all the fees collected and accounted for by consuls, vice-consuls, commercial agents, and vice-commercial agents.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	58	During the session.
1856, Aug.	18	A report of the commercial information communicated by the diplomatic and consular officers severally.	Statutes at Large, volume 11.	60	During the session.
		Special.			
1858, April	20	A report of such correspondence as may have taken place between the authorities of this government and that of the government of Chili, in regard to the detention of the American vessels Good Return and Franklin, at the port of Talcahuano, in the year 1832.	House Journal.	653	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1863, Jan. 20	A report of any information tending to show that American vessels having cleared from any foreign port for Africa, ostensibly for mercantile purposes, have engaged in the slave trade or coolie trade; and to communicate such suggestions for any necessary legislation to prevent such practices as he shall judge proper.	House Journal.	210	No time specified.
	BY THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.			
	Annual.			
1789, Sept. 2 1800, May 10	A report upon the state of the finances, embracing a general view of the revenue and expenditures of the United States for the years 1864 and 1865.	Statutes at Large, volume 1. Statutes at Large, volume 2.	65 79	Early in December.
1789, Sept. 2 1800, May 10 1842, Aug. 26	An estimate of the appropriations necessary to be made for the service of the year ending June 30, 1866, with a statement of the appropriations, heretofore made, applicable to the service of this year; and a statement of the appropriations of former years, with an estimate of those sums which will not be required to defray expenses incurred in a former year; in which are to be specified the sources from which the estimates are derived, and the calculations upon which they are founded, discriminating between such as are conjectural and such as are not conjectural, with the authority for the estimate.	Statutes at Large, volume 1. Statutes at Large, volume 2. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	65 79 537	Commencement of the session.

1791, Dec.	30	An account of the receipts and expenditures of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864.	House Journal.	68	Early in December.
1792, April	2	An account of the receipts and expenditures at the mint, with an account of its transactions during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	249	In February.
1806, April	10	Statement of the result of the assays made at the mint in 1864, of certain foreign gold and silver coins.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	374	Early in January.
1834, June	25		Statutes at Large, volume 4.	681	
1834, June	28		Do.		
1843, March	3		Statutes at Large, volume 5.	607	
1808, April	21	Statement of contracts and purchases made by collectors for the revenue service of 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	485	Early in January and are generally included in one report
1808, April	21	Statement of contracts made by direction of the Treasury Department in 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	485	
		Statement of the amount of the expenditures for the relief of sick and disabled seamen in 1864.			
1809, March	3	Statement of the payments made at the treasury in 1864 for the discharge of miscellaneous claims not otherwise provided for.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	536	No time specified.
1810, May	1	Statement of disbursements from the treasury in 1864 for expenses of intercourse with the Barbary powers.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	609	In February.
1817, March	3	Statement of the affairs and condition of the several banks in the District of Columbia on the 31st of December, 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	387	In January.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1820, Feb. 10 1830, May 26 1842, Aug. 26	Statement showing the commerce and navigation of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. House Journal. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	541 608 537	First Monday in December.
1831, May 2 1833, July 14	Names of applicants for the benefit of the act for the relief of certain insolvent debtors; the amount due; the names of those who may have been released, with the terms of compromise.	Statutes at Large, volume 4. Statutes at Large, volume 4.	469 595	During the session.
1832, July 10	Statements of the capital, circulation, discounts, specie, deposits and condition of the State banks.	House Journal.	1110 1117	During the session.
1836, April 20	An account of the fund arising from the sale of lands under certain treaties with the Chickasaw Indians.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	10	During the session.
1842, Aug. 26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditures of the contingent fund of the several offices of the Treasury Department, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of the session.
1842, Aug. 26	Statement of all moneys expended by disbursing officers acting under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 5	527	In January.

1818, April 20 1842, Aug. 26	The names of all clerks and other persons who have been employed in the Treasury Department during the year 1864, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each; also, whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	447 525	In January.
1844, June 17	Reasons for any changes that may have been made in the depositories of the treasury during the recess of Congress.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	696	Next session.
1846, Aug. 6	Regulations to give full effect to and secure a just accountability under the warehousing system.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	55	Next session after any such regulations are made.
1846, Aug. 7	Cases of neglect, evasion, or violation of the 18th and 19th sections of the independent treasury act.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	64	Commencement of the session.
1846, Aug. 10	Statement of stolen uncancelled treasury notes paid.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	107	With annual report of Secretary of the Treasury.
1847, Jan. 28	Amount of treasury notes issued under act of January 28, 1847; amount redeemed, purchased, reissued, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	122	Commencement of the session.
1849, Mar. 3	A statement of the amount of money expended at each custom-house in the United States, and the number of persons employed, and the occupation and salary of each person.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	399	During the session.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1853, Mar. 3	A report of the number and names of the persons employed during the last preceding fiscal year upon the Coast Survey and business connected therewith; the amount of compensation of every kind paid them, for what purpose, and the length of time employed; and to report a full statement of all other expenditures made under the direction of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey; also a general chart of the whole coasts of the United States, &c.	Statutes at Large.	209	In December.
1863, March 3	A report of the number of proceedings and suits commenced, pending, and determined, for frauds upon the revenue, and a statement of all moneys received by the Solicitor of the Treasury and each district attorney.	Statutes at Large, volume 12.	741	During the session.
	Special.			
1856, March 24	A report relative to the building for a custom-house, court-rooms, and post office at Milwaukie, Wisconsin.	Senate Journal.	199	During the session.
1856, May 16	A report relative to experiments on the coinage of the United States, according to the suggestions of Dr. James T. Barclay, together with the results thereof.	Senate Journal.	336	During the session.
1858, Feb. 1	A report of the annual expense of erecting light-houses and supporting the light-house system since the creation	Senate Journal.	147	No time specified.

		of the Light-house Board, and also the expense for the same number of years preceding the establishment of the said board.			
1858, May	22	A report of specific estimates for "retrenchment and reform" in the expenditures for the several branches of the public service, "to remedy the evils of the excess of expenditures over the means of the government," as mentioned in the report of May 19, 1858; and what efforts have been made, and by whom, since the 4th of March, 1857, to restrain the government to an economical expenditure of the public money, and what have been the results of those efforts.	Senate Journal.	503	No time specified.
1858, June	12	A report of all the collection districts for the collection of duties on imports, showing, in each district, the amount of revenue annually collected; the name of every person employed, directly or indirectly, connected with the collection of the revenue, either as officer or agent, and the amount of compensation paid to each, and the law under which each officer or agent was appointed; the amount expended for salaries of officers and employés annually; the amount expended for custom-houses or rents of offices and warehouses; also, what custom-houses or ports of entry or delivery can be dispensed with, with a proper regard to economy and the security of the collection of the revenue, and consistently with commercial interests, or what modifications of the laws are necessary for the public interests in relation to the collection of customs, and what number of officers can be dispensed with in each of the collection districts.	Senate Journal.	697	Next session specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1860, Feb. 16	Report of the action, if any, taken under the 3d and 4th sections of the act of March 3, 1859, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860," relating to the construction of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, and what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to carry out the purposes of said sections.	Senate Journal.	167	No time specified.
1861, July 18	A report of such facts concerning the revenue marine of the United States as will enable them to take such action as may be expedient concerning the remodelling of the same.	House Journal.	104	Next session.
1861, July 22	A report of the amount of money paid to France for the purchase of Louisiana; the amount paid to Spain for the purchase of Florida; the amount, so far as it can be readily ascertained, expended in the late war with Mexico; the amount expended in the wars with the Indians in Florida; the amount expended in removing the Indians from their homes in the several States in which there is now rebellion against the government to a Territory west of the Mississippi; the amount expended in surveying the public lands situated in the same States, in deepening harbors, in removing obstructions in rivers and other water-courses, in building fortifications, light-houses, buoys, beacons, dock-yards, court-houses, custom-houses, and post offices, in the same States; the amount expended	House Journal.	127	No time specified.

		therein for the establishment of mints, navy yards, arsenals, and armories; the number of acres of land still held by the United States within the boundaries of the same States, and the number of acres of land heretofore granted by the United States to any one of those States or to any corporation therein, for education, public improvements, or for other purposes; and the amount of money expended by the United States in extinguishing Indian titles to lands situated in said States; and the number of acres of such lands to which the State of Georgia became entitled under the contract between that State and the United States.			
1862, March	3	A report of the amounts of the subscriptions to the national loan authorized by the act of July 17, 1861, the amounts collected on such subscriptions, and the purposes to which the amounts so collected have been appropriated.	House Journal	382	No time specified.
1862, June	2	A report relative to the expediency or necessity for the establishment of a branch of the mint of the United States in the Territory of Nevada, and whether or not such measure would advance the public interests and public convenience.	House Journal.	783	No time specified.
1862, June	5	A report of the amount of money paid into the treasury of the United States as the proceeds of the sales of vessels and cargoes which have been captured by the navy of the United States on the high seas since the commencement of the present war; from whence and when received, with the particulars thereof, and whether	House Journal.	808	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	any part of such moneys has been paid to the officers and seamen of the vessels by which the captures were made; and if not, that he state the purposes of his department with reference to making such payments to such officers and seamen under any claim based upon the laws of the United States in reference to captures on the high seas.			
1862, Jan. 28	A report of the further legislation necessary to enable the executive department to take charge of the cotton and other lands in South Carolina and elsewhere on our southern coast, now in possession of the troops of the United States, and to place the same under cultivation; and also whether any further legislation is necessary to provide suitably for the blacks in those localities now under the protection of our government, and to furnish them with proper employment.	Senate Journal.	147	No time specified.
1862, Feb. 28	A report made by Edward L. Pierce, agent to Port Royal, and such other information as may be in the possession of the Treasury Department relating to the condition and wants of the people of color in the district of South Carolina held by the military forces of the United States, and also what measures have been taken for the occupation of the lands which have come into the possession of the military forces in that State.	Senate Journal.	252	No time specified.

1864, Jan.	8	A report of the amount of moneys paid out of the treasury of the United States to Victor Smith or other parties, in liquidation of donation or pre-emption claims, building or rent of custom-house, or other expenses connected therewith, at Fort Angelos, Washington Territory.	House Journal.	240	No time specified.
		BY THE FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY.			
		Annual.			
1799, March	2	Statement showing the official emoluments and expenditures of the officers employed in the collecting of the customs for the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	708	Early in February.
		NOTE.—This report is usually made to Congress by the *Secretary* of the Treasury. The law requires it to be made by the *Comptroller*.			
1809, March	3	Statement of the accounts in the several departments which have remained more than three years unsettled, or on which balances have been due more than three years.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	536	Early in December.
1817, March 1843, Jan.	3 28	A list of such officers as have not settled their accounts within the year, for moneys advanced one year prior to September 30, 1864, with the proceedings in each case.	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	364	Early in December.
1843, Jan.	28	A similar list required by resolution of the House of Representatives to be made annually.	House Journal.	274	Early in December.
		BY THE TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES.			
		Annual.			
1789, Sept.	2	Statements of his accounts, with an account of the state of the treasury.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	66	Early in December.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1836, July 2	Statements of receipts and disbursements of the post office establishment.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	81	During the session.
	BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.			
	Annual.			
1794, April 2	An account of the expenses of the national armories, together with an account of the arms made and repaired therein during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	352	Early in February.
1803, March 2	A return of the militia of the United States, with their arms, accoutrements, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	207	Early in February.
1808, April 21	A statement of contracts made by the various branches of the War Department on behalf of the United States during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	485	Early in January.
1809, March 3	A statement of the expenditures of the moneys appropriated for the contingent expenses of the military establishment for the year 1864, (not contingencies of the War Department.)	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	535	Early in January.
1820, May 1	A statement showing the appropriations for the military service for the year 1864, with the expenditure under each specific head, and the balance of the several appropria-	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	567	Early in February.

		tions unexpended at the end of the year, with an estimate of the probable demands which may remain on each of such balances.			
1830, Feb. 1 1842, Aug. 3 1843, Feb. 16		The Army Register (printed) for 1864, to which shall be annexed an accurate schedule of the pay and emoluments, with the commutation value thereof, to which the officers of each grade are entitled, and opposite the name of each officer his annual pay, his allowance for rations, servants, and forage, and all other allowances.	House Journal. House Journal. House Journal.	227 1453 384	In February.
1842, Aug.	26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent funds of the several offices of the War Department for the year 1864, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of the session.
1842, Aug.	26	Statement of all moneys expended by disbursing officers of the War Department during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	In January.
1818, April 20 1841, Aug. 26		The names of clerks and all other persons employed in the War Department during the year 1864, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each, and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	477 525	In January.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	Special.			
1861, July 8	A report of the plans and estimates to be prepared by the engineer department for completing the defensive works on the south side of the Potomac, near the city; and also to report upon the expediency of constructing similar works of defence on the northern side of this city, (with estimates for the same,) so as to reduce to a minimum the number of troops required for the protection and defence of the capital.	House Journal.	51	No time specified.
1862, Jan. 13	A report relative to the authority, and by whom, the army supplies and other property held for the military purposes of the United States in the Territory of Utah, and especially at Camp Crittenden and Fort Bridger, were sold, with a statement of the property, its cost and value to the United States, and the amount realized from the sale thereof; and if the sale was made by his authority, that he furnish a copy of the order, and inform the House what notice was given of the sale; and if any of the military supplies in said Territory were destroyed, that he inform the House of the character of such supplies, the value thereof, and the reason of the destruction.	House Journal.	166	No time specified.
1862, Jan. 13	A report relative to the military force of fourteen hundred volunteers recently organized in the Territory of Colo-	House Journal.	167	No time specified.

		rado, by what authority organized, for what purpose, and what disposition has been made of said force, and at what time organized and equipped, and in what manner; and what amount of demands have been credited against the United States on account of said military force, so far as the War Department has been informed, and to what extent such demands have been liquidated by drafts on the treasury; what arms have been purchased by the governor of said Territory, at what cost, and by what authority; and whether it is the intention of the War Department to recognize and liquidate the debts created in said military operations, including the purchase of arms.			
1862, Jan.	15	A report of what arrangements can be made, and the terms of the same, with the railroad corporations on the line between Washington and New York, by the way of Baltimore and Philadelphia, for the construction of a side track between Bristol and Chester, in Pennsylvania, through west Philadelphia; and also for the construction of a side track from Back river to the Relay House, in Maryland, through west Baltimore; and also for the construction of another track between the Relay House and Washington, so as to form and open a speedy and direct communication between the said cities of New York and Washington.	House Journal.	181	No time specified.
1862, Feb.	10	A report of the correspondence that may be on the files of the War Department tending to show preparation by any State for the armed and treasonable rebellion against the Union.	House Journal.	290	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1862, March 14	A report of the number of officers and men in the army of the Potomac who have died since the 4th of March, 1861; what number have died in battle and from wounds, and what number from disease; also, how many officers and men have been discharged from the army since the 4th of March, 1861, giving a classified statement of the grounds of discharge..	House Journal.	447	No time specified.
1862, March 24	A report of the correspondence with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, that between the War Department and the other railroads between Baltimore and New York, concerning increasing railroad facilities between the city of New York and Washington.	House Journal.	475	No time specified.
1862, April 28	A report relative to the prisoners taken on the sloop Velma, and whether released by the United States commissioner at Baltimore with the knowledge and consent of the military authorities of the department of Maryland; also, by what authority Colonel Gunter, of Virginia, who refused to take the oath of allegiance, was released on a conditional parole, which bound him only not to take up arms against the government while the Eastern Shore counties of Virginia remained under United States authority; also, by what authority the said Gunter was allowed to visit the camp of the 6th Maryland regiment of Lafayette square, Baltimore, to search for runaway negroes.	House Journal.	617	No time specified.

1861, Dec.	5	A report of any general orders in the military department of Missouri relating to fugitive slaves.	Senate Journal.	27	No time specified.
1861, Dec.	17	A report of the authority conferred upon the provisional governor or other authorities of Missouri to enrol, organize, arm, equip, support, and pay the volunteer militia of that State; when and by whom was such authority conferred; how many militia were thus authorized to be raised; how to be organized and officered; when, where, and how to be employed, and in what manner to be paid.	Senate Journal.	57	No time specified.
1862, Jan.	2	A report of the number of cavalry regiments authorized, the number mustered into the service, where stationed, the condition of their equipment, and whether the public service would be promoted by converting the cavalry regiments authorized but not mustered into the service into infantry regiments.	Senate Journal.	77	No time specified.
1862, Feb.	25	A report of whether any contract has been made, or any steps have been taken looking to a contract, for the construction of any railroad by or under the authority of the War Department; and if so, what is the nature and character of said contract, with whom made, and under what authority or law was it made.	Senate Journal.	237	No time specified.
1862, April	1	A report of the correspondence of General Wool with the War Department, relative to the movement of the army, or a part thereof, since he has been in command of Fort Monroe..	Senate Journal.	354	No time specified.
1862, April	28	A report of the present condition of Harper's Ferry armory, Jefferson county, Virginia; what damage has been done thereto during the existing rebellion, by whom so done,	Senate Journal.	430	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	and by what authority; the value of the United States property there in its present condition; the amount of money necessary to repair said damage; and whether it is expedient to repair and restore the said armory, to be employed as heretofore.			
1862, April 28,	A report of Henry E. Maynadier, captain of the 10th infantry, of his operations in conducting an escort for emigrants to the Pacific coast in the year 1861, from Omaha City to Fort Walla-Walla.	Senate Journal.	430	No time specified.
1862, May 19	A report of the names of the several persons appointed additional aides-de-camp under the act of Congress approved August 5, 1861; the date of their appointments; where now employed; to the staff of what general officer attached, and upon the recommendation of what general officer appointed.	Senate Journal.	504	No time specified.
1862, June 23	A report of any information the Secretary of War may have in regard to the exchange of prisoners, or of negotiations therefor.	Senate Journal.	694	No time specified.
1862, July 5	The reports of General Canby of the military operations in New Mexico, and particularly his report of the first of March last of the battle of Valverde.	Senate Journal.	757	No time specified.

1862, July	15	A report of the reasons for the arrest of Lieutenant Colonel D. R. Anthony, of the 7th Kansas regiment.	Senate Journal.	841	No time specified.
1862, Dec.	5	A report of all correspondence, telegrams, letters, and reports concerning the military operations of the army of the Potomac since its withdrawal from Harrison's Landing, and all correspondence, letters, telegrams, and reports relating to the surrender of Harper's Ferry, and the testimony taken before the court of inquiry upon such surrender.	Senate Journal.	28	No time specified.
1863, Jan.	5	A report of the number of officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates who have deserted from the army of the United States since the 1st day of July, 1861, and what steps have been taken to punish those guilty of the crime of desertion.	Senate Journal.	78	No time specified.
1863, Dec.	23	A report whether persons held to service or labor by the laws of Delaware, Maryland, West Virginia, Kentucky, and Missouri, have been enrolled according to the provisions of the "Act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1863; and if not, the cause why such enrolment has not been made.	Senate Journal.	47	No time specified.
1864, Jan.	5	A report relative to the case of Solomon Kohnstamm, of New York, charged with obtaining money upon false and fraudulent claims for collecting, drilling, organizing, and subsisting volunteers.	Senate Journal.	50	No time specified.
1864, Feb.	24	A report of the reasons that have heretofore prevented the arming the militia of the State of Kansas.	Senate Journal.	183	No time specified.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1864, April 8	A report of any information in his possession touching the recent arrest of Captain C. B. Ferguson, quartermaster United States army, and Captain William Stoddard, assistant quartermaster of volunteers, lately in charge of the military depot at Alexandria, Virginia.	Senate Journal.	309	No time specified.
1864, June 13	A report whether the granting of the right of way for the Chicago and Rock Island railroad across the island of Rock Island, in the Mississippi river, provided the track of said road should be laid in such manner and upon such line as the Secretary of War should direct, would injuriously affect the use of said island for the purposes contemplated in an act passed at the present session of Congress, entitled "An act in addition to an act for the establishment of certain arsenals."	Senate Journal.	551	No time specified.
1864, Feb. 29	A report of the proceedings of the court of inquiry convened under special order No. 346 of the War Department on the 7th of August, 1863, to inquire into the facts and circumstances relative to the evacuation of Winchester by the command of Major General Milroy, together with all the testimony taken before said court, its rulings on points of evidence, the notes of testimony offered and rejected, the summary of the case by the judge advocate general, and the decision of the President thereon.	House Journal.	314	No time specified.

1864, March	8	A report of the causes for the delay in the payment of the expenses of the draft of the militia in the States of Pennsylvania and New York in October, 1862, and to state whether any legislation is required to facilitate and secure the prompt settlement of said expenses.	House Journal.	359	No time specified.
1864, March	28	A report in reference to the claims of States for the payment for services rendered by State troops to the general government at any time during the present war, stating the character of such service and the amount of the claims.	House Journal.	438	No time specified.
1864, April	4	A report of the number of men called into the military service of the United States since March, 1861; the quota to each State under each call; the number furnished, and also the number tendered under each call; the length of time for which they were accepted; what State or States furnished an excess over its quota; and how many and what State or States did not furnish its quota, and the number deficient.	House Journal.	460	No time specified.
1864, April	7	A report of the number, names, and rank of commissioned officers that have been dismissed from the military service of the United States, by authority of the President, without a trial by court-martial, since the beginning of the present war, and how many such dismissals have been revoked.	House Journal.	496	No time specified.
1864, May	16	A report of the record, and review thereof, of the trial before a military commission of Robert Taylor, a citizen of Tennessee, on a charge of murder.	House Journal.	662	No time specified.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE SURGEON GENERAL.			
1863, Feb. 23	A report of the materials prepared by him relating to the medical and surgical history of the present rebellion, with such other medical statistics as may be in preparation in his office.	Senate Journal.	310	No time specified.
	BY THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.			
	Annual.			
1808, April 21	A statement of the contracts made by the Navy Department on behalf of the United States in 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	485	Early in January.
March 3	A statement of the expenditure of the money appropriated for the contingent expenses of the naval establishment during the year 1864, (not the contingencies of the department.)	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	536	Early in January.
1815, Dec. 11 1843, Feb. 16	A printed Navy Register for 1864, showing the annual pay of each officer, with all emoluments and allowances.	Senate Journal. House Journal.	384 384	Early in January.
1820, May 1	A statement showing the appropriations for the naval service for the year 1864, with the expenditure under each specific head, and the balance of the several appropriations unexpended at the close of the year, with an esti-	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	567	First of February.

		mate of the probable demands which may remain on each of such balances.			
1832, July	10	A report of the receipts and expenditures of the navy hospital fund, in 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	572	During the session.
1818, April 1842, Aug.	20 26	The names of the clerks and other persons employed in the Navy Department during the year 1864, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each, and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	447 525	In January.
1842, Aug.	26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the several offices of the Navy Department in 1864, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of the session.
1848, Aug.	3	A report of the transfers of appropriations from one head to any other head of the appropriations for the naval service for the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 9.	271	During the session.
1852, Aug.	31	A report of the number and names of appointments to the Naval School which have been made; the district and State whence each one comes; the number of existing vacancies, with the congressional district which may be entitled to supply them; and a statement of the order in which the remainder of the congressional districts shall be entitled to all future and accruing vacancies, &c.	Statutes at Large.	102	Every second session.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	Special.			
1858, June 14	A report of the pay and amount of allowances made, by existing laws, to each grade of the commissioned officers of the navy of the United States, and a similar statement as to the corresponding grades in the naval service of Great Britain, France, and Russia, in tabular form; his opinion as to the policy of increasing the grade or rank of our naval service; the number in each of such increased grade or grades, and the amount of pay, &c., to be allowed to each of such grades; the number of officers of each grade necessary to command our navy as now existing by law, allowing no cruise to be of longer duration than two years, and no leave on shore for more than six months; and the pay, &c., which should be allowed to such sea-going officers, not discriminating between being at sea or on shore under the limitations stated; the number of officers of each grade necessary to command and manage the various establishments on shore of every description connected with our naval service, including the bureaus, &c., specifying each establishment and the number of officers with their grades in each, and the aggregate of all such officers to be of those no longer fit, from any cause, for sea-going service, yet worthy and capable for duty on shore, and to prevent shore duties from being sought by sea-going officers; to report the per centum of decrease from sea-going pay which	House Journal.	1145	Next session of Congress.

		should be allowed to those on duty on shore; the pay of pension which should be allowed to such officers as are not fit for duty afloat or ashore, without any demerit or fault of their own, and who in all such cases are retired from service and taken from the line of promotion.			
1862, Jan.	16	A report relative to the ships Alabama, at the Portsmouth navy yard, and the Virginia, at the Charlestown navy yard, being, with profit to the public service, taken to pieces and the material, or such part thereof as may prove valuable for that purpose, used in the construction of new vessels or the repair of old ones.	Senate Journal.	116	No time specified.
1862, March	27	A report of all correspondence between Edwin A. Stevens, executor of Robert L. Stevens, and the Secretary of the Navy, in reference to the steam floating battery contracted to be built by said Robert L. Stevens, with an abstract showing the sums expended, respectively, on the hull and on the machinery of said vessel.	Senate Journal.	344	No time specified.
1862, Dec.	11	A report of the board of officers appointed by him since the last session, to examine and survey certain proposed sites for the building of a navy yard.	House Journal.	65	No time specified.
1864, June	17	A report of the proceedings and finding in the case of C. W. Schofield, a naval contractor, before a naval court-martial, now, or lately, in session in the city of New York.	Senate Journal.	570	No time specified.
		BY THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.			
		Annual.			
1825, March	5	A statement of the amount of postage accruing in the last year at each of the post offices in the several States and	House Journal.	291 300	During the session.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	Territories of the United States, classifying the said accounts of postage so accruing by States and Territories.			
1825, March 3	A list of such post routes as have not, after the second year, produced the third part of the expenses of transporting the mail on the same.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	113	In February.
1836, July 2	A report of contracts for the transportation of the mail within the last year, with all the particulars in relation thereto.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	84	During the session.
1836, July 2	A report of all extra allowances to contractors made during the last year, with all extra expenses incurred, and all curtailment of expenses.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	84	During the session.
1836, July 2	A report of the incidental expenses of the Post Office Department for the last year.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	85	During the session.
1836, July 2	A report of the finances of the Post Office Department for the last year.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	85	During the session.
1836, July 2	A report of the fines and penalties imposed on contractors for failures or other causes.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	85	During the session.
1836, July 2	A transcript of the record of all offers made for carrying the mails.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	86	During the session.

1836, July 2	Estimates for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending June 30, 1866.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	80	During the session.
1836, July 2	Proceedings in regard to unlawful combinations respecting the making of mail contracts, if any such combinations have been made.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	87	During the session.
1842, Aug. 26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent funds of the several offices of the Post Office Department, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Commencement of the session.
1842, Aug, 26	Statement of all moneys expended by disbursing agents of the Post Office establishment during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	In January.
1818, April 20 1842, Aug. 26	The names of the clerks and all other persons employed in the department of the Postmaster General during the year 1864, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid to each, and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	447 525	In January. During the session.
1845, March 3	Copies of contracts for carrying the mails between any of the ports of the United States and a port or ports of foreign powers, with a statement of the amount of postage derived under the same.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	749	During the session.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	Special.			
1856, March 24	A report relative to the building for a custom-house, court-rooms, and post office at Milwaukie, Wisconsin.	Senate Journal.	199	During the session.
1860, Feb. 16	Report of the action, if any, taken under the third and fourth sections of the act of the 3d of March, 1859, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860," relating to the construction of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, and what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to carry out the purposes of said sections.	Senate Journal.	167	No time specified.
1860, June 22	Report of the reasons for transferring the transportation of the mails from the Jeffersonville and Indianapolis railroad to the New Albany and Salem railroad, together with all the facts connected with said change that he may deem important; and how said change has affected the public interest.	House Journal.	1191	No time specified.
	BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.			
	Special.			
1854, Aug. 4	Reports as to the manner of the execution of the Cherokee treaty of New Echota, &c.	Senate Journal.	681	Next session.

1860, Feb.	16	Report of the action, if any, taken under the third and fourth sections of the act of the 3d of March, 1859, entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the 30th of June, 1860," relating to the construction of public buildings in the city of Philadelphia, and what additional legislation, if any, is necessary to carry out the purposes of said sections.	Senate Journal.	167	No time specified.
1864, June	30	A report of an investigation of the proceedings had at New Orleans, Louisiana, to condemn the confederate steamer William Bagaley, and examination into the costs and fees charged therein with the items of the various bills, whether they are legal; and if not, wherein they are illegal; and whether any further legislation is required to guard against exorbitant charges in prize cases.	House Journal.	962	No time specified.
		BY THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.			
		Annual.			
1808, April	21	Statement of the contracts made by direction of the Department of the Interior.	Statutes at Large, volume 2.	484	Early in January.
1842, Aug.	26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of the several offices of the Department of the Interior, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	527	Early in January; and are usually included in one report.
1818, April 1842, Aug.	20 26	The names of all clerks and other persons who have been employed in the several offices of the Department of the	Statutes at Large, volume 3.	447	Early in January; and are gene-

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	Interior during the year 1864, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each; also, whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business; and the residence of each at the time of his appointment.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	525	rally included in one report.
1830, May 29	A list of applicants for pensions, or for increase of pensions, whose cases are not embraced by the laws, but which ought to be granted.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	430	In January.
1832, July 10	A report of the receipts and expenditures of the navy pension fund and privateer pension fund in 1864; the names of pensioners, and the amount of their pensions, respectively.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	572	During the session.
1789, Aug. 7	A report upon the condition of the Office of Indian Affairs, and of the various tribes of Indians within the limits of the United States.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	50	Commencement of the session; usually accompanies the annual message of the President.

1789, Sept.	2	A report upon the condition of the General Land office, the amount of the sales of the public lands, and an account of the surveys made of the same during the year 1864.	Statutes at Large, volume 1.	66	In January.
		Special.			
1854, Aug.	2	Report upon the nature of the title of the Christian Indians to lands in the State of Ohio.	Senate Journal.	630	Next session of Congress.
1857, Jan.	26.	A report of the number of the military and other reservations for the settlements of Indian tribes that have been made, the size of each, and the number of Indians upon each; also, the number of white persons upon each, and their compensation, the annual cost to the United States of each reservation, and whether, by the existing regulations, these reservations are worked in common by the Indians for their common benefit, or what means, if any, are used to secure to each Indian the separate enjoyment of the proceeds of his own labor; also, what system has been adopted to induce the Indians to labor upon these reservations, the practical results of that system so far, and whether the proceeds of those reservations have been directed exclusively to the purpose for which they were made.	Senate Journal.	128	No time specified.
1860, May	2	Report of the amount due the Chippewas of the Mississippi and Lake Superior, under the ninth article of the treaty made with those Indians September 30, 1854.	Senate Journal.	425	No time specified.
1860, June	16	Report of an estimate for completing the north front of the Patent Office building with a portico, according to the plan of the architect.	Senate Journal.	681	Next session.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1860, May 18	Report of the amounts paid to the Pokegan or other bands of Indians who were parties to the treaties of the 26th and 27th of September, 1833, at Chicago, and who remained in the State of Michigan, either in money or goods, under the stipulations of the treaty made at the time and place aforesaid with the united nation of Chippewa, Ottawa, and Pottawatomie Indians; also the time and place of payment, and the parties to whom paid.	House Journal.	864	No time specified.
1861, Jan. 14	A report of copies of all deeds made by the several southern States to the United States for lands to be used for forts, arsenals, dock-yards, navy yards, custom-houses, post offices, hospitals, and other public buildings, from the commencement of the government to the 1st of January, 1861.	House Journal,	186	No time specified.
1861, July 15	A report of the amount of business transacted in the several circuit courts of the United States; the number of cases docketed in each circuit and disposed of each year from the first of January, 1850, to the 1st of January, 1860; the number of days each supreme judge was occupied in the several circuits during each year; the aggregate amounts involved in litigation in each circuit, and the number of cases undisposed of on the second circuit dockets on the 1st of January, 1860.	House Journal.	88	Next session.

1862, Feb.	27	A report transmitting the reports made to the Interior Department between May 1, 1861, and August of the same year, by Augustus Wattles, esq., special Indian agent to visit the Sac and Fox, Kaw, Chippewa, Ottawa, Delaware, and Osage tribes of Indians; also the correspondence on file in the Indian bureau between the Interior Department and Mr. George N. Day, in relation to the northern Indian superintendency.	House Journal.	371	No time specified.
1862, March	11	A report of the names and residence of all persons who have applied for pensions on account of wounds received or disabilities incurred by them during the present rebellion, and of those who have been at any time admitted to the invalid pension roll, (except such as were pensioned from the date of their disability;) the time when their pensions commenced; the amount per annum received by each, distinguishing each according to grade, with reference to the several acts of Congress under which said pensions were allowed, to be arranged in alphabetical order, both as to States and names of pensioners, and an estimate of the amount claimed by or due to each, from the date of his disability to the time when his pension commenced, or, if no pension has been allowed, to the date of his or her application.	House Journal.	424	No time specified.
1862, June	26	A report of the number of persons on the pension roll of the United States, at the various rates of pension; the service rendered by such pensioners, whether in the regular army, militia, volunteer service, or navy; and the number of applications for pensions pending and undecided at the time of making such report.	House Journal.	942	Next session of Congress.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
1862, June 3	A report of the claim of the register of the land office at Vincennes, Indiana, for office rent; and also the claim of the postmaster of the same place for the custody of the books and papers; and to report to the Senate the amount, in his judgment, due.	Senate Journal.	558	At as early a day as practicable.
1862, June 14	A report of all the information and proof that it may be practicable to obtain relating to the amount of beef actually delivered and furnished to the Indians in the lower part of the State of California by George McDougal, in the year 1852, under a certain contract entered into between him and O. M. Wozencraft, who assumed to act as agent in behalf of the United States, and also relating to the value thereof at the time of its delivery; and to report the same to Congress with all convenient despatch, with his opinion upon the justice and amount of said claim	Senate Journal.	646	No time specified.
1864, April 4	A report of what number of cases were pending in each circuit and district court of the United States the 1st day of January, 1864, and the number of cases commenced in each of said courts during the year ending on that day.	Senate Journal.	296	No time specified.
1864, May 26	A report of what tribes of Indians are in arms against the government of the United States; the location and extent of the reserves of such Indian tribes; the tenure by which they hold them; the amounts received by such tribes from	Senate Journal.	483	No time specified.

		the rebel authorities, and the dates when received in the shape of annuities, and the amounts paid and expended by the government of the United States for such Indian tribes since they were paid by the rebel authorities; and also the number of loyal and disloyal of such tribes.			
1864, Jan.	13	A report of the late treaty made on behalf of the United States by Major Keith, agent for the Kickapoo Indians, with said Indians, for the cession of their reservation, or any part thereof, in the northeastern part of Kansas; and also copies of all evidence filed in said department tending to show fraud or any unfairness in the procurement of or in the execution of said treaty; and also copies of all other documents and papers relating thereto now on file in said department.	House Journal.	136	No time specified.
		BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.			
1837, March	3	A list of all patents granted for the preceding year for inventions and improvements; also a list of patents which have expired during the same periods.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	195	In January.
		BY THE COMMISSIONER OF AGRICULTURE.			
1862, May	15	Report of the practical and experimental information relating to agriculture, collected seeds and plants obtained and distributed among agriculturists.	Statutes at Large, 2d session 37th Congress.	388	During the session.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution.	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE COMMISSIONER OF PUBLIC BUILDINGS.			
	Annual.			
1829, March 3	The application of the appropriations for 1863, the number of public lots sold, &c., and the state of the buildings and grounds.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	363	In December.
1838, April 16	Copies of all contracts made in his office for materials furnished or to be furnished, or for labor performed or to be performed, &c.	House Journal.	84	Commencement of the session.
1840, July 21	The manner in which all appropriations for the public buildings and grounds have been applied.	Statutes at Large, volume 6.	815	Commencement of the session.
	BY THE SECOND AUDITOR.			
	Annual.			
1822, May 6 1834, June 30	Copies of the accounts of Indian agents, superintendents, and others charged with the disbursement of money, goods, or effects of any kind, for the benefit of the Indians.	Statutes at Large, volume 3. Statutes at Large, volume 4.	683 738	In February.

		BY THE COMMISSIONER TO CHINA.			
		Annual.			
1848, Aug.	11	A report of the fees for judicial services, and the expenses incident to those services, for the year 1864.	Statutes at Large.	279	During the session.
		BY THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, (EACH TO HIS HOUSE RESPECTIVELY.)			
		Annual.			
1836, May 1842, Aug.	9 26	A full and detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of their houses, respectively, showing to whom payments were made, for what made, &c.	Statutes at Large, volume 5. Statutes at Large, volume 5.	25 525	Commencement of the session.
1842, Aug.	26	The names of the clerks and all other persons employed in the service of their respective houses during the year 1864, or any part thereof, with the time each person was actually employed, and the sum paid each, and whether they have been usefully employed; whether the services of any can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service; and whether the removal of any, and the appointment of others in their stead, is required for the better despatch of business.	Statutes at Large, volume 5.	525	In January.
		BY THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.			
		Annual.			
1842, March	7	A report showing distinctly the quantity and cost of all the stationery used by the House and the Clerk's office.	House Journal.	495	Commencement of the session.
		BY THE CORPORATION OF WASHINGTON.			
		Annual.			
1832, May	31	A statement of the cost of the Washington canal, with the annual expenditures and receipts from the canal.	Statutes at Large, volume 4.	523	In January.

LIST OF REPORTS—Continued.

Date of the law or resolution	Officer, and nature of the report.	By what authority.	Page.	When expected to be made.
	BY THE GOVERNORS OF THE SEVERAL STATES.			
1862, July 2	Report of the sales made of the scrip sold for the benefit of colleges for the promotion of agriculture and the mechanic arts and the amount received.	Statutes at Large, 2d session 37th Congress.	505	During the session.
	BY THE MARSHAL OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
1861, Dec. 9	A report of the authority by which he receives slaves into the jail of the District at the request of their masters, and holds them in confinement until discharged by their masters.	Senate Journal.	29	No time specified.

CONTINGENT REPORTS.

If a transfer of the appropriations made for any of the departments or branches of the government shall have been made, by order of the President of the United States, during the recess of Congress, it is made the duty of the head of the department in which such transfer shall have been made to report to Congress, during the first week of the session, a special account of the moneys thus transferred, with their application.

See act 3d March, 1809, Statutes at Large, vol. 2, p. 535.
See act 3d March, 1817, Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 390.
See act 1st May, 1820, Statutes at Large, vol. 3, p. 568.
See act 30th June, 1834, Statutes at Large, vol. 4, p. 742.

If any State refuse to cede to the United States jurisdiction over lands purchased by the United States for public purposes, the head of the executive department making the application is directed immediately to report the same to Congress.

Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 468.

The several heads of departments, in communicating estimates of appropriations and expenditures to Congress, or to committees of Congress, are required to specify the sources from which the estimates are derived, with the calculations upon which founded, and to discriminate between such as are conjectural and such as are framed upon specific information; also, to specify the laws, treaties, or other authority for the expenditure.

If the head of a department consolidate appropriations "for the contingencies of his department and its several bureaus," he shall, in his annual report to be made to Congress, state the portion of it expended for the department proper, and for each bureau.

Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 686.

If, in submitting to Congress the annual estimates from the several executive departments of the government, it shall be found that the usual items of such estimates vary materially in amount from the appropriations ordinarily asked for the object named, and especially from the appropriation granted for the same objects for the year next preceding, and whenever new items

not theretofore usual shall be introduced into such estimates for any year, the estimates shall be accompanied by minute and full explanations, from the head of the appropriate department, of all such variations and new items, setting forth the reasons and grounds upon which the amounts are required, and the different items added; and whenever any such estimate, whether annual or special, shall ask an appropriation for any new specific expenditure, such as the construction of a fort, the erection of a custom-house or other public building, or the construction of any other public work requiring a plan before the building or work can be properly completed, every such estimate shall be accompanied by a full plan and detailed estimates of the cost of the whole work; and all subsequent estimates for every such work shall give the original estimated cost, the aggregate amount theretofore appropriated for the same, and the amount actually expended thereupon, as well as the amount asked for the current year for which such estimates shall be made; and whenever any such subsequent estimate shall ask for an appropriation for any such work beyond the original estimate of the cost, the full reasons for the excess, and the extent of the anticipated excess, shall be also stated.

See Statutes at Large, vol. 5, p. 693.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d *Session.* } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 2.

LIST OF THE MEMBERS

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES,

AND THEIR PLACES OF RESIDENCE,

DURING THE

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION,

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

MAINE.

1. Lorenzo D. M. Sweat ..... Portland.
2. Sidney Perham ..... Paris.
3. James G. Blaine ..... Augusta.
4. John H. Rice ..... Foxcroft.
5. Frederick A. Pike ..... Calais.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

1. Daniel Marcy ..... Portsmouth.
2. Edward H. Rollins ..... Concord.
3. James W. Patterson ..... Hanover.

VERMONT.

1. Frederick E. Woodbridge ..... Vergennes.
2. Justin S. Morrill ..... Strafford.
3. Portus Baxter ..... Derby Line.

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. Thomas D. Eliot ..... New Bedford.
2. Oakes Ames ..... North Easton.
3. Alexander H. Rice ..... Boston.
4. Samuel Hooper ..... Boston.
5. John B. Alley ..... Lynn.
6. Daniel W. Gooch ..... Melrose.
7. George S. Boutwell ..... Groton.
8. John D. Baldwin ..... Worcester.
9. William B. Washburn ..... Greenfield.
10. Henry L. Dawes ..... Pittsfield.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. Thomas A. Jenckes ..... Providence.
2. Nathan F. Dixon ..... Westerly

CONNECTICUT.

1. Henry C. Deming.....Hartford.
2. James E. English.....New Haven.
3. Augustus Brandegee.....New London.
4. John H. Hubbard.....Litchfield.

NEW YORK.

1. Dwight Townsend.....Clifton, Richmond County.
2. Martin Kalbfleisch.....Brooklyn.
3. Moses F. Odell.....Brooklyn.
4. Benjamin Wood.....New York.
5. Fernando Wood.....New York.
6. Elijah Ward.....New York.
7. John W. Chanler.....New York.
8. James Brooks.....New York.
9. Anson Herrick.....New York.
10. William Radford.....Yonkers.
11. Charles H. Winfield.....Goshen.
12. Homer A. Nelson.....Poughkeepsie.
13. John B. Steele.....Kingston.
14. John V. L. Pruyn.....Albany.
15. John A. Griswold.....Troy.
16. Orlando Kellogg.....Elizabethtown.
17. Calvin T. Hulburd.....Brasher Falls.
18. James M. Marvin.....Saratoga Springs.
19. Samuel F. Miller.....Franklin.
20. Ambrose W. Clark.....Watertown.
21. Francis Kernan.....Utica.
22. De Witt C. Littlejohn.....Oswego.
23. Thomas T. Davis.....Syracuse.
24. Theodore M. Pomeroy.....Auburn.
25. Daniel Morris.....Penn Yan.
26. Giles W. Hotchkiss.....Binghamton.
27. Robert B. Van Valkenburgh.....Bath.
28. Freeman Clarke.....Rochester.
29. Augustus Frank.....Warsaw.
30. John Ganson.....Buffalo.
31. Reuben E. Fenton.....Frewsburg.

NEW JERSEY.

1. John F. Starr.....Camden.
2. George Middleton.....Allentown.
3. William G. Steele.....Sommerville.
4. Andrew J. Rogers.....Newton.
5. Nehemiah Perry.....Newark.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. Samuel J. Randall.....Philadelphia.
2. Charles O'Neill.....Philadelphia.
3. Leonard Myers.....Philadelphia.
4. William D. Kelly.....Philadelphia.
5. M. Russell Thayer.....Chesnut Hill, Philadelphia.

6. John D. Stiles.....Allentown.
7. John M. Broomall.....Media.
8. Sydenham E. Ancona.....Reading.
9. Thaddeus Stevens.....Lancaster.
10. Myer Strouse.....Pottsville.
11. Philip Johnson.....Easton.
12. Charles Denison.....Wilkesbarre.
13. Henry W. Tracy.....Standing Stone.
14. William H. Miller.....Harrisburg.
15. Joseph Baily.....Newport.
16. Alexander H. Coffroth.....Somerset.
17. Archibald McAllister.....Springfield Furnace.
18. James T. Hale.....Bellefonte.
19. Glenni W. Scofield.....Warren.
20. Amos Myers.....Clarion.
21. John L. Dawson.....Brownsville.
22. James K. Moorhead.....Pittsburg.
23. Thomas Williams.....Pittsburg.
24. Jesse Lazear.....Waynesburg.

DELAWARE.

1. Nathaniel B. Smithers.....Dover.

MARYLAND.

1. John A. J. Creswell.....Elkton.
2. Edwin H. Webster.....Belair.
3. Henry Winter Davis.....Baltimore.
4. Francis Thomas.....Frankville.
5. Benjamin G. Harris.....Leonardtown.

VIRGINIA.

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NORTH CAROLINA.

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SOUTH CAROLINA.

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GEORGIA.

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ALABAMA.

MISSISSIPPI.

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LOUISIANA.

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OHIO.

1. George H. Pendleton.....Cincinnati.
2. Alexander Long.....Cincinnati.
3. Robert C. Schenck.....Dayton.
4. John F. McKinney.....Piqua.
5. Francis C. LeBlond.....Celina.
6. Chilton A. White.....Georgetown.
7. Samuel S. Cox.....Columbus.
8. William Johnson.....Mansfield.
9. Warren P. Noble.....Tiffin.
10. James M. Ashley.....Toledo.
11. Wells A. Hutchins.....Portsmouth.
12. William E. Finck.....Somerset.
13. John O'Neill.....Zanesville.

14. George Bliss ..... Wooster.
15. James R. Morris ..... Woodsfield.
16. Joseph W. White ..... Cambridge.
17. Ephraim R. Eckley ..... Carrollton.
18. Rufus P. Spalding ..... Cleveland.
19. James A. Garfield ..... Hiram.

KENTUCKY.

1. Lucien Anderson ..... Mayfield.
2. George H. Yeaman ..... Owensboro'.
3. Henry Grider ..... Bowling Green.
4. Aaron Harding ..... Greensburg.
5. Robert Mallory ..... La Grange.
6. Green Clay Smith ..... Covington.
7. Brutus J. Clay ..... Paris.
8. William H. Randall ..... London.
9. William H. Wadsworth ..... Maysville.

TENNESSEE.

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INDIANA.

1. John Law ..... Evansville.
2. James A. Cravens ..... Hardinsburg.
3. Henry W. Harrington ..... Madison.
4. William S. Holman ..... Aurora.
5. George W. Julian ..... Centreville.
6. Ebenezer Dumont ..... Indianapolis.
7. Daniel W. Voorhees ..... Terre Haute.
8. Godlove S. Orth ..... LaFayette.
9. Schuyler Colfax ..... South Bend.
10. Joseph K. Edgerton ..... Fort Wayne.
11. James F. McDowell ..... Marion.

ILLINOIS.

1. Isaac N. Arnold ..... Chicago.
2. John F. Farnsworth ..... St. Charles.
3. Ellihu B. Washburne ..... Galena.
4. Charles M. Harris ..... Oquaka.
5. Ebon C. Ingersoll ..... Peoria.
6. Jesse O. Norton ..... Joliet.
7. John R. Eden ..... Sullivan.
8. John T. Stuart ..... Springfield.
9. Lewis W. Ross ..... Lewistown.
10. Anthony L Knapp ..... Jerseyville.

11. James C. Robinson.....Marshall.
12. William R. Morrison.....Waterloo.
13. William J. Allen.....Marion.
14. James C. Allen.....Palestine.

MISSOURI.

1. Samuel Knox. .....St. Louis.
2. Henry T. Blow.....St. Louis.
3. John G. Scott.....Irondale.
4. Joseph W. McClurg.....Linn Creek.
5. Sempronius H. Boyd.....Springfield.
6. Austin A. King.....Richmond.
7. Benjamin F. Loan.....St. Joseph.
8. William A. Hall.....Huntsville.
9. James S. Rollins.....Columbia.

ARKANSAS.

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MICHIGAN.

1. Fernando. C. Beaman.....Adrian.
2. Charles Upson.....Coldwater.
3. John W. Longyear.....Lansing.
4. Francis W. Kellogg.....Grand Rapids.
5. Augustus C. Baldwin.....Pontiac.
6. John F. Driggs.....East Saginaw.

FLORIDA.

1.

TEXAS.

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IOWA.

1. James F. Wilson.....Fairfield.
2. Hiram Price.....Davenport.
3. William B. Allison.....DuBuque.
4. Josiah B. Grinnell.....Grinnell.
5. John A. Kasson.....Des Moines.
6. Asahel W. Hubbard.....Sioux City.

WISCONSIN.

1. James S. Brown.....Milwaukie.
2. Ithamar C. Sloan.....Janesville.
3. Amasa Cobb.....Mineral Point.
4. Charles A. Eldridge.....Fond du Lac.
5. Ezra Wheeler.....Berlin.
6. Walter D. McIndoe.....Wausau.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Thomas B. Shannon.....Plumas.
2. William Higby.....Calaveras.
3. Cornelius Cole.....Santa Cruz.

MINNESOTA.

1. William Windom.....Winona.
2. Ignatius Donnelly.....Nininger.

OREGON.

1. John R. McBride.....La Fayette.

KANSAS.

1. A. Carter Wilder.....Leavenworth.

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. Jacob B. Blair.....Parkersburg.
2. William G. Brown.....Kingwood.
3. Kellian V. Whaley.....Point Pleasant.

DELEGATE FROM NEW MEXICO.

1. Francisco Perea.....Sante Fé.

DELEGATE FROM UTAH.

1. John F. Kinney.....Salt Lake City.

DELEGATE FROM WASHINGTON.

1. George E. Cole.....Walla Walla.

DELEGATE FROM NEBRASKA.

1. Samuel G. Daily.....Peru.

DELEGATE FROM COLORADO.

1. Hiram P. Bennet.....Denver.

DELEGATE FROM NEVADA.

1. Gordon N. Mott.....Carson City.

DELEGATE FROM DAKOTA.

1. J. B. S. Todd.....Yancton.

DELEGATE FROM ARIZONA.

1. Charles D. Poston.....Tubac.

DELEGATE FROM IDAHO.

1. William H. Wallace.....Lewistown.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 3.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL.

LETTER

FROM

MAJOR J. G. BENTON,

REPORTING

The disbursements of funds appropriated for the relief of sufferers by accident at the arsenal at Washington city.

DECEMBER 8, 1864.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

WASHINGTON ARSENAL,
Washington, D. C., December 7, 1864.

SIR: In accordance with public resolution No. 58, approved July 4, 1864, appropriating the sum of two thousand dollars for the relief of the sufferers by a late accident at the arsenal in Washington, said money to be distributed under my direction, I have the honor to report that that duty has been performed, as will be shown by the following statement:

Abstract of disbursements at Washington arsenal by Major J. G. Benton, United States Ordnance department, under the joint resolution for the relief of the sufferers by a late accident at the arsenal in Washington, approved July 4, 1864.

Date.	No. of voucher.	Name.	For what object.	Amount.
Oct. 12	1	Pay-roll	Consisting of 110 women, who lost articles of clothing at the time of the accident	$1,026 75
12	19	Anne Cogan	Donation, (daughter burned,) and medicine	72 44
15	21	William Padgett	Guardian of George Collins, orphan child	175 00
24	23	John Brandas	Guardian of Annie and Willie Scott, orphan children	350 00
24	24	John R. King	Hack-hire at funeral	5 81
25	26	William D. Wise	Guardian of Honorah and Ella Breslahan, orphan children	350 00
Nov. 12	27	Catharine Goldsmith	Badly burned—medicine, &c	20 00
				2,000 00

I would respectfully state that the vouchers for the above payments have been transmitted to the Second Auditor of the Treasury Department for final settlement.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. G. BENTON,
Major of Ordnance, Commanding.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON,
Clerk to the House of Representatives U. S.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 4.

STANDING COMMITTEES

OF THE

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION,

COMMENCING MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1864.

COMMITTEE OF ELECTIONS.

Henry L. Dawes.....Of Massachusetts
Daniel W. Voorhees.....Of Indiana.
Portus Baxter.....Of Vermont.
Green Clay Smith.....Of Kentucky.
John Ganson.....Of New York.
Glenni W. Scofield.....Of Pennsylvania.
Nathaniel B. Smithers.....Of Delaware.
Charles Upson.....Of Michigan.
James S. Brown.....Of Wisconsin.

COMMITTEE OF WAYS AND MEANS.

Thaddeus Stevens.....Of Pennsylvania.
Justin S. Morrill.....Of Vermont.
George H. Pendleton.....Of Ohio.
Samuel Hooper.....Of Massachusetts.
Robert Mallory.....Of Kentucky.
Henry T. Blow.....Of Missouri.
John A. Kasson.....Of Iowa.
John V. S. Pruyn.....Of New York.
De Witt C. Littlejohn.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE OF CLAIMS.

James T. Hale.....Of Pennsylvania.
William S. Holman.....Of Indiana.
Edwin H. Webster.....Of Maryland.
William Windom.....Of Minnesota.
William J. Allen.....Of Illinois.
Giles W. Hotchkiss.....Of New York.
William G. Brown.....Of West Virginia.
John V. L. Pruyn.....Of New York.
Alexander Long.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Ellihu B. Washburne.....Of Illinois.
Thomas D. Eliot.....Of Massachusetts.
Elijah Ward.....Of New York.
Nathan F. Dixon.....Of Rhode Island.
John A. J. Creswell.....Of Maryland.
Nehemiah Perry.....Of New Jersey.
Charles O'Neill.....Of Pennsylvania.
John W. Longyear.....Of Michigan.
Wells A. Hutchins.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

George W. Julian.....Of Indiana.
James E. English.....Of Connecticut.
William Higby.....Of California.
William B. Allison.....Of Iowa.
John L. Dawson.....Of Pennsylvania.
Ithamar C. Sloan.....Of Wisconsin.
Fernando Wood.....Of New York.
John F. Driggs.....Of Michigan.
Samuel F. Miller.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST OFFICE AND POST ROADS.

John B. Alley.....Of Massachusetts.
Jesse O. Norton.....Of Illinois.
Aaron Harding.....Of Kentucky.
Ignatius Donnelly.....Of Minnesota.
James G. Blaine.....Of Maine.
James Brooks.....Of New York.
Cornelius Cole.....Of California.
Josiah B. Grinnell.....Of Iowa.
William E. Finck.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Ebenezer Dumont.....Of Indiana.
John B. Steele.....Of New York.
Lucien Anderson.....Of Kentucky.
James W. Patterson.....Of New Hampshire.
James R. Morris.....Of Ohio.
Thomas T. Davis.....Of New York.
Henry W. Tracy.....Of Pennsylvania.
Ezra Wheeler.....Of Wisconsin.
Fernando C. Beaman.....Of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

James F. Wilson.....Of Iowa.
George S. Boutwell.....Of Massachusetts.
Francis Kernan.....Of New York.
Francis Thomas.....Of Maryland.
Thomas Williams.....Of Pennsylvania.

Austin A. King.....Of Missouri.
Frederick E. Woodbridge.....Of Vermont.
Daniel Morris.....Of New York.
George Bliss.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY CLAIMS.

Hiram Price.....Of Iowa.
John D. Stiles.....Of Pennsylvania.
Jesse O. Norton.....Of Illinois.
Martin Kalbfleisch.....Of New York.
Oakes Ames.....Of Massachusetts.
Charles A. Eldridge.....Of Wisconsin.
Ebenezer Dumont.....Of Indiana.
William Johnson.....Of Ohio.
John G. Scott.....Of Missouri.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC EXPENDITURES.

Calvin T. Hulburd.....Of New York.
John M. Broomall.....Of Pennsylvania.
Francis C. LeBlond.....Of Ohio.
Asahel W. Hubbard.....Of Iowa.
Jesse Lazear.....Of Pennsylvania.
Jacob B. Blair.....Of West Virginia.
Edward H. Rollins.....Of New Hampshire.
Andrew J. Rogers.....Of New Jersey.
Charles M. Harris.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE LAND CLAIMS.

M. Russell Thayer.....Of Pennsylvania.
Giles W. Hotchkiss.....Of New York.
Anthony L. Knapp.....Of Illinois.
John O'Neill.....Of Ohio.
Charles H. Winfield.....Of New York.
Ephraim R. Eckley.....Of Ohio.
Lorenzo D. M. Sweat.....Of Maine.
Henry W. Harrington.....Of Indiana.
(Vacancy.)

COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

James K. Moorhead.....Of Pennsylvania.
Orlando Kellogg.....Of New York.
Sydenham E. Ancona.....Of Pennsylvania.
Isaac N. Arnold.....Of Illinois.
Freeman Clarke.....Of New York.
Chilton A. White.....Of Ohio.
Oakes Ames.....Of Massachusetts.
John F. Starr.....Of New Jersey.
Benjamin G. Harris.....Of Maryland.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Brutus J. Clay.....Of Kentucky.
Kellian V. Whaley.....Of West Virginia.
Joseph Baily.....Of Pennsylvania.

Calvin T. Hulburd.....Of New York.
John Law.....Of Indiana.
William D. Kelley.....Of Pennsylvania.
Sidney Perham.....Of Maine.
Augustus C. Baldwin.....Of Michigan.
George Middleton.....Of New Jersey.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

William Windom.....Of Minnesota.
Walter D. McIndoe.....Of Wisconsin.
James C. Allen.....Of Illinois.
John R. McBride.....Of Oregon.
A. Carter Wilder.....Of Kansas.
Homer A. Nelson.....Of New York.
Sempronius H. Boyd.....Of Missouri.
Thomas B. Shannon.....Of California.
Charles Dennison.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Robert C. Schenck.....Of Ohio.
John F. Farnsworth.....Of Illinois.
George H. Yeaman.....Of Kentucky.
James A. Garfield.....Of Ohio.
Moses F. Odell.....Of New York.
Henry C. Deming.....Of Connecticut.
Francis W. Kellogg.....Of Michigan.
Archibald McAllister.....Of Pennsylvania.
Samuel Knox.....Of Missouri.

COMMITTEE ON THE MILITIA.

Robert B. Van Valkenburgh.....Of New York.
Green Clay Smith.....Of Kentucky.
Sydenham E. Ancona.....Of Pennsylvania.
Edwin H. Webster.....Of Maryland.
Orlando Kellogg.....Of New York.
William R. Morrison.....Of Illinois.
James G. Blaine.....Of Maine.
Amasa Cobb.....Of Wisconsin
John F. McKinney.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Alexander H. Rice.....Of Massachusetts.
James K. Moorhead.....Of Pennsylvania.
John A. Griswold.....Of New York.
Frederick A. Pike.....Of Maine.
William D. Kelley.....Of Pennsylvania.
James S. Rollins.....Of Missouri.
Rufus P. Spalding.....Of Ohio.
Augustus Brandegee.....Of Connecticut.
Joseph K. Edgerton.....Of Indiana.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Henry Winter Davis.....Of Maryland.
Daniel W. Gooch.....Of Massachusetts.
Samuel S. Cox.....Of Ohio.
Theodore M. Pomeroy.....Of New York.
Godlove S. Orth.....Of Indiana.
William H. Randall.....Of Kentucky.
John L. Dawson.....Of Pennsylvania.
Asahel W. Hubbard.....Of Iowa.
John T. Stuart.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES.

James M. Ashley.....Of Ohio.
Fernando C. Beaman.....Of Michigan.
James A. Cravens.....Of Indiana.
John H. Rice.....Of Maine.
Henry Grider.....Of Kentucky.
James M. Marvin.....Of New York.
Joseph W. McClurg.....Of Missouri.
Philip Johnson.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

De Witt C. Littlejohn.....Of New York.
John Law.....Of Indiana.
Walter D. McIndoe.....Of Wisconsin.
Anson Herrick.....Of New York.
Rufus P. Spalding.....Of Ohio.
John R. Eden.....Of Illinois.
Brutus J. Clay.....Of Kentucky.
Daniel Marcy.....Of New Hampshire
Alexander H. Coffroth.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

Kellian V. Whaley.....Of West Virginia.
Benjamin Wood.....Of New York.
Sidney Perham.....Of Maine.
James F. McDowell.....Of Indiana.
William B. Washburn.....Of Massachusetts.
William H. Miller.....Of Pennsylvania.
Freeman Clarke.....Of New York.
Lewis W. Ross.....Of Illinois.
John A. J. Creswell.....Of Maryland.

COMMITTEE ON ROADS AND CANALS.

Isaac N. Arnold.....Of Illinois.
DeWitt C. Littlejohn.....Of New York.
William A. Hall.....Of Missouri.
Fernando C. Beaman.....Of Michigan.
William B. Washburn.....Of Massachusetts.
Elijah Ward.....Of New York.

Ephraim R. Eckley.....Of Ohio.
William B. Allison.....Of Iowa.
Myer Strouse.....Of Pennsylvania

COMMITTEE ON PATENTS.

Thomas A. Jenckes.....Of Rhode Island.
Leonard Myers.....Of Pennsylvania.
Warren P. Noble.....Of Ohio.
Jesse O. Norton.....Of Illinois.
John W. Chanler.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

John H. Rice.....Of Maine.
Jacob B. Blair.....Of West Virginia.
Samuel J. Randall.....Of Pennsylvania.
John F. Starr.....Of New Jersey.
William Radford.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON REVISAL AND UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

Sempronius H. Boyd.....Of Missouri.
Homer A. Nelson.....Of New York.
John F. McKinney.....Of Ohio.
Charles Upson.....Of Michigan.
James C. Allen.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON MILEAGE.

James C. Robinson.....Of Illinois.
Augustus Frank.....Of New York
Amos Myers.....Of Pennsylvania.
Benjamin Wood.....Of New York.
Joseph W. White.....Of Ohio.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Edward H. Rollins.....Of New Hampshire.
John M. Broomall.....Of Pennsylvania.
William G. Steele.....Of New Jersey.
Ambrose W. Clark.....Of New York.
John R. Eden.....Of Illinois.

COMMITTEE ON AN UNIFORM SYSTEM OF COINAGE, WEIGHTS, AND MEASUR

John A. Kasson.....Of Iowa.
Charles H. Winfield.....Of New York.
Thomas Williams.....Of Pennsylvania.
Henry Grider.....Of Kentucky.
Dwight Townsend.....Of New York.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Frederick A. Pike.....Of Maine.
James C. Robinson.....Of Illinois.
Robert B. Van Valkenburgh.....Of New York.
John D. Stiles.....Of Pennsylvania.
James E. English.....Of Connecticut.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

Amos Myers.....Of Pennsylvania.
Martin Kalbfleisch.....Of New York.
Joseph W. White.....Of Ohio.
Thomas D. Eliot.....Of Massachusetts.
James W. Patterson.....Of New Hampshire.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Henry C. Deming.....Of Connecticut.
John B. Steele.....Of New York.
Charles M. Harris.....Of Illinois.
Ithamar C. Sloan.....Of Wisconsin.
Glenni W. Scofield.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Portus Baxter.....Of Vermont.
William Higby.....Of California.
Anson Herrick.....Of New York.
Daniel Marcy.....Of New Hampshire.
Henry W. Tracy.....Of Pennsylvania.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Theodore M. Pomeroy.....Of New York.
Chilton A. White.....Of Ohio.
Leonard Myers.....Of Pennsylvania.
William A. Hall.....Of Missouri.
John H. Hubbard.....Of Connecticut.

COMMITTEE ON EXPENDITURES IN THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

Thomas B. Shannon.....Of California.
George Middleton.....Of New Jersey.
Alexander H. Coffroth.....Of Pennsylvania.
Ignatius Donnelly.....Of Minnesota.
Augustus C. Baldwin.....Of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON THE EXPENDITURES ON THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

John W. Longyear.....Of Michigan.
Jesse Lazear.....Of Pennsylvania.
John D. Baldwin.....Of Massachusetts.
William Johnson.....Of Ohio.
Nathan F. Dixon.....Of Rhode Island.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

On the part of the Senate.

Jacob Collamer.....Of Vermont.
Reverdy Johnson.....Of Maryland.
Jacob M. Howard.....Of Michigan.

On the part of the House of Representatives.

Augustus Frank.....Of New York.
Elihu B. Washburne.....Of Illinois.
William H. Wadsworth.....Of Kentucky.

COMMITTEE ON PRINTING.

On the part of the Senate.

Henry B. Anthony.....Of Rhode Island
Edwin D. Morgan.....Of New York.
Lazarus W. Powell.....Of Kentucky.

On the part the House of Representatives.

Ambrose W. Clark.....Of New York.
Joseph Baily.....Of Pennsylvania.
John D. Baldwin.....Of Massachusetts.

COMMITTEE ON ENROLLED BILLS.

On the part of the Senate

Timothy O. Howe.....Of Wisconsin.
Edgar Cowan.....Of Pennsylvania.
Thomas H. Hicks.....Of Maryland.

On the part of the House of Representatives.

Amasa Cobb.....Of Wisconsin.
William G. Steele.....Of New Jersey.
Theodore M. Pomeroy.....Of New York.
John F. McKinney.....Of Ohio.

REGENTS OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION UNTIL DECEMBER, 1865.

On the part of the Senate.

Lyman Trumbull.....Of Illinois.
Garrett Davis.....Of Kentucky.

On the part of the House of Representatives.

Samuel S. Cox.....Of Ohio.
Henry Winter Davis.....Of Maryland.
James W. Patterson.....Of New Hampshire.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

ON THE RULES.

Schuyler Colfax, (Speaker).....Of Indiana.
Elihu B. Washburne.....Of Illinois.
Robert Mallory.....Of Kentucky.
Henry Winter Davis.....Of Maryland.
Samuel S. Cox.....Of Ohio.

ON IMMIGRATION.

Elihu B. Washburne.....Of Illinois.
Josiah B. Grinnell.....Of Iowa.
John Law.....Of Indiana.
John D. Baldwin.....Of Massachusetts.
James S. Rollins.....Of Missouri.

ON THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Thaddeus Stevens.....Of Pennsylvania.
A. Carter Wilder.....Of Kansas.
John B. Steele.....Of New York.
Hiram Price.....Of Iowa.
Cornelius Cole.....Of California.
Warren P. Noble.....Of Ohio.
Ignatius Donnelly.....Of Minnesota.
John R. McBride.....Of Oregon.
William G. Steele.....Of New Jersey.
Joseph W. McClurg.....Of Missouri.
Oakes Ames.....Of Massachusetts.
George H. Yeaman.....Of Kentucky.
Lorenzo D. M. Sweat.....Of Maine.

ON THE REBELLIOUS STATES.

Henry Winter Davis.....Of Maryland.
George S. Boutwell.....Of Massachusetts
James C. Allen.....Of Illinois.
James M. Ashley.....Of Ohio.
William S. Holman.....Of Indiana.
Nathaniel B. Smithers.....Of Delaware.
Henry T. Blow.....Of Missouri.
James E. English.....Of Connecticut.
Thomas T. Davis.....Of New York.

ON EMANCIPATION.

Thomas D. Eliot.....Of Massachusetts.
William D. Kelley.....Of Pennsylvania.
Anthony L. Knapp.....Of Illinois.
Godlove S. Orth.....Of Indiana.
Sempronius H. Boyd.....Of Missouri.
Martin Kalbfleisch.....Of New York.
Amasa Cobb.....Of Wisconsin.
Lucien Anderson.....Of Kentucky.
George Middleton.....Of New Jersey.

ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.

On the part of the Senate.

Benjamin F. Wade.....Of Ohio.
Zachariah Chandler.....Of Michigan.
Benjamin F. Harding.....Of Oregon.

On the part of the House of Representatives.

Daniel W. Gooch.....Of Massachusetts.
George W. Julian.....Of Indiana.
Moses F. Odell.....Of New York.
Benjamin F. Loan.....Of Missouri.

ON ADMITTING HEADS OF EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS ON THE FLOOR OF HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

George H. Pendleton.....Of Ohio.
Thaddeus Stevens.....Of Pennsylvania.
Justin S. Morrill.....Of Vermont.
Robert Mallory.....Of Kentucky.
John A. Kasson.....Of Iowa.
John Ganson.....Of New York.
James G. Blaine.....Of Maine.

ON THE DEFENCE OF THE NORTH EASTERN FRONTIER.

John H. Rice.....Of Maine.
John B. Alley.....Of Massachusetts.
Samuel S. Cox.....Of Ohio.
James T. Hale.....Of Pennsylvania.
James W. Patterson.....Of New Hampshire.
William Radford.....Of New York.
John F. Driggs.....Of Michigan.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 5.

EXTRA COMPENSATION.

LETTER

FROM THE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

IN RELATION TO

Extra compensation to clerks and others in his department.

DECEMBER 13, 1864.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
December 12, 1864.

SIR: Upon the 4th day of July, A. D. 1864, the following joint resolution passed the House of Representatives:

JOINT RESOLUTION granting additional compensation to the employés of the two houses of Congress.

Whereas the cost of living in this city has increased at least one hundred per cent: therefore,

"*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there be paid at the close of the present session of Congress to the officers, clerks, and other employés of the two houses of Congress, and such others in and about the Capitol as have usually been embraced in extra compensation resolutions, a sum equal to twenty per centum upon the amount of their annual compensation respectively, and in the case of such as do not receive an annual compensation, a like per centum upon the amount of compensation received by them respectively during the present session; and a sum sufficient to pay the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated."

Upon this resolution the Senate did not take action.

Upon the same day the House of Representatives passed a resolution as follows:

On motion of Mr. Pendleton,

"*Unanimously resolved*, That the clerk pay at the close of this session out of the contingent fund of the House, to the officers, clerks, and other employés of the House, a sum equal to twenty per cent. on their annual compensation respectively, or where not receiving an annnal compensation, on the amount received by them during this session."

While preparations were in progress to execute the order of the House, it was understood that the Comptroller of the Treasury had doubts as to his legal power to allow vouchers for payments under said resolution; and as the disallowance of such vouchers would involve the Clerk's office in the difficulty of having no basis upon which to make requisitions upon the treasury for ordi-

nary purposes, it was deemed advisable to take the opinion of the Comptroller upon the question in advance. In response to an inquiry upon the subject the following reply was received:

"TREASURY DEPARTMEMT,
"*Comptroller's Office, July* 8, 1864.

"SIR: I have received your letter of yesterday, quoting the resolution of the House of the 4th instant, directing that the Clerk pay at the close of this session, out of the contingent fund of the House, to officers, clerks, and other employés of the House, a sum equal to twenty per cent. on their annual compensation respectively; or where not receiving an annual compensation, on the amount received by them during the session; and asking if there is, in my opinion, any difficulty in the way of the allowance of the accounts or vouchers by the Treasury Department, if the Clerk shall pay the amount directed by said resolution.

"The 5th section of the act of June 12, 1858, (Statutes at Large, volume 11, page 326,) provides, 'that no part of the appropriations which may be at any time made for the contingent expenses of either house of Congress shall be applied to any other than the ordinary expenditures of the Senate and House of Representatives, nor as extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two houses, or either of them, nor as payment or compensation to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said two houses, or either of them, unless such clerk, messenger, or other attendant, be so employed by a resolution of one of said houses.'

"In my opinion this section meant to provide for and secure three things, namely: 1st. That the contingent fund of either house should be used solely for the ordinary expenditures of such house. 2d. That it should not be applied as extra allowance to any clerk, messenger, or attendant of the said two houses, or either of them. 3d. That it should not be applied as payment or compensation to any clerk, messenger, or other attendant of the said two houses, or either of them, unless such clerk, messenger, or other attendant, be so employed by a resolution of one of said houses.

"The act of June 12, 1858, passed both houses, and was approved by the President, thereby becoming the law of the land, and, so far as it went, limiting the powers of the House. The resolution which you quote is, in my judgment, in conflict with the law, and does not authorize the proposed payment of 20 per cent. extra allowance. The qualification or condition in the latter part of the section does not apply to the first enumeration of clerks, &c., but to the last, and was intended to meet the cases of persons employed without the authority of the House, and to that alone.

"I am, very respectfully,

"R. W. TAYLOR, *Comptroller.*

"CLINTON LLOYD, Esq.,
"*Chief Clerk House of Representatives.*"

It has therefore been impossible for the Clerk of the House to comply with the directions of said resolution.

The other resolution of the House of like terms, referring to the reporters of the Congressional Globe, being held open to the same difficulty, has not been executed for the same reason.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk House of Representatives.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { Mis. Doc. No. 6.

LOUISIANA ELECTION.

MEMORIAL

OF

CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES AND OF LOUISIANA

AGAINST

The admission of senators and members of Congress to either body.

DECEMBER 5, 1864.—Referred to the Committee of Elections.
DECEMBER 13, 1864.—Ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

The memorial of the undersigned citizens of the United States and of Louisiana respectfully represents, that in their opinion no senators and representatives ought to be admitted into your honorable body from this State; and no electoral vote that may be cast for president and vice-president here ought to be counted in the presidential election, for the following reasons:

Your memorialists respectfully represent that, acting under the powers conferred by article 51 of the constitution of Louisiana, upon the chief executive officer of the State, to convene the general assembly at the seat of government on extraordinary occasions, Thomas O. Moore, then governor of this State, issued his proclamation on the nineteenth day of November, 1860, in which he declared the election of the present chief magistrate of the United States "an assault and outrage perpetrated at and through the ballot box," and "furnishing, in his opinion, as well as in that of a large number of citizens of all parties and pursuits," an occasion such as was contemplated, stating that, inasmuch "as some of our sister States, aggrieved like ourselves, were preparing measures for their future security, and for the safety of their institutions and their people, that the necessity of self-preservation required us to deliberate upon our own course of action:" whereupon Governor Moore convened the legislature of the State in extra session, and appointed Monday, December 12, 1860, as the time of meeting at Baton Rouge.

The general assembly having met in pursuance of this order of convocation, their very first act, passed through both houses and approved by the governor, on the first day of the session, was "an act to promote the formation of military companies, and to provide for arming and organizing the same," by which it was designed to put the State on a war footing. That on the same twelfth day of December an act was passed and approved by the governor, entitled "An act providing for a State convention," declaring that, in the opinion of the general assembly, the condition of public affairs demanded that a convention of

the people should be called to take such action as the interest and welfare of the State might require, and directing the governor to order an election of delegates to be held on Monday, the seventh day of January, 1861, to a convention to consist of the same number of members as that of which the general assembly was composed, designating Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January, 1861, as the time for the meeting of the convention, in the hall of the house of representatives at Baton Rouge.

Your memorialists further represent, that the election of delegates having been ordered in pursuance of said law, and held on the appointed day, the delegates were duly chosen, but before the day assigned for the meeting of the convention, and on the twelfth and thirteenth days of January, 1861, Governor Moore, with a sufficient military force of State troops, took possession of the United States barracks and arsenal at Baton Rouge, with all the federal property therein, and about the same time also occupied, in the same way, Fort Pike on the Rigolets, forts Jackson and St. Philip on the Mississippi river, and made many other military dispositions hostile to the government of the United States.

An account of these acts of insurrectionary violence was communicated by Governor Moore to the convention on the second day of its session, the twenty-fourth of January, 1861, and a resolution approving his conduct was at once adopted by a vote of one hundred and nineteen in the affirmative to five in the negative, thus placing the State of Louisiana in an attitude of flagrant insurrection and rebellion against the authority and government of the United States.

Only two days after this vote, the convention passed an ordinance of secession and separation from the Union, by a vote of one hundred and twelve yeas to seventeen nays, in the aggregate less, by one only, than the whole number of members in the convention, thus consummating in a formal manner, and by the authority of the people of the State, the declaration of war already, in effect, made by the government of Louisiana against the United States.

On the twenty-ninth of January, by their ordinance number seven, the convention changed the form of oath prescribed by the ninetieth article of the constitution of Louisiana, which required all State-officers to swear to support the Constitution of the United States. This change called upon them to swear "to be faithful and true allegiance bear to the State of Louisiana," then already declared separated from and at war with the United States.

On the twenty-first day of March following, the convention assented to and ratified the constitution of the so-called Confederate States, by an ordinance which declared it to be binding on the people of Louisiana; and by another ordinance, adopted on the twenty-sixth day of the same month, the convention required all office-holders in the State to swear to support the "confederate" constitution.

These ordinances received prompt obedience from every office-holder, in every department of the State government. They renounced, voluntarily, their allegiance to the United States, transferring it, by their oaths, to a hostile and insurrectionary government. Thus the supreme law of the land was overthrown in Louisiana, both by military and moral force. Secession became a fact. The government of the United States ceased, in fact, to have any control, power, or effect in the State. Louisiana ceased, in fact, to have any constitutional civil relations with the United States. Louisiana was then, politically and morally, in fact though not in law, out of the Union. There was no officer under the State government of Louisiana, whether in the executive, legislative, or judiciary departments, who could be recognized by the government of the United States, or by the government of any loyal State. The government of Louisiana was an usurping power, established *de facto*, acquiesced in by all its office-holders, and by all its people. This condition of affairs precluded all remedy of a civil nature, and brought the nation to the alternative of war for the suppression of the rebellion.

On the thirteenth day of July, 1861, the Congress of the United States

passed an act which declared that if, "on the proclamation of the President of the United States, the insurgents shall have failed to disperse, by the time directed by the President; and when said insurgents claim to act under the authority of any State, or States, and such claim is not disclaimed or repudiated by the persons exercising the functions of government in such State, or States," "nor such insurrection suppressed by said State, or States; then, and in such case, it may and shall be lawful for the President, by proclamation, to declare that the inhabitants of such State, where such insurrection exists, are in a state of insurrection against the United States."

Your memorialists further show that Louisiana was situated precisely as the expressions of the act of Congress declare. The insurgents in Louisiana acted under the express command of the governor. The convention approved their acts; and the whole military force of the State, with the approval of all the State officers, was placed in hostile array against the authority of the United States. Accordingly the President of the United States issued his proclamation on the sixteenth day of August, 1861, declaring "the inhabitants of Louisiana to be in insurrection against the United States," and repeated the declaration in his proclamation of the first day of July, 1862; since which no civil relations have existed between the government of the United States and the inhabitants of Louisiana considered as a State, which has remained in insurrection, except certain portions subdued and held by the national arms; and the rules and laws of war have since governed all relations between them.

On the first day of May, 1862, New Orleans and a portion of adjoining territory was occupied by the forces of the United States; martial law was proclaimed by the major general commanding in the department of the Gulf, and has continued to be in force until the present day.

Thus all the inhabitants of the State of Louisiana are, by law, declared to be in insurrection, and that portion of them living within the Union lines are put under martial law.

On the eleventh day of January, 1864, the major general commanding the department of the Gulf issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of Louisiana, calling on the people to assemble at the usual places of voting and chose a governor, a lieutenant governor, and five other executive officers, but no legislature or judiciary, who he declared should be the civil government of the State of Louisiana under the constitution and laws of the State, except such as related to slavery. This election was held in a portion of the parishes and by a fraction of the population, and the officers elected were installed; but martial law was continued in force. Mr. Hahn, returned as if elected governor, received an informal appointment from the President as military governor of Louisiana.

On the eleventh March, 1864, the major general commanding the department of the Gulf ordered an election of delegates to a convention to revise and amend the constitution of Louisiana, as if the whole State were cleared of enemies, and elections could be peacefully held in all parts of it. This election was held in less than one-half of the parishes and by less than one-half of the population. The delegates assembled in New Orleans on the sixth April, 1864, and framed a constitution, which was submitted to a popular vote on the fifth day of September, 1864, and proclaimed as adopted.

All these orders and proclamations were of a military character, and were without any legal force and effect, and were mere usurptions of power on the part of the military authorities, as the readmission of States and the reorganization of civil government, when overthrown by rebellion, belongs exclusively to Congress, and cannot lawfully be set on foot by the executive.

And your memorialists further show that the said convention did, on the twenty-second day of June, 1864, adopt an ordinance "to provide for an election to fill vacancies in the representation of the State of Louisiana in the thirty-eighth Congress;" by which an election was ordered to take place on the first Monday of Sep-

tember, 1864, for said representatives, and by which the "State"—while less than one-half of it was under the control of the military forces of the United States—was divided into five congressional districts, embracing the whole area both within the Union and the rebel lines. This convention was not a State legislature, and had no right, under paragraph 1, of section IV, of article I of the Constitution of the United States, to divide the State into congressional districts.

On the same fifth day of September, 1864, a pretended election was held for members of a simulated legislature created by said constitution, which pretended legislature commenced its session in New Orleans on the third day of October, 1864; and on the tenth of the same month assembled in joint session and elected two members of the convention as senators in the Congress of the United States. That on the thirty-first day of October, the said pretended legislature passed an act conferring on themselves power to choose seven presidential electors, giving out that the said pretended electors would have the right to cast that number of votes for president and vice-president of the United States; and that on the eighth day of November the said legislature again met in joint session, and chose seven persons as electors.

Now, your memorialists respectfully protest against all the elections, proclamations, orders, conventions, and legislatures, and all the acts and doings thereof, so far as it may be pretended that they have any civil force or legal effect whatever.

That the said elections were ordered by the military authorities, and were commenced, carried on, and consummated without regard to the provisions of the laws of Louisiana, or of any other law; but were regulated by the will of the military commander only.

That there was no proper enrolment of voters, or test of the loyalty and qualifications of the voters.

That not one-half of the territory or population of the State participated in said elections.

Wherefore your memorialists pray, the premises being considered, that no senators or representatives be admitted into your honorable bodies from the pretended State of Louisiana, and that no electoral vote may be counted which may be cast by the pretended presidential electors.

They further pray that the act which passed the last session of Congress to guarantee republican government in the insurrectionary States may become a law, and your memorialists, &c., &c.

Thomas J. Durant.
William R. Crane.
Charles W. Hornor.
Charles Dutellet.
Ansel Edwards.
H. B. Francis.
F. V. Bakern.
E. C. Hyde.
W. M Surls.
Thomas Lucy.
James Mackison.
J. S. Simonds.
Charles Ogilvie.
Dr. Betraas.
Charles Bendix.
Charles A. Barnes.
Samuel Barnes.
Joseph N. G. Brauneis.
F. L. Imlay.
T. C. Thomas.
Anthony Fernandez.
Paulin Guigonet.
F. C. Mahan.
Sebastian Seiler.
Henry Haskell.
Jonathan E. Haile.
Ernest S. Weren.
M. Schuppert, M. D.
Eben'r Warren.
Z. Gretchell.
J. A. Noble.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 7.

EMPLOYEES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER

FROM THE

CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

TRANSMITTING

List of clerks and other persons employed in his department for the year 1864.

JANUARY 11, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES UNITED STATES,
January 10, 1864.

SIR: In compliance with the eleventh section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the government, and for other purposes," approved the twenty-sixth day of August, eighteen hundred and forty-two, which requires the Clerk of the House of Representatives to report to Congress the names of the clerks and other persons employed in his office, I have the honor to submit the following statement, and to remark that the persons therein named have been usefully employed.

E. M. McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Statement of clerks and other persons employed in the office of the Clerk House of Representatives during the year 1864, showing the amount each and the time employed.

Names.	Time employed.	F
Clinton Lloyd	January 1 to December 31	$2,
John M. Barclay	do do	2,
Daniel Buck	do do	1,
John Bailey	do do	1,
Edward A. McKay	January 1 to December 4	1,
Geo. W. Frank	December 5 to December 31	
William K. Mchaffey	January 1 to December 31	1,
George W Matthews	do do	1,
Richard U. Sherman	do do	1,
Edward W. Barber	do do	1,
James W. Clayton	do do	1,
Edward Reilly	do do	1,
John R. Briggs, jr	do do	1,
Isaac Strohm	do do	1,
Daniel B. Thompson	do do	1,
Whitelaw Reid	do do	1,
Samuel D. Leib	do do	1,
Frederick Emmerich	January 1 to May 10	
John B. Clark, jr	January 1 to December 31	1,
William Moran	January 1 to February 2	
William S. Irwin	February 5 to December 31	1,
James Fisdale	January 1 to December 31	1,
William Averill	do do	1,
Andrew J. Larner	do do	1,
Venerandô Pulizzi	do do	1,
Judson Holcomb	do do	1,
Ephraim Cowan	January 6 to December 31	1,
W. W. Hegeman	January 1 to February 18	
William B. Thompson	Feb'ry 19 to December 31	1,
H. W. McGeorge	Dec 13 to December 31	
Andrew J. Morey	January 1 to December 31	1,
Joseph L. Buffinton	January 1 to April 30	
Royal Mayhew	May 5 to July 4	
Samuel D. Lord	July 5 to December 4	
W. W. Chase	December 5 to December 31	
S. G. Bugh	January 1 to December 31	1,
Edwin Clark	do do	1,
Noah Brooks	May 11 to December 31	
Abraham Shoff	January 1 to December 31	1,
R. J. Bennett	January 1 to July 31	
Paul Stevens	August 1 to December 31	
Edwin Giddings	January 1 to December 12	1,
J. Q. A. Yonkey	Dec. 13 to December 31	
L. W. Emmart	January 1 to February 1	
Jacob D. Forney	February 2 to December 31	1,
J. H. Clements	January 1 to December 31	1,
James Simpson	do do	
William Wright	July 16 to November 30	

Statement of clerks and other persons employed, &c.—Continued.

Names.	Time employed.	Pay.
J. H. Garges	January 1 to December 31	$732 00
James O'Brien	do do	732 00
J. B. Stanley	January 1 to February 20	102 00
W. C. Smith	January 1 to December 31	630 00
Richard Moreland	January 1 to August 2	430 00
Samuel A. Wilkins	August 3 to December 31	302 00
Buel G. Wheeler	January 1 to December 31	1,795 87
Joseph Reese	do do	975 38
Alexander Bruce	do do	613 20
John V. Johnson	do do	613 20
William Twine	do do	613 20
John W. Lee	January 1 to February 5	72 00
Aquilla Hall	February 6 to December 31	660 00
William H. Smith	January 1 to December 31	732 00

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 8.

RAILROADS CONSTRUCTED BY DONATIONS OF LAND.

JANUARY 11, 1865.—On motion of Mr. E. B. WASHBURNE, ordered to be printed.

MR. A. G. PORTER, from the Committee on the Judiciary, made the following

REPORT.

The Committee on the Judiciary having been instructed by resolutions of this House to inquire: "1. *Whether any of the railroad companies whose railroads have been constructed in whole or in part by donations of land from the United States, accepted such donations on the condition that the troops and munitions of war of the United States should be transported over such roads free of charge; and if so,* 2. *What railroad companies have received donations of land on the considerations aforesaid; and* 3. *Whether such acceptance of lands so donated conferred upon the United States the unqualified right to the free transportation of troops and munitions of war over such roads by the companies owning the same; and, if not, the character of the limitations on such right;*" *report as follows:*

Congress, by an act approved September 20, 1850, granted to the State of Illinois, for the purpose of aiding in making a railroad from the southern terminus of the Illinois and Michigan canal to a point at or near the junction of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, with a branch of the same to Chicago, and another *via* the town of Galena, every alternate section of land, designated by even numbers, for six sections in width on each side of said road and branches; providing, however, that in case it should appear that the United States had, when the line or route of said road and branches should have been definitely fixed, sold any part of any section thereby granted, or the right of pre-emption had attached to the same, it should be lawful for any agent or agents to be appointed by the governor of said State to select, from the lands of the United States most contiguous to the tier of sections above specified, so much land in alternate sections, or parts of sections, as should be equal to such lands as the United States had sold, or to which the right of pre-emption had attached; but the lands so to be located were in no case to be further than fifteen miles from the line of the road.

The act further provided that the sections and parts of sections which, by the grants, should remain to the United States, within six miles on each side of said road and branches, should not be sold for less than double the minimum price of the public lands when sold.

And it was further enacted that the said railroad and branches should "be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of any property or troops of the United States;" and that the "United States mail" should "at all times be transported on the said railroad, under the direction of the Post Office Department, at such price as Congress" might "by law direct."

Subsequently to the passage of the act of Congress, the legislature of Illinois incorporated the "Illinois Central Railroad Company," for the purpose of constructing the railroads and branches mentioned in the act of Congress, and granted said lands to that corporation to promote the enterprise. It was provided that a deed should be executed by the governor, and should "recite at full length the act of Congress." No allusion further than this is made in the act of incorporation to the conditions in the law of Congress relating to the transportation of the property and troops of the government and the United States mail.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company has fully completed its road and branches, and the lands granted by the government have contributed most materially to the success of the enterprise. The road, including the branches, is about seven hundred miles in length, and is one of the greatest public works in the world.

By the same act of Congress public lands, to the same extent in proportion to the length of the road, and on the same terms, limitations, and restrictions in every respect, were granted to the States of Alabama and Mississippi respectively, to aid in the construction of said Central railroad, from the mouth of the Ohio river to the city of Mobile. These lands were afterwards granted by the legislatures of Alabama and Mississippi, respectively, to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, which has completed its line from Mobile to a point several miles beyond Corinth, on the Memphis and Charleston railroad.

By an act approved June 10, 1852, Congress made a grant, similar to those above mentioned, to the State of Missouri, to aid in the construction of railroads from the town of Hannibal to the town of St. Joseph, in said State, and from the city of St. Louis to such point on the western boundary of said State as might be designated by the authority of said State. The legislature of Missouri afterwards passed acts granting these lands on the contemplated railroad from Hannibal to St. Joseph to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company, and those on the contemplated railroad from St. Louis to the western boundary of said State to the Pacific Railroad Company. The lands granted to these companies were, by these acts, "vested in them in full and complete title, for the uses and purposes, and subject to the conditions, reversion, and provisions set forth and contained in said act of Congress."

The Hannibal and St. Joseph railroad extends from east to west, entirely across the State of Missouri, a distance of about two hundred and seven miles, and has been completed several years. About two hundred and sixty miles of the Pacific railroad have been completed.

Congress, by an act approved May 15, 1856, made a similar grant of lands to the State of Iowa to aid in the construction of railroads from Burlington, on the Mississippi river, to a point on the Missouri river near the mouth of Platte river; from the city of Davenport, *via* Iowa City and Fort Des Moines, to Council Bluffs; from Lyons City northwesterly to a point of intersection with the main line of the Iowa Central Air-Line railroad, near Maquoketo; thence on said main line, running as near as practicable to the forty-second parallel across said State to the Missouri river; from the city of Dubuque to a point on the Missouri river near Sioux City, with a branch from the mouth of the Tête Des Morts to the nearest point on said road.

The legislature of the State of Iowa afterwards granted the lands given to aid in the construction of the railroad from Burlington to the Missouri river to the Burlington and Missouri Railroad Company, which has completed the road from Burlington to Ottumwa, a distance of about seventy-five miles, and is running cars thereon. The legislature also granted the lands given to aid in making the railroad from Davenport to Council Bluffs to the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, which has completed the road from Davenport to *a village in* Poweshiek county, a distance of about one hundred miles.

No part of the railroad from Lyons city, it is believed, has been built.

By an act of Congress approved February 9, 1853, a grant similar to those above mentioned was made to the States of Arkansas and Missouri to aid in constructing a railroad from a point on the Mississippi river opposite the mouth of the Ohio, in the State of Missouri, *via* Little Rock, in Arkansas, to the Mississippi river, and to Fort Smith in said State. It is believed that this road has only been completed a distance of about twenty-five miles, from a point opposite to Cairo.

Similar grants of land to those above mentioned have also been made by Congress, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of railroads, to Minnesota, (10 United States Statutes at Large, 302;) Wisconsin, (11 *id.* 20;) Michigan, (*id.* 21;) Florida, (*id.* 15;) Alabama, (9 *id.* 466; 11 *id.* 15, 17, 195;) Mississippi, (9 *id.* 466; 11 *id.* 30.) As the railroads for which these grants have been made have either not been commenced or are not likely soon to be available for the transportation of government property and troops, it is believed that a particular mention of their routes, or statement of the companies which have them in charge, though perhaps within the letter, is hardly within the spirit of the inquiry submitted to the committee.

The several acts granting lands to the States of Missouri, Arkansas, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, Florida, Alabama, and Mississippi, were formed upon the model of the act granting lands to Illinois, and contain precisely the same provisions as that act touching the price of the lands reserved by the government, and the transportation of the property and troops of the government and the United States mail.

The committee have no doubt that these several acts render it incumbent upon the companies, respectively, which accepted the grants of public lands, themselves to transport over their roads, to the full extent of their ability and means of carriage, the property and troops of the government free of toll or other charge whatsoever. The same ingenious refinement which could limit the right of the government to the transportation of its property and troops to a mere free right of passage over the road, with means of transportation to be furnished by itself, could restrict the right of the government to have the United States mail transported on these roads at such price as Congress might direct, to cases where the government itself furnished all the means of transportation. In neither instance is it in mere words expressed by whom such means shall be provided.

The act of September 20, 1850, granting lands to Illinois, is understood to have been framed by Mr. Douglas, who introduced the measure into Congress. On the 29th of April, 1850, when the bill was under consideration in the Senate, Mr. Bradbury moved an amendment, to limit the grants of lands to the alternate sections within six miles of the road not already sold. Mr. Douglas, after remarking that if the amendments should pass, he did not know whether he should vote for the bill, and that he should hardly regard it as worth contending for, said: "It (the land) is granted on condition that we make and complete a railroad the whole length of the route, and put it in operation within a period of ten years; and on the further condition that we transport over it the government troops and government property of every kind free; and further, that the mails shall be carried at such price as Congress shall prescribe." Mr. Dayton, of New Jersey, who opposed the bill, did not venture to question this interpretation, but replied: "But what is this thing? The compulsory conveyance of troops and munitions of war. What will that amount to? Compulsory to carry the United States mail for a sum which the government of the United States shall prescribe! The United States will pay a fair price for it. Every man knows that the government will not act meanly and niggardly, and the only good contained in the provision is to prevent any act of extortion from the government."

Mr. Moore, of Louisiana, who himself had introduced a bill to grant lands to that State to construct a railroad, in the debate on the Missouri bill, said: "Here we say to the State of Missouri, make this road through your country, transport our troops and supplies, and we will give you every alternate section of land," &c.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, who opposed all the railroad grants, referring, in the course of debate on the Wisconsin bill, to the clause requiring the transportation of the United States mail at such prices as Congress might by law direct, said: "I desire to see this section stricken out, and a provision inserted in the third section providing for the transportation of the mails free of cost, as the troops and other property of the United States are transported."

Mr. Cutting, of New York, in the debate on the Wisconsin bill, said: "As I understand the theory of this and analogous bills, it is that in order to open up the country in the first place, and next in order to obtain facilities for carrying the mails and munitions of war, the general government undertakes to give by a patent to the States a bounty of land upon a contract on the part of the States that they will apply it to a particular purpose, and that for all future time the mails and munitions of war shall be carried for the use of the government upon such terms as the bill prescribes."

No one will be so bold as to argue that it was contemplated, at the passage of these acts, that the government, in order to have the mails transported over these roads at such price as Congress might by law direct, should itself provide the cars, and other necessary means of transportation.

In the numerous debates upon the railroad grants it was never once questioned, but, on the contrary, it was constantly assumed, that, under the clause before quoted, it was incumbent upon "the railroad companies which received grants of public lands themselves, to carry in their own cars, and at their own expense, the property and troops of the United States, free of any charge whatsoever.

Indeed, the munificence of the grants would be alone a strong argument to show that the government expected to secure in return rights of greater value than in the cases of grants for other public works. In the instances of grants to canals there was always a provision that the property and troops of the government should pass through them free of toll or charge. Canals do not furnish the means of transportation, but merely of passage, and hence the grants were always less extensive.

When it is said in these grants that the *railroad* shall be and remain a public highway for the use of the government of the United States, free from toll or other charge upon the transportation of property or troops of the United States, the term railroad must be deemed, according to the weight of judicial opinion, not to be limited to the mere roadway, but to include all the cars, machinery, equipments, and materials employed for operating the road.

Nor can it well be conceived that a railroad company would prefer that the government should place its cars and machinery on the road to interfere with the running arrangements, to endanger the lives of passengers, and hazard the safe and speedy transportation of freight, to providing means of transportation itself; and trusting, if the service should be likely to become a grievous burden, to the liberality of the government to recompense it fairly for extraordinary expenditures.

But the interpretation which the committee has given to these clauses seems to be so obviously supported by the language employed, and is so perfectly confirmed by contemporaneous construction, as not to require support from any other source.

But while, in the opinion of the committee, such is the proper interpretation of the clauses referred to, they trust that they may be indulged in the suggestion that there are considerations why this right should not, in all cases, be *sternly claimed.* In every instance where railroads have been constructed

under these land grants, the price of the public lands in their neighborhoods has been suddenly enhanced to at least twice their former value. The government has, therefore, lost nothing by its munificence. Where railroads have suffered, as some have, peculiar disasters from an almost total suspension of their ordinary business, and from injuries done to them merely because they have been regarded as important lines of transit for government troops and stores, a stern enforcement of this right could hardly be distinguished from plain injustice. In such cases it would seem that the right ought to be maintained merely as a salutary check against extortionate charges, or a refusal or indisposition to furnish to the government all proper facilities for the transportation of troops and stores.

The committee recommend the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That the several railroad companies which have received from States grants of public lands, made to such States by acts of Congress, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the roads of such companies respectively, are required to transport the property and troops of the United States over their roads free of toll or other charge whatsoever.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 9.

FREE MISSOURI.

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCH

FROM

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI,

ANNOUNCING

By proclamation freedom in Missouri.

JANUARY 16, 1865.--Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

JEFFERSON CITY, MISSOURI, *January* 14, 1865.

The following is the proclamation of Thomas C. Fletcher, first governor of free Missouri. We know you join in spirit with Missouri in her jubilee to-day.

GEORGE SMITH,
President of the Senate of Missouri.
W. L. LOVELACE,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of Missouri.

PROCLAMATION BY THE GOVERNOR.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Jefferson City, Missouri, January 11, 1865.

It having pleased Divine Providence to inspire to righteous action the sovereign people of Missouri, who, through their delegates in convention assembled, with proper legal authority and solemnity have this day ordained that hereafter in this State there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, and that all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free: Now, therefore, by authority of the supreme executive power vested in me by the constitution of Missouri, I, Thomas C. Fletcher, governor of the State of Missouri, do proclaim that henceforth and forever no person within the jurisdiction of this State shall be subject to any abridgment of liberty, except such as the law shall prescribe for the common good, or know any master but God.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed, at Jefferson City, this eleventh day of January, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-five.

THOMAS C. FLETCHER.

By the Governor:
FRANCIS RODMAN,
Secretary of State.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 10.

DUTIES ON IMPORTS AND TONNAGE.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 690.]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN RELATION TO

The duties on imports and tonnage.

JANUARY 19, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
January 11, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting for your consideration enclosed draught of a "bill to revive part of an act therein named and for other purposes."

The numerous expedients resorted to recently to evade the customs laws, and defraud the revenues, especially on our extended northern and northeastern frontiers, render additional legislation of the character designed by this bill highly desirable. The act of March 3, 1815, (3 Stat., p. 231,) part of which the bill is intended to revive, expired by limitation of the act of March 3, 1817, (3 Stat., 396,) by which it was temporarily revived, and since then there has existed no authority for stopping and searching carriages and other land vehicles, other than those crossing our frontiers. It is proposed to revive this authority, and to extend the provisions of the 68th section of the collection act of 1799, authorizing searches of houses, &c., under proper judicial warrants to inspectors.

This is believed to be necessary, as many of the collection districts are so large that the delays consequent upon procuring the "special" authority now required from collectors, naval officers or surveyors for suing out search warrants to be executed at points remote from the port of entry, often frustrate the objects sought to be accomplished.

I think it would add materially to the efficacy of the law if the vehicles and beasts of burden, with all that appertains to them, were subjected to forfeiture, as is provided by the bill.

The other provisions regarding the giving of testimony by officers and others interested in the forfeitures are believed to be necessary also to an efficient execution of the revenue laws.

With great respect,

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURN,
Chairman Committee on Commerce, U. S. House of Representatives.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 11.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

RELATIVE TO

Amendment of the Constitution regarding slavery.

JANUARY 20, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, January 12, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the general assembly, I herewith hand you the enclosed resolutions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BROUGH.

Hon. JAMES M. ASHLEY,
Washington, D. C.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing the members of Congress from this State in relation to amending the Constitution of the United States, relative to slavery.

Whereas, the declaration "that all men are created equal, and are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and to secure these rights all just governments are instituted among men, deriving their just power from the consent of the governed," is as true and self-evident now as when first enunciated by the fathers and founders of the republic; and,

Whereas, the Constitution of the United States was ordained and established "to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to the people of the United States;" and,

Whereas, slavery, or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, is a violation of the inherent and inalienable rights of men, a crime against justice and humanity, a disturber of the Union and of domestic tranquility, a hindrance to the common defence, a spoiler of the public liberties, has inaugurated civil war, and is the cause of our national calamities; therefore,

Be it resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to use their influence and vote for the proposition now pending in Congress to amend the Constitution of the United States, so that neither slavery or involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, and giving to Congress power to enforce such prohibition by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of these resolutions.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES ANDERSON,
President of the Senate.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE,
Columbus, Ohio, January 12, 1865.

I certify the foregoing to be correctly copied from the original roll on file in this office.

W. W. ARMSTRONG,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 12.

AGRICULTURE AND COMMERCE WITH EASTERN ASIA.

MEMORIALS

FROM

STATES AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES,

RELATIVE TO

Surgeon Macgowan's proposed expedition for agricultural and commercial purposes to Cochin China, Cambodia, and other portions of Eastern Asia and Madagascar. Presented to the House by Mr. Brooks, of New York. Presented to the Senate by Mr. Harris, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

JANUARY 15, 1864.—Referred to the Committee on Agriculture.
JANUARY 20, 1865.—Ordered to be printed.

NEW YORK STATE AGRICULTURAL ROOMS,
Albany, New York, January 7, 1864.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, officers of the New York State Agricultural Society, beg leave respectfully to represent that the following resolutions were adopted by the executive committee of this society, on the 15th September last, viz:

"*Resolved*, That this society regards as a subject of great importance to the industrial and agricultural interests of the United States the project of Dr. D. J. Macgowan, for the appointment by the national government of a commission composed of scientific men and practical agriculturists, to visit and explore Eastern Asia, with a view to acquire information bearing upon arts and manufactures, and the processes of agriculture there presented; and to obtain and transmit seeds, plants, and animals, the cultivation and propagation of which would be likely to add to the valuable products of our farms.

"*Resolved*, That the New York State Agricultural Society heartily commends the subject to the favorable action of the government as likely to result in substantial benefit to every section of the country."

The undersigned, on behalf of the New York State Agricultural Society, beg leave to memorialize your honorable bodies for the enactment of such law or resolution as will best accomplish the objects of the resolutions; and, as in duty bound, your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

EDWARD G. FAILE, *President.*
[SEAL.] G. Q. P. JOHNSON, *Secretary.*
LUTHER H. TUCKER, *Treasurer.*

STATE OF RHODE ISLAND AND PROVIDENCE PLANTATIONS,
January Session, 1863.

RESOLUTION relative to a proposed exploration of Eastern Asia by Dr. Macgowan.

Resolved, That the scientific and industrial exploration of the unknown parts of Eastern Asia, proposed by Dr. Daniel J. Macgowan, and elucidated by him to the members of the general assembly of this State, merits, in the opinion of the general assembly, the attention of the general government.

A true copy.

[SEAL.] In testimony thereof I have set my official seal of the State this 30th day of March, A. D. 1863.

JOHN R. BARTLETT,
Secretary of State.

Resolutions of like import, drawn up by Professor Clark, of Amherst, were passed by the House of Representatives of the State of Massachusetts, after an address before that body by Dr. Macgowan.

AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY.

Your memorialists have much confidence in the ability and experience of Dr. Macgowan, and being made aware of his intention to place before your honorable body the project of opening negotiations for a commercial treaty with Cochin China, which may lead to the scientific and economic exploration of Eastern Asia, and would conduce to the interests of American arts and agriculture, heartily commend the enterprise to the consideration of the government. Your memorialists therefore beg to submit to your honorable body the expediency of enacting such laws as your wisdom may deem fit and proper to accomplish the object in view.

Presented by Mr. Morgan, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMERICAN ETHNOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

* * * That this society has passed a resolution highly approving the plan proposed by Dr. Macgowan, of New York, (now of the United States army, Veteran Reserve Corps,) for sending by the general government a commission to Eastern Asia for diplomatic, commercial, scientific, and agricultural purposes; and believing that the projected enterprise would conduce to the great advantage, profit, and honor of our country, and to the benefit of science and humanity, the undersigned, in the name of the American Ethnological Society, respectfully recommend the project above mentioned.

Signed by the president, George Folsom, and the secretary, Theodore Dwight.

Presented by Mr. Conness, of California.

The American Ethnological Society and the American Geographical and Statistical Society have conjointly addressed the Secretary of State on the subject in a memorial, which proposes that Madagascar should be included in the enterprise. In an address to the President of the United States the former society says: The American Ethnological Society are of opinion that Dr. Macgowan is peculiarly qualified, by his intimate and practical acquaintance with that part of the world, to select the particular countries, objects, and ways and means for such an undertaking, and that he has displayed good judgment in devising the plans for forming, instructing, and directing the expedition, and in indicating some of the productions in the different departments of nature and art which may be useful to our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and

by proposing an easy, direct, and economical way of sending the expedition by established routes of travel without the expense of employing national vessels for that purpose.

Dr. Macgowan presents himself as an American patriot, who has already rendered great and spontaneous services to the Union by his able efforts in Europe to vindicate our national cause and our government against their foreign enemies and domestic traitors. He has devised, and now proposes, an enterprise which would afford to the world a practical proof of the tendencies of our free institutions, and the spirit and power of our nation, such as could be neither misunderstood nor misrepresented.

MOSES H. GRINNELL, *President.*
W. C. H. WADDELL, *Secretary.*

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

* * * At a meeting of the institute, held at the rooms in the city of New York, March 16, 1864, a resolution was adopted directing their officers and trustees to memorialize Congress for an appropriation, and for such other legislation as may be deemed necessary to carry out the proposed expedition to Eastern Asia, by our distinguished American citizen Dr. D. J. Macgowan.

The undersigned, in behalf of the American Institute, an institution which has for its object the advancement of commerce, agriculture, and the mechanic arts, earnestly recommend to the fostering of our national government the expedition as one which can hardly fail to increase the number and variety of our agricultural products, will most likely add to the catalogue of useful animals, and lead to the discovery of new and valuable fibrous textiles, give an impetus to our foreign commerce, and promote generally the cause of science and civilization.

Your petitioners pray for the enactment of such laws or the adoption of such resolution as may secure to the proposed commissioner of exploration not only such aid as will be satisfactory to its enlightened projector, but at the same time be creditable to a great and growing nation.

Signed by the Hon. Thomas McElrath, and the other trustees of the American Institute. Presented by Mr. Morgan, New York, and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL SOCIETY.

The undersigned, members of a committeee of the American Oriental Society, appointed at the last meeting in October, 1863, to consider a plan of Dr. D. J. Macgowan for explorations in China and adjacent countries, having received a communication from that gentleman relative to the subject, though explaining his plan only in part, take pleasure in expressing, in his behalf, the interest which they feel, as representatives of the American Oriental Society, in any project which seems to promise to add to our knowledge of the east, whether scientific or practical, and their earnest wish that it may be found practicable to make such arrangements, and to obtain such co-operation and various facilities, under the auspices and with the assistance of the government of the United States, as shall render Dr. Macgowan's plan fruitful in its results, alike honorable to our country and useful to the world.

Signed by Professors Salisbury and Whitney, New Haven, March 10, 1864. Presented by Mr. Foster, of Connecticut. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Among public men, not members of Congress, who have commended the undertaking are Chief Justice Chase, ex-President Fillmore, Hon. A. H. Everett, J. P. Kennedy, Governor Andrew, and Hon. William Kelly, late president of the New York State Agricultural Society. It has been frequently advocated by the

New York Evening Post and the National Intelligencer, and favorable notices have been accorded by the New York Times, Tribune, Journal of Commerce, and the Washington Chronicle. Agricultural journals generally have given it their support, particularly the California Farmer.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser, January 23, 1865.]

AMERICAN INTERESTS IN EASTERN ASIA.

The project of Dr. Macgowan, of this city, late from China and Japan, of an industrial and scientific mission to various portions of Eastern Asia, continues to receive the support of agricultural and other public bodies. The American Geographical and Statistical Society and the American Ethnological Society have again called the attention of the general government to the subject. It is now under consideration by the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on Agriculture.

Few on the Atlantic coast, and not many on the shores of the Pacific, are aware of the importance of American interests in those extensive regions of the orient, which by the growth of our country have become to us a farther west. Dr. Macgowan's project contemplates the negotiation of commercial treaties with all those countries which yet possess the requisite degree of independence to confer such privileges. At the same time the mission proposes the investigation of the agriculture and arts of Eastern Asia, particularly China, and the transmission of seeds, plants, and animals, the cultivation and propagation of which is likely to add to the valuable product of our farms.

Dr. Macgowan is well known as an orientalist. He published a newspaper in the Chinese language at Ningpo, where he acted as United States consul. He is the inventor of a contrivance by which the electric telegraph is applicable to the non-alphabetic characters of the Chinese language, and is an authority on matters connected with the politics and arts of China. Since his return to his native land he has delivered lectures on his travels, and is now in the public service, professionally, in connection with the Veteran Reserve corps. His patriotism was manifested before he returned home by the part which he took in Paris when the Americans in that city met to raise a fund for the purchase of Whitworth guns, at the commencement of the rebellion, and by his offer, while in Italy, to the governor of his native State, to act as surgeon to the colored troops, which, according to the accounts then published in Europe, Governor Sprague had then undertaken to raise. The publication of Dr. Macgowan's letter on the subject at that early day served, both in this country and in Europe, to strengthen the Union cause, and to dispel the prejudices against the employment of that agency in the maintenance of our nationality.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 13.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF NEW YORK,

IN RELATION TO

The Amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

JANUARY 23, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTIONS, proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as to abolish slavery.

Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to make all necessary exertions to secure the passage of a resolution by that body, submitting to the legislatures of the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States by adding thereto the following:

ARTICLE XIII.

SEC. 1. Slavery, being incompatible with a free government, is forever prohibited in the United States; and involuntary servitude shall be permitted only as a punishment for crime.

SEC. 2. Congress shall have power to enforce the foregoing section of this article by appropriate legislation.

Resolved, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Assembly, January 17, 1865.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.

By order of the assembly.

J. B. CUSHMAN, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NEW YORK,
In Senate, January 11, 1865.

The foregoing resolutions were duly passed.

By order of the senate.

JAS. TERWILLIGER, *Clerk.*

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 14.

MINING LAWS

OF THE

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be, and they are hereby, instructed to inquire into the expediency of adopting the code of mining laws passed by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, hereto appended.

OF THE REGISTRY AND GOVERNMENT OF MINES AND MINERAL DEPOSITS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona*, That all mining rights on the public lands of the United States, as well as rights acquired by discovery on the lands of private individuals, are possessory in their character only, and such possessory rights shall be limited, regulated, and governed as hereinafter provided.

TITLE I.

General provisions relating to the registry of mines, mining rights, and conveyances of the same.

SEC. 2. The judges of the probate courts in their respective counties shall have jurisdiction over the registry and denouncement of all mines and all mineral and auxiliary lands, and the disputes and questions of whatsoever nature between all adverse claimants to mines or mineral and auxiliary lands, which he shall hear and determine in a summary manner according to the rules of practice as prescribed for the district court in civil cases, and all proceedings and records therein shall be entitled "In the probate court.—Judicature of mines."

SEC. 3. The clerks of the probate courts shall be exofficio recorders of mines and all mineral and auxiliary lands in their respective counties.

SEC. 4. The county commissioners of each county shall, at the expense of the county, provide a suitable office for the clerk of the probate court, at the seat of justice of his county, which shall be called the recorder's office, in which he shall keep the books and papers of his office; they shall also provide rooms and cases for the preservation of mineralogical specimens from each mine re-

corded, to be properly numbered, marked, and registered by him, with the time when and the locality whence taken, and he shall also preserve in said rooms all rocks, fossils, earths, minerals, plants, and other matters that may be useful or interesting for scientific, legal, or practical purposes.

SEC. 5. He shall provide three books of record, the expense of which shall be allowed by the county commissioners, and paid out of the funds originating from the tax on mines, which he shall respectively mark as "books of mining record," "A," "B," and "C," which shall be kept in his office, and open to the inspection of the public at all times.

SEC. 6. The recorder of mines shall collect and record in record-book A all registries, denouncements, and claims of mines, whether on public lands or private grants, by individuals or companies, that were made prior to the passage of this chapter, and make complete indices of the same, and keep them for the inspection of the public.

SEC. 7. He shall record all first or preliminary registries and denouncements of mines made after the passage of this chapter, in record-book B, and all second registries after the sinking of the shaft and complying with the law as hereinafter provided, in record-book C, which shall be alike kept for public inspection.

SEC. 8. The recorder of mines shall keep a seal of office, to be provided by the county commissioners of each county, and affix the same to all official documents.

SEC. 9. He shall be allowed and receive from the parties interested the following fees, and when the number of words contained in the papers to be recorded shall exceed one folio he shall receive in addition twenty cents per folio: For each record of former claim in book A, $1. For each preliminary or first registry of a mine or auxiliary mining land in book B, $1. For each succeeding claim on the same deposit, $1. For final record after sinking shaft, and certificate, in book C, $2. For final record of each additional claim of the same party on the same deposit in book C, $1. For recording each separate auxiliary tract, $1. For recording articles of copartnership, $2 50. For recording charters of mining companies, $2. For recording notice required by section 25, I, $1. For recording each conveyance, $1. For any subsequent copy of the foregoing, one-half of the above rates; and for all fees in litigated mining cases he shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to clerks of the district courts in civil cases for like services, and for all services and fees not provided for in this chapter his fees shall be fixed by the judge of probate.

SEC. 10. The charters of all mining companies and their officers, where they keep their office, and where their mines are situated, with a description of their machinery, and a list of their property, shall be furnished by them, and recorded in record-book C of the recorder, and they may procure certificates thereof, that shall at all times be good evidence in all courts of justice.

SEC. 11. The copartnership agreements of all mining partners shall be recorded in the same manner, and certificates thereof shall have the like effect, and the company or copartnership failing to furnish the charter or agreement required to be recorded by this chapter, after due notice by the recorder, shall be deemed to stand in contempt of the law, and punished by the probate judge by fine in his discretion not to exceed one hundred dollars.

SEC. 12. All mining claims shall be registered in the real names of the parties, and by persons legally authorized to make such registry either in person or by power of attorney, to be exhibited to and filed and recorded with the recorder of mines, or with the recorder of the mining district as hereinafter provided, and no claims shall be registered in the names of fictitious persons, and any person violating the provisions of this section shall forfeit all right and interest in the claim so registered, and the same shall be subject to registry and *denouncement by another*, on the same terms as newly discovered veins.

SEC. 13. The property of all mines and mineral lands in descents and conveyances of property to heirs shall be considered and regarded as real estate.

SEC. 14. All sales of mining claims or mineral lands, or any interest in the same, shall be registered with the recorder, by deed to be executed as provided for conveyances of real estate, and in a book to be kept by him for that purpose, within three months from the date of the sale of the same, or shall be declared forfeited and subject to denouncement and registry by another; and such conveyances when so registered shall be subject to the same rules which govern conveyances of real estate, and shall have the same effect in the courts.

TITLE II.

Extent of mining rights, and mode of acquiring and retaining titles thereto.

SEC. 15. Every mining claim or pertenencia is declared to consist of a superficial area of two hundred yards square, to be measured so as to include the principal vein or mineral deposits, always having reference to and following the dip of the vein so far as it can or may be worked, with all the earth and mineral therein. But any mining district organized in accordance with the provisions of this chapter may prescribe the dimensions of said mining claim or pertenencia for such district, provided that in no case the dimensions so prescribed shall exceed the number of yards allowed by this section; and further provided, that no such mining district shall diminish the extent of the territorial claim to one pertenencia as defined in this section.

SEC. 16. Any person discovering or opening a vein or other mineral deposit in this Territory, not actually worked or legally owned by other parties, or registered in accordance with this chapter, shall, by properly denouncing and registering the same, be entitled to claim and hold a possessory right to a tract of land to the extent of two mining claims or pertenencias, including the said vein or mineral deposit, and conforming as nearly as possible to the general direction thereof, each to be measured two hundred yards long by two hundred yards wide, the direction of the lines to be determined by the person claiming.

SEC. 17. If two or more persons are associated, and have formed a company for the exploration and working of mines, and one or several shall make discoveries of mineral deposits in consequence thereof, said company so engaged in exploration shall be entitled to denounce and register one discovery claim only upon each lode.

SEC. 18. It shall be lawful for the claimants of a mine or mineral lands to locate and take possession of public lands for a mill site and other necessary works connected therewith, which shall not exceed one quarter section, containing a stream or other water suitable for the purpose. They shall have a right to place a dam or other obstructions on such stream, and to divert its waters for the above uses and purposes. They shall, within the time and in the manner prescribed in this chapter for the registration and denouncement of mines, proceed to denounce and register the same with the clerk of the probate court, and they shall be known as auxiliary lands. And if within three years from the day their notice of claim is so recorded they shall expend in fitting the same for a mill, or in placing a mill or reduction works thereon, the sum of one hundred dollars, they may cause the record of such work to be made, and proceedings for confirming their title to be instituted as provided in section twenty-nine of this chapter, with like effect, and receive a certificate of title as therein provided, conforming as nearly as they can to the requirements of that section. Instead of the work required by section thirty-two of this chapter they shall use the machinery or other works erected upon said land for mining purposes at least thirty days in each year. Such claims shall be subject to all the provisions of this chapter which are applicable to mining rights, and may be abandoned

and relocated. All rights to auxiliary lands acquired under the laws of any mining district before this act takes effect shall be valid, and the owners of the same, upon complying with the provisions of this section, may take the like proceedings to confirm their titles with a like effect.

SEC. 19. It shall be the duty of all claimants of mining claims, mineral lands and auxiliary lands, to at once define the extent and boundary of them as nearly as possible, by good substantial monuments or other conspicuous marks, in the presence of the recorder of the mining district, or of some witness who shall prove to the satisfaction of the recorder that the same has been done, and to post up a public notice of their claim at the opening of the principal vein, and to have them properly registered and recorded within three months from the time of first claiming them at the office of the mining district recorder according to the provisions of this chapter. Such record shall give a faithful description of the veins, mineral deposits, and tracts of lands, the character and bearing of the veins or deposits and their connection with natural monuments or conspicuous objects in the vicinity.

SEC. 20. No person shall change his original monuments or boundaries of mineral or other lands, but if a subsequent investigation makes this convenient or necessary, and it can be done without prejudice to other parties, then such change shall take place by the sanction of the judge of the probate court, provided they are properly recorded and the new boundaries and monuments fixed at once when the original ones are removed.

SEC. 21. All minerals, woods, waters, earths, and vegetation found within the boundaries of any tract of land registered and claimed for mining shall be exclusively used by him or them who are legally entitled to the possession of the land wherein or whereon they are situated so long as they are used for mining purposes only, provided that no one shall have the right to prevent transient persons from using the waters along the public highways, where they were provided by nature in natural tanks, springs, streams, or otherwise, nor from making such equitable disposition of the waters as the legislature shall prescribe.

SEC. 22. No person shall have the right to impede or inconvenience travelling by fencing up the public roads, filling them up with rubbish or undermining them so as to endanger their safety, neither shall any one change their established direction without sanction of the proper authorities.

SEC. 23. Whenever two or more persons or parties explore and prospect one and the same vein, and at or about the same time but at different places, and without knowledge of each other, then he or they who shall prove first occupancy shall have the right of first location, taking the principal point of excavation as the centre of their claim or claims on each side along the general direction of such vein or deposit. The other parties shall proceed by the same laws after the others have fixed their boundaries. Should there be left vacant ground between the different parties, then it shall be at the option of the first discoverers so to change their boundaries as shall best suit them, and have them recorded accordingly. Any other parties shall locate in the order of the time of their arrival on the vein or mineral deposit.

SEC. 24. Whenever two or more parties shall select the same mine or mineral deposit for exploration, and the parties first on the ground, knowing the other parties to be at work, shall fail to give warning, either verbally or in writing, of their priority claim on such vein or deposit, then that portion of the mine situated between the main excavations of the two parties shall be equally divided between them, irrespective of the number of members each company may have: *Provided*, That the intervening portions shall not exceed the quantity of land allowed by the provisions of this chapter.

SEC. 25. The laws and proceedings of all mining districts established in this Territory for the denouncement, registration, and regulation of mines, mining claims, mineral lands and auxiliary lands, prior to the day this act takes effect,

are hereby legalized and declared to be as valid and binding in all courts of law as if enacted by this legislative assembly, to the extent and under the conditions and restrictions herein contained.

I. All rights, claims, and titles to any veins, mineral lands, or mineral deposits, and auxiliary lands, acquired before this act takes effect, under, by virtue of, and in conformity to the laws of said mining districts, are hereby declared to be valid and legal, and shall be respected and enforced in all courts of this Territory when sustained by the evidence herein provided; but no amount of work done thereon shall be construed to give a perpetual title thereto, but shall give such title only and such rights and privileges as is provided in section twenty-nine of this chapter; and no person who was at the time of the location of his claim an inhabitant of this Territory shall forfeit his claim because he was not a resident also of the mining district in which his said claim was located. And no such right, claim, or title shall be considered as abandoned provided the claimant shall, within six months from the day this act takes effect, file with the clerk of the probate court of the county in which his claim is situated a brief description of the same, giving the name of the district in which the lode is situated, and of the lode or lodes, and the extent of his claim thereon, with a declaration that he intends to retain and work the same according to law, unless such claim has been forfeited, and subject to relocation under the laws of such mining district before this act takes effect.

II. All records and all papers required by the laws of said mining districts to be deposited with the recorders of said districts for record shall be received as evidence of their contents in all courts of this Territory, and shall not be rejected for any defects in their form, when their contents may be understood, but shall be valid to the extent provided by said mining laws, except as hereinbefore restricted: *Provided*, That such records and papers are deposited with or recorded by the clerk of the probate court of the county in which said mining district is located, and within three months from the time this act takes effect; and if said records or papers are lost or mutilated, or if such recorder of a mining district shall neglect or refuse to deposit the same as aforesaid, an affidavit of their contents made by any person interested therein, or certified or sworn copies thereof, may be so recorded, and shall have the like effect.

III. All conveyances of mines, mining rights, mineral and auxiliary lands made prior to the time this act takes effect, shall be valid and binding to pass the title of the grantor thereof, although defective in form and execution, if their contents can be understood, and, as such, shall be received and regarded in all courts of this Territory: *Provided*, That such conveyances shall be deposited with or recorded by the clerk of the probate court of the county where said mines are situated, within three months from the time this act takes effect, and if lost or mutilated, copies or affidavits of their contents, executed as aforesaid, may be recorded as provided above.

SEC. 26. Every recorder, register, clerk, or other recording officer, of every such mining district, or who has at any time acted as such recording officer, within three months after this act takes effect, shall deposit with the clerk of the probate court of the county in which said district or greater part thereof is situated, all records which he has so kept, and all papers deposited in his hands for record, and papers so made or deposited with his predecessors in said office, which are in his hands as aforesaid, or he shall so deposit certified copies of the same. And such records and other papers shall be securely kept by such clerk, open in office hours to public inspection, and copies of the same duly certified by him shall be received in all courts of justice, and have the same effect as the originals. And any such recorder, register, or other recording officer of each mining district who shall neglect or refuse to comply with the provisions of this section shall be liable in damages to the party injured thereby, and shall be liable to be punished by the judge of probate of the county in which said

mining district, or the greater part thereof, is situated, for contempt, by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars and imprisoned not more than one year, and shall be incapable of holding any such office and mining claim.

SEC. 27. Mining districts now existing may be continued or new mining districts may be established in the manner and for the purposes hereinafter provided.

I. The recorder of every mining district now existing shall at the same time that he deposits the records of said districts with the clerk of the probate court, as the last preceding section requires, take an oath before the judge of said court that he will faithfully perform the duties of his office until another recorder shall be elected and qualified in his place, which oath shall be recorded by the clerk of the probate court. He shall record in a book to be kept by him for that purpose all notices of claims or rights to veins, mineral deposits, mineral lands, and auxiliary lands, which may be left with him to be recorded, and shall note, on all papers which may be received by him to be recorded, the time when they were so received by him, and they shall be considered as recorded from that time. He shall when requested by any such claimant go with him to his claim and see that the same is measured by metes and bounds, and marked by substantial monuments on the surface of the earth, and shall make a record of the same, and of the time when it was done, and certify it to be correct, or shall make a record and certificate of the same on the evidence of a credible witness, who was present when the same was done, and is cognizant of the facts, and whose name shall be entered on the record. He shall, when requested by any such claimant, go with him to his claim, and examine any shaft that may be sunk by him, or tunnels that may be opened to the same, and make measurements of the same, and a record and certificate as aforesaid; and he shall in like manner examine, measure, or estimate, and make and record a certificate of any work which is required by law to be done by a claimant. And the said recording officer shall quarterly file with the clerk of the probate court of the county in which said district is located a copy by him certified of all records made by him for the three months last preceding, which shall be duly recorded by said clerk, and a copy of said record duly certified by him shall be evidence of its contents in all courts of this Territory. And such recording officer shall be liable to all the penalties provided in the preceding section if he shall neglect or refuse to perform any of the acts and duties required of him by this section, but shall not be required to perform any such service until his fees for the same, to be fixed by the mining districts, are paid him, if he requests it. And if any paper deposited with him for record is required to be recorded by the clerk of the probate court, he shall, at the time said paper is so deposited with him, take and receive the fee fixed by law for recording such paper by said clerk, and pay the said clerk said fee when he deposits said paper with him to be recorded as aforesaid. All such mining districts may make laws not inconsistent with the laws of the Territory, may elect officers for the government of such districts, and fix their compensation, but all such acts and proceedings shall be recorded, and all records and papers thereof filed with the clerk of the probate court as aforesaid.

II. Any number of persons not less than twelve, owning mining claims in any mining district, or in any contiguous mining districts, or who have discovered and may wish to denounce a mine or mineral lands not within the limits of any established mining district, may proceed to make a new mining district at a meeting of persons holding claims in such district so to be established, and of claimants in any districts to be divided or to be included therein. They shall cause a notice in writing, and specifying the limits of said contemplated district, signed by them, to be posted in three conspicuous places in said district, and if any part of an established district is to be included therein, by leaving a copy of said notice with the recorder of said district at least ten days *before the day of said* meeting. At said meeting all persons holding claims as

aforesaid may vote, and may determine by a majority vote of those present whether said new district shall be established and its limits, but within the boundaries named in the notice for said meeting, and thereupon the persons holding claims in such newly established district shall proceed to select a name and make laws therefor, and elect a recorder, who shall be qualified as aforesaid, who shall perform all the duties and be subject to all the liabilities provided in this chapter for such officers, and shall file with the clerk of the probate court as aforesaid a record of the proceedings of this and all subsequent meetings at the time and in the manner herein provided.

SEC. 28. It shall be the duty of all claimants of mineral tracts to sink at least one shaft of thirty feet in depth, or to run a tunnel of fifty feet in length in the body of the vein or in the adjoining rock, so as to test the vein from the surface for the purpose of ascertaining the character and capacity of such mineral deposit, within the space of one year from the day of first taking possession thereof, and they shall notify the recorder of the mining district that said shaft or other work is completed, and that they intend working the vein or mineral deposit. And the recorder shall examine said work in person, and make and record a certificate of the result of such examination, which shall contain a statement of the condition and quality of the vein or mineral deposit, the amount of labor performed, and a general view of the results obtained. Said report shall be accompanied by three specimens taken from different parts of the work, which said specimens, with a copy of the record so made by him, shall be filed by him within the time required by this act in the office of the clerk of the probate court, and said clerk shall make a record of the same Such specimens shall be numbered and described by him, and be preserved for the use of the mineralogical professorship of the University of Arizona.

SEC. 29. The judge of the probate court at any time within thirty days after the record made by the clerk of said court, as provided in the preceding section, upon complaint in writing made to him by such claimants, describing fully their claims, stating the labor performed by them, and the certificate thereof, and that the registration of the same has been made as required by law, and requesting that their title thereto may be confirmed, shall cause a summons under the seal of his court to be issued, requiring all persons interested to appear at a day named therein, and which shall not be less than sixty days from the day the same was issued, and show cause why the title of such complainants and claimants should not be confirmed, a copy of which complaint and summons, duly attested by the clerk of the probate court, shall be published twice in the territorial newspaper, and be kept posted in the office of said clerk from the day of issuing the same to the return day thereof; and if no person shall appear on such return day to contest the right of the claimants to such claims, the judge of probate shall examine all the records filed in the office of his clerk relating to such claims, and if he finds that the said claimants have, in all respects, complied with the provisions of this chapter, he shall make a decree, in substance, that the complainants, having complied with the laws of this Territory relating to the denouncement and registration of mines, have acquired a perfect title to their claims (describing the same) until the 1st day of January, A. D. 1868, and forever after, unless abandoned by them. And the said clerk shall give the said claimant a copy of such decree, under the seal of the court, which shall be conclusive evidence of title in any proceedings relating to such claims, until they are abandoned. And unless the persons adversely interested, and contesting the title of the complainants, shall appear on the day named in said complaint and proceed as hereinafter provided, they shall be forever barred from contesting the title of said complainants to such claims. And if the contestants shall so appear they shall on that day, or some day to be fixed by said judge, proceed to file an answer setting forth their claim and case, and the proceedings shall then be conducted in conformity to the provisions of this chapter and the

code of civil practice. And whenever a final decree is made thereon, determining the title to said claim or mine, by said judge, or by any other court on appeal, the said judge shall cause a record to be made in the office of his clerk of such decree, and a certified copy thereof may be made as aforesaid, with the like effect. And any claimants of mineral lands who, before this act takes effect, have in any way or under any law acquired a title to such mineral lands, after filing with the clerk of the court their evidence of title and description of claim, as required by this chapter, may cause an examination of the shaft sunk by them or other work done by them to be made as aforesaid, and take the like proceedings for the confirmation of their titles, with the same effect: *Provided*, This section shall not apply except when the complainants are in possession of such mine or mining rights, claiming title thereto.

SEC. 30. By reason of the Indian wars and unsettled condition of the country, the time within which a shaft is required to be sunk, or other labor performed on a claim, shall not commence until two years from the day this act takes effect, and all the provisions of this chapter relating thereto are suspended for that time, but any claimant may sink a shaft or do such other labor, and at any time after the record of their claims with the probate court, and thereupon institute proceedings to confirm their titles, and be entitled to all the rights and privileges provided for in this chapter.

SEC. 31. No single person or company shall be compelled to sink shafts or make other improvements on more than one of the tracts of land claimed by him or them for the same vein or mineral deposit, and any number of claimants on the same vein or mineral deposit, who may unite for said purpose, shall be allowed to concentrate labor, capital, and energy to any one single point which to him or them shall be best suited to ascertain to the best advantage the general character, quality, and capacity of that particular vein or mineral deposit, and may take the like proceedings to confirm their titles.

SEC. 32. After the work required by section 28 of this chapter has been performed, and the record thereof made as therein provided, two years shall be allowed the claimants of mineral lands to develop the same, and procure machinery and provide for working the same, and during that time the same shall not be considered abandoned although no work be done thereon: *Provided*, That in such event they shall annually, and before the first day of June in each year, file with the clerk of the probate court an affidavit signed by them that they have not abandoned such claims, but intend in good faith to work them; and said term of two years shall not commence until the first day of January, A. D. 1868. And after the expiration of said term of two years, it shall be obligatory upon claimants to such mineral lands to hold actual possession of them, and work the vein, which obligation shall be considered as complied with by doing at least thirty days work thereon in each year; but if such claimants are prevented from working such vein by the hostility of Indians, or other good cause, rendering said working difficult or dangerous, they may, by authority of the judge of probate first obtained, be relieved from performing labor thereon from time to time, but for not more than one year at any one time, during the continuance of such cause.

SEC. 33. Any person who may discover a mineral vein or deposit as aforesaid, which is not included within a mining district, or which may be in a mining district in which there is no legally authorized recorder, may acquire title thereto, and to auxiliary lands, by giving notice, as aforesaid, and recording the same with the clerk of the probate court of the county in which the same is situated, and may take the same proceedings with the like effect with the clerk of the probate court that are required to be taken with the recorder of a mining district.

SEC. 34. Discoverers of mines on lands in the legal ownership or possession of others, and not public lands, before doing the work of sinking the shaft required by section 28 of this chapter, shall pay to such parties such compensa-

tion for the use of the same as may be awarded by the judge of probate, upon complaint of either party, or shall give bond to such parties for payment of the same, and sureties to be approved by said judge; and whenever it becomes necessary or advantageous to construct tunnels for the purpose of drainage, ventilation, or the better hauling of ores or other subterraneous products or mining materials, it shall be lawful for any party or parties to construct such tunnel or drift through all private and public property: *Provided*, That all damages arising from such subterranean works to the other parties, to be determined as provided above, shall be paid by the parties for whose benefit such tunnelling is done, to be paid before said work is commenced, or security given to the satisfaction of the judge of probate for payment of the same; but no damages shall be paid on public lands when claims for such lands shall be set up after such tunnel shall have been projected or actually in process of construction: *Provided*, That the lapse of time between projection and actual work shall not exceed ninety days, and that the tunnelling parties give timely notice of their project to any new claimant of the so affected ground.

SEC. 35. Whenever such tunnel as mentioned in the preceding section shall intersect or traverse mineral deposits, or run along lodes claimed and held by other parties, then it shall be at the option of the owners of such other mineral deposits either to pay one-half of the expense of excavation for the distance that such tunnel runs through their mineral deposits, and secure the whole of the ores excavated, or to divide the ores with the tunnelling parties, the latter paying all expenses of excavation, or it shall be optional with either party to abandon all claims to the ores excavated.

SEC. 36. If in the construction of such subterranean works new veins or deposits are encountered in ground not claimed or owned by other parties, they shall become the property of the party for whom such tunnel is constructed, and shall be denounced and registered as is required of new mines, and shall be governed by the same laws as are prescribed in this chapter.

TITLE III.

OF THE ABANDONMENT AND RE-LOCATION OF MINES AND MINING RIGHTS.

SEC. 37. Any claimant or claimants not complying with any of the foregoing conditions and obligations shall forfeit all right to any such recorded or unrecorded claims to mineral and auxiliary tracts, and it shall not be lawful for him or them to register such claims anew within a period of three years after such forfeiture. All such tracts shall be free for working and registry to any but those excepted in this section.

SEC. 38. All veins and mineral deposits situated on public lands, which have not been worked and occupied from the time of the acquisition of the territory by the United States up to the time of the passage of this chapter, except as herein provided, shall be considered as abandoned and subject to registry and denouncement.

SEC. 39. All veins and mineral deposits that have been or may be abandoned hereafter shall in all cases and respects be governed by the laws regulating the opening and working of new veins and deposits, as prescribed in this chapter.

SEC. 40. Whenever any mine, vein, or mineral deposit shall have been abandoned or forfeited in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, and registered anew by other parties, it shall be obligatory upon such parties to give the former owners warning thereof, so as to remove from the tract within the space of three months anything he or they may claim valuable or useful. Such warning shall be given in the nearest newspaper published in the Territory, and by posting it at three of the most conspicuous places in the county where the mine is situated. Three months after the expiration of such warn-

ing, any and all buildings, furnaces, arrastras, metals, and every other species of property which may still remain on the ground of such mine, vein, or mineral, deposit, shall become the undisputed property of the new claimant, without compensation of any kind to any person whatever.

SEC. 41. Any person taking possession of or entering upon a mining claim or auxiliary lands, registered according to the provisions of this chapter, and before it is abandoned, shall be ousted therefrom in a summary manner by the order of the probate judge, and the malfeasor shall be adjudged to pay all damages and costs consequent thereon.

TITLE IV.

OF PROCEEDINGS IN LITIGATED MINING CASES.

SEC. 42. All the proceedings in all the causes relating to mines in the courts of this Territory shall be considered equitable proceedings, and be conducted according to the rules of practice prescribed in equity cases, and the judge shall hear and determine all questions on their merits and according to the equitable rights of the parties.

SEC. 43. In all litigated cases relative to mines the probate judge shall take the testimony or cause the testimony to be taken down in writing by the clerk, or by a commissioner appointed by him for that purpose, and certified and filed by him as a part of the record in the case, and whenever a witness is beyond the limits of the Territory his testimony may be taken in like manner as in cases pending in the district court.

SEC. 44. An appeal shall be allowed in all mining cases from the judgment or decree of the probate court to the district court, if taken within ten days after said judgment or decree, the appellant first giving bond with two sufficient securities to the adverse party in a sum sufficient to cover all costs and damages, in the discretion of the court, conditioned that he will prosecute the appeal without delay and with effect, and pay all damages resulting from the same; and if the appeal is taken after the day of trial and final judgment, then notice thereof shall be given in writing to the adverse party, and on or before the first day of the term of the district court next thereafter a transcript of all the papers and proceedings, and the testimony, and approved report of the commissioners taken in the case, shall be certified by the clerk and filed in the district court, at the expense of the appellant, and the cause so appealed shall be tried at the next term thereafter, if taken five days before the commencement of said term, and if not taken within that time, then it shall be tried at the next succeeding term.

SEC. 45. All cases taken by appeal to the district court shall be tried on their merits, on the record and testimony as certified to the district court, and no new testimony shall be introduced unless it is shown in the affidavit of the party applying, to the satisfaction of the court, that new, important, or material testimony has been discovered since the trial before the probate court, or could not be procured in season to be used at said trial, and which may change the judgment in the cause, and in that event said new testimony shall be taken in writing by the judge or clerk of said district court, or by a commissioner, and become part of the record in the case.

SEC. 46. Writs of error may be taken out, and appeals allowed to the supreme court, in all mining cases brought by appeal or certiorari into the district court, on the same terms as are provided for by writs of error and appeals from the district courts to the supreme court.

SEC. 47. The district courts shall exercise a superintending control over the probate courts in all mining cases by writs of mandamus, prohibition, and injunction, and writs of certiorari shall issue in all cases to correct and revise their

proceedings, in case of neglect or refusal to allow an appeal in accordance with the rules of practice prescribed for the government of the district courts.

SEC. 48. The probate judge, in all litigated mining cases, when local knowledge is necessary, may, at his own option, or at the request of either party, appoint a commission of three persons skilled in mining to proceed to any mine or mineral land in question and examine the question in litigation, and make a report in writing under oath of all the facts and circumstances bearing upon the question and relevant thereto, and their report shall be rejected or approved in whole or in part by the probate judge; and if said report shall be approved, it shall be certified, filed, and made a part of the record in the cause. The said commissioners shall receive five dollars per day, each, for their services while necessarily engaged in performing the duties of said commission, to be taxed as costs in the cause.

SEC. 49. All disputed lines, divisions, and demarcations between parties claiming mineral veins, deposits, or auxiliary lands, shall be determined by the judge of the probate court in a summary manner, according to the provisions of this chapter; and when he may judge it necessary, or is requested by either of the parties litigant, he shall appoint a commission, as is provided in the forty-eighth section of this chapter, to examine and report upon said division lines or boundaries, and the same proceedings shall be had thereon as is provided for in said section.

SEC. 50. Whenever the members of a copartnership or company, or tenants on common of mineral lands, cannot agree as to the working or management of the veins or mineral deposits therein, one or more of them may make complaint to the judge of probate of the county in which said lands are situated, setting forth the facts, who shall thereupon issue a summons to the other members of said copartnership or company, or tenants in common interested therein, or cause such other notice to be given to them as he may think proper, requiring them to make answer thereto, and if upon a hearing on such complaint the judge is of opinion that the claim or claims of such persons are susceptible of partition, and it can be equitably made between them, and the parties cannot agree among themselves on making such partition, he shall appoint a commission, as provided in section 48 of this chapter, who shall go upon the claims of such partnership, company, or tenants in common, if necessary, and segregate their claims, having in view the equities of the case and the customs and regulations of mines, and shall make report in writing to the judge of probate, who shall make his decree in accordance with said report, and which shall be conclusive between the parties unless an appeal be taken as provided in this chapter. Or whenever one or more of such partners or tenants in common in mineral lands, and owning not less than one-third of the full interest of such partnership or tenancy therein, shall desire to work their mine, and the other partners or tenants, after reasonable notice, shall neglect or refuse to unite in such working, they may make complaint to the judge of probate as aforesaid, and he shall proceed thereon as before provided in this section; and if upon a hearing of such complaint it appears to him that the complainants are able to work said mine, and that there is no good reason why the same should not be worked, he shall make a decree to that effect; and if the other partners do not appear he may appoint an agent and receiver, who shall protect their rights, and see that the mine is properly worked, and shall receive their proportion of the profits, but such partners or tenants in common so authorized to work as aforesaid, shall conduct said work at their own expense, and shall not be authorized to bind such other persons to the payment of any indebtedness which they may incur in that behalf.

TITLE V.

OF THE TERRITORIAL CLAIM, AND OF ALLUVIAL AND DILUVIAL DEPOSITS.

SEC. 51. It shall be the duty of persons who may discover and claim mining rights or mineral lands, at the same time that they may define the boundary of their claim or claims to any lode or mine as required by the provisions of this chapter, to lay off and define the boundaries of one pertenencia as required by the provisions of this chapter, adjoining their claim or claims, which shall be the property of the Territory of Arizona. And at the same time that they present their notice of claim or claims to be recorded by the recorder of the mining district they shall also present to such recorder the claim of said Territory. And if said discoverers and claimants shall neglect or refuse to present to such recorder the claim of said Territory as aforesaid they shall forever forfeit all claim to the mine or ledge so discovered by them. Any recording officer recording the claim or claims of such discoverers and claimants, when the claim of said Territory is not filed therewith as aforesaid, shall be subject to all the penalties provided in section 26 of this chapter. Such claim shall be recorded as provided in this chapter for like claims, but no work shall be required to be done thereon, nor shall it be considered to be abandoned, so long as it is the property of the Territory. And if sold, the time within which the purchaser shall be required to work said claim shall commence from the day of sale, except when the time is suspended as before provided. Every clerk of the probate court as soon as he records the said claim shall send a copy of his record to the treasurer of the Territory, and no fees shall be charged by any recording officer in any matter relating to said claim. And the territorial treasurer may at any time after six months from the day he receives such record as aforesaid, and at such time and place as in his opinion will be most for the interest of the Territory, cause such claim to be sold at auction to the highest bidder, but every such sale shall be at least twice advertised in the territorial newspaper, and be held at his office, or the office of the clerk of the probate court, or recorder of the mining district of the county where the claim is situated. And the treasurer is authorized to make a deed of the same to the purchaser in the name of the Territory. And the amount received by him shall be added by him to any fund now or hereafter provided for the protection of the people of the Territory of Arizona against hostile Indians, and be expended as provided by law. And after all expenses as are incurred by the territorial authorities for the purpose of destroying or bringing into subjection all hostile Indian tribes in this Territory are liquidated, then all remaining or accruing funds, out of all or any sales of territorial mining claims, shall be applied as a sinking fund for school purposes.

SEC. 52. The extraction of gold from alluvial and diluvial deposits, generally termed placer mining, shall not be considered mining proper, and shall not entitle persons occupied in it to the provisions of this chapter, nor shall any previous section of this chapter be so construed as to refer to the extraction of gold from the above mentioned deposits.

SEC. 53. This chapter shall be in force and take effect from and after the 1st day of July, A. D. 1865.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 15.

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF ARIZONA.

MEMORIAL AND RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA.

ASKING

Of Congress an increase of pay for members of the legislative assembly and for territorial judges, &c.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIAL to Congress, asking an increase per diem for members and officers of the legislative assembly and an increase of the salaries of territorial judges.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Arizona, most respectfully represent that—

Whereas the organic act of this Territory, drawn up on the basis of the other Territories of the United States, provides that the pay per diem of the members of the first and subsequent legislative assemblies should be three dollars during their attendance at the session thereof, and the officers of said legislative assemblies, together with all the territorial officers, are allowed a compensation in like proportion; and

Whereas, on account of the great distance from the manufacturing and producing sections, from whence the inhabitants of this Territory obtain nearly all their necessary articles of consumption, such as provisions, clothing, &c., the cost of such articles are nearly three times and in some instances ten times the cost of similar commodities in the more eastern parts of the United States government; and

Whereas it is therefore manifestly unjust that such a compensation should be laid at so low a rate: Therefore, your memorialists would respectfully ask your honorable body so to amend the organic act as to allow eight dollars per diem for each member and officer in attendance on such first and subsequent legislative assembly, and an adequate addition to the salaries of the governor,

secretary, and superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory, of not more than fifteen hundred dollars, be allowed, and an addition to the salaries of each of the three territorial judges of not more than fifteen hundred dollars be allowed, and that the salary of the United States district attorney be increased to two thousand dollars, and that the salary of the United States marshal be increased to fifteen hundred dollars, and that the pay of the United States district clerks be increased to fifteen dollars per day, and that the pay of the United States grand jurors be increased to eight dollars per day. Be it

Resolved by the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Arizona, That our delegate to Congress be, and hereby is, requested to use all honorable means to bring this subject to the favorable consideration of Congress, and obtain a redress of grievances; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Territory be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions and memorial to our delegate to Congress.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
COLES BASHFORD,
President of the Council.

Approved November 5, 1864.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

A true copy of the original as on file in my office. Witness my hand and the seal of my office. Given at Prescott this 16th day of November, [L. S.] A. D. 1864.

R. C. McCORMICK,
Secretary of Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 16.

INDIANS OF ARIZONA.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA,

ASKING

Of Congress an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for placing Indians of the Colorado on a reservation.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, respectfully represent: That the four tribes of Indians known as the Yavapais, Hualipais, Mojaves, and Yumas, numbering about ten thousand, are now scattered over an extent of country from the Gila river on the south to the northern boundary of the Territory, and from the Colorado river on the west to the Rio Verde on the east; that these Indians are now roaming at large over the vast territory above described, gaining a precarious subsistence from the small patches of land along the Colorado river, which they cultivate, and from fishing and hunting; that when the seasons are unfavorable to their little farming interests, or the Colorado river does not overflow to irrigate and enrich their fields, they are reduced to a starving condition, and compelled, by necessity, to make raids upon the stock and property of the whites, and not unfrequently do they ambush the traveller and miner, and waylay and stampede the stock of trains and plunder their packs and wagons; that the whites are settling up the country, and necessarily diminishing their means of subsistence, and increasing the dangers of a collision with them; that the late superintendent of Indian affairs of the Territory, honorable Charles D. Poston, in view of their scattered and destitute condition, selected and caused to be laid off, on the east bank and bottom of the Colorado river, a reservation ample enough for the accommodation and support of all the above-named tribes; that an irrigating canal can be constructed at an expense of a small amount, (the Indians performing the labor,) that will render highly productive a large tract of land that will yield an abundance for their support, and afford a large surplus to be disposed of for their education and improvement; that when placed

upon said reservation they can, under judicious management, be made not only self-sustaining, but to produce largely for the market; that, to enable those who may be placed over them or have charge of them to open said canal, to remove them upon said reservation and sustain them until they can, by their own labor, provide enough for their subsistence, your memorialists respectfully ask of your honorable body an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars; that to secure the attention and favorable consideration of the subject and matters of this memorial by the Congress of the United States, be it

Resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, That our delegate in Congress, the honorable Charles D. Poston, be requested to use all honorable means to bring the subject before Congress; and be it further

Resolved, That his excellency the governor of the Territory of Arizona be requested to forward this memorial, together with such other information touching the subject as he may have in his possession, to the honorable Charles D. Poston, our delegate in Congress.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
COLES BASHFORD,
President of the Council.

Approved November 7, 1864.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

A true copy of the original as on file in my office. Witness my hand and the seal of my office. Given at Prescott this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.
[SEAL.]

R. C. McCORMICK,
Secretary of the Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 17.

COLORADO RIVER.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA

ASKING

Of Congress an appropriation of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the improvement of the navigation of the Colorado river.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the Territory of Arizona, respectfully represent, that the Colorado river is the only navigable water in this Territory, and is the channel through which nearly all our important exports must pass to supply and accommodate the middle and northern portion of the Territory; that it is navigable in high stages of water five hundred miles; that by the expenditure of a small amount of money it may be rendered navigable much higher up; that portion of the river between Fort Yuma and Fort Mojave has a changeable channel, and is obstructed by boulders that render the navigation of it difficult and dangerous; that the removal of said rocks would greatly facilitate the navigation of this part of the river; that the river above Fort Mojave is rendered difficult and dangerous by boulders, and ledges or dykes, that shoot out into and across the channels of the river; that by the expenditure of a small amount of money these obstacles may be removed and the river rendered navigable as far up as Virgin river, from which point there is a fine natural wagon road a distance of only 350 miles to Salt Lake City; that by this route government, as well as private transportation, can be furnished in a much shorter time, and at less cost than by any other route; that if the navigation of said river is improved it will accommodate the general government and greatly increase and hasten the development of the vast mineral and other resources of this Territory. Therefore, your memorialists most respectfully ask, that your honorable body make an appropriation for the purposes above specified, of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be expended in the following manner, to wit: Fifty thousand dollars to be expended in the improvements of the river between Fort Yuma and Fort Mojave, and one hundred thousand dollars to be expended in improving the Upper Colorado river above Fort Mojave; and that to the furtherance of this our petition, be it

Resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, That our delegate in Congress, the honorable Charles D. Poston, use all honorable means to secure the attention of Congress to this our prayer; and be it further

Resolved, That the secretary of the Territory is hereby requested to forward a copy of this memorial to the honorable Charles D. Poston.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
COLES BASHFORD,
President of the Council.

Approved November 9, 1864.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

A true copy of the original as on file in my office. Witness my hand and the seal of my office. Given at Prescott, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

R. C. McCORMICK,
Secretary of the Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 18.

WAR AGAINST THE APACHES.

MEMORIAL

THE LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA,

ASKING

Of Congress an appropriation of $250,000 *in aid of the war against the Apaches.*

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the council and house of representatives of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, respectfully represent, that the depredations of the hostile Apaches are now the only barrier to a speedy settlement of this Territory. The working of mines of unequalled value, the occupancy of farming and pastural lands of excellent quality, and the development of all the resources of the Territory, depend upon the subjugation of the barbarous (Apaches) foe so long a terror of the settler within our borders. It were vain to solicit capital or emigration until the power of the Apache is broken. Recent campaigns against him, waged by civil and military expeditions, have been attended with considerable success; but enough has not been done, and your memorialists respectfully request the aid of government in prosecuting a war until the Apache shall be forced, as the Navajo has been, to go upon a reservation.

To this end, an appropriation of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is asked at your hands, it being understood that such portion, if any, of the fund as may not be used in arming and sustaining companies of rangers in the field shall be applied to the care of such of the Indians as shall go upon a reservation; the whole fund to be placed in the hands of the commissioners already appointed by the territorial legislature to conduct the war upon the Apaches now in progress, and to which the whole power of the Territory is to be applied.

The remoteness of this Territory, the expense of sustaining a large military force here, and the necessity of the overthrow of the Apache to our existence, embolden us to believe that our request will be received as proper, and our plan of operations as likely to prove the most successful and economical that can be devised; and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COLES BASHFORD,
President of the Council.

Approved November 7, 1864.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

A true copy of the original as on file in my office. Witness my hand [SEAL.] and the seal of my office. Given at Prescott this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.

R. C. McCORMICK,
Secretary of the Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 19.

ARMS FOR ARIZONA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA

Requesting Arms.

JANUARY 25, 1865.--Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS of instructions to the honorable Charles D. Poston.

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, 1st. That the honorable Charles D. Poston, our delegate to the Congress of the United States, be instructed and requested to use every effort in his power to procure from the general government five hundred stand of Springfield rifled muskets, calibre fifty-eight, of the latest improved quality, with their equipments and fixed ammunition, sufficient for the purpose of arming and equipping a battalion of Arizona rangers for active service against the Apaches, and other hostile Indian tribes in this Territory.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
COLES BASHFORD,
President of the Council.

Approved November 3, 1864.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 20.

MAILS IN ARIZONA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE TERRITORIAL

LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA,

REQUESTING

Mail facilities.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads, and ordered to be printed.

RESOLUTIONS of instructions to the Hon. Charles D. Poston, Delegate in Congress from the Territory of Arizona.

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona: That he be instructed and requested to procure the establishment of the following mail routes, with weekly postal service on each.

1st. From Mesilla, *via* Tucson, Casa Blanca, and Agua Caliente, to La Paz, in coaches.

2d. From Tuscon, *via* Tubac, to Patagonia mines.

3d. From Tubac, *via* Cerro Colorado, Fresnal, and Cababi, to Tucson.

4th. From Casa Blanca, *via* Weaver, Walnut Grove, and upper Hassayampa, to Prescott.

5th. From Prescott to La Paz, in coaches.

6th. From La Paz, *via* Williamsport, Castle Dome city, Laguna and Arizona city, to Fort Yuma.

7th. From La Paz to Los Angeles, in coaches.

8th. From Prescott to Mojave city, in coaches.

9th. From Mojave city to Los Angeles, *via* San Bernardino, in coaches.

10th. From Mojave city, *via* Aubry, to La Paz.

11th. From Mojave city, *via* Santa Clara, to Fillmore city, in the Territory of Utah.

12th. From Albuquerque, New Mexico, to Prescott, in coaches.

3d. That a copy of these instructions be forwarded immediately to the Hon. Charles D. Poston, by the secretary of the Territory.

Approved November 3, 1864.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COLES BASHFORD,
President of the Council.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 21.

BOUNDARY LINES OF ARIZONA.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA,

INSTRUCTING

Hon. C. D. Poston to ask of Congress the appointment of commissioners to fix the boundary lines between the Territory of Arizona and other Territories.

JANUARY 25, 1865 --Referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing Hon. Charles D. Poston to urge the Congress of the United States to appoint commissioners to survey and establish the boundary line between Nevada, Utah, and Colorado Territories and Arizona.

Whereas the settlements of Santa Clara and Saint George, on the Rio Virgen, contain a population of some five hundred inhabitants, and are now claimed and submit to the jurisdiction of the Territory of Utah; and whereas it is believed that said settlements are south of the 37th degree of north latitude, and within the Territory of Arizona; and whereas the rapid settlement of this Territory along and near its boundary lines, in connexion with its known rich mineral and agricultural wealth, make the question of civil jurisdiction one of delicacy and vexation, only to be obviated by speedily locating and marking permanently such boundaries: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona: 1st. That the Hon. Charles D. Poston, our delegate in Congress, be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to urge the Congress of the United States to appoint commissioners to survey and fix the boundary lines between Nevada, Utah, and Colorado Territories and the Territory of Arizona.

SEC. 2. That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded by the governor to the Hon. Charles D. Poston, our delegate to Congress.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

COLES BASHFORD,
President of the Council.

Approved November 5, 1864.

JOHN N. GOODWIN, *Governor.*

A true copy of the original as on file in my office. Witness my hand and seal. Given at Prescott, this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Secretary of th Terreitory.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 22.

BOUNDARY BETWEEN ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF ARIZONA,

ASKING

For a change in the boundary line between that Territory and the State of California.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to the honorable House of Representatives and Senate of the United States in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, respectfully represent: That by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, between the United States and the republic of Mexico, ratified in 1848, the boundary line between the two republics should consist of a straight line drawn from the middle of the Gila river, where it unites with the Colorado, to a point on the coast of the Pacific ocean, distant one marine league, south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego; that in pursuance of said treaty, the boundary line was run by the commissioners appointed by the two republics for that purpose; that in running the line according to said treaty, the said boundary line crossed the Rio Colorado twice through a northern bend of that tortuous river, by which means a tract of land, consisting of about one hundred and fifty acres south of said bend, was thrown into the limits of the United States, thus leaving a small portion of the territory of the United States beyond the Colorado river, which separated it from every other portion of their territory; that when California was admitted into the Union as a State, in eighteen hundred and fifty, it was admitted with the same boundary on the south as declared in her constitution; that was specified in the said treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, and run by the commissioners aforesaid, the river Colorado separating the small tract of land before specified from the remainder of the State. Your memorialists further represent, that the organic act of the Territory of Arizona, approved the twenty-fourth of February, A. D. 1863, declared all that part of the Territory of New Mexico situated west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico, to the southern boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico, should be and was erected into a territorial government to be called Arizona; that the boundary of New Mexico on the west, by the organic act creating that Territory, approved September 9, 1850, was the boundary line of the State of California from the thirty-seventh parallel of north latitude, south to the point of the Colorado river where said boundary begins, which was the line run by the commissioners between the two republics

as aforesaid. That afterwards, by the Gadsden treaty of 1854, the southern portion of the Territory of Arizona was acquired from the republic of Mexico attached to New Mexico by an act of Congress of the United States, and the boundary run and fixed by a joint commission of the two republics, at an initial point on the Colorado, twenty miles below the junction of the river Gila with the Colorado; by this means the western boundary of Arizona runs from the 37th degree of latitude the whole length of the California boundary on the south and beyond the line of that State on the Colorado river; that said small tract of land lies just below the junction of the river Gila with the Colorado that it is in an important commercial point, and is the commercial landing-place and business point for the Territory of Arizona on the lower Colorado; that it is opposite Fort Yuma, and is remote from any civil government organized in California; that there are no police and civil regulations there; that it is essential and important to Arizona to have said tract of land annexed to its Territory for the purpose of forming a landing-place and a commercial town; that it is of little importance to the State of California, and of vast consequence to Arizona to possess it; that if annexed to Arizona the benefit of civil government would be immediately extended over it from Arizona City, which lies adjoining it on contiguous territory, separated from it by an imaginary line, while the Colorado flows between the said tract of land and the other portions of the territory of the State of California.

Wherefore, your memorialists pray your honorable body to pass an act by which the said tract of territory of the State of California lying south of Fort Yuma and the Colorado river, and between the Colorado river and the Territory of Arizona, be annexed to said Territory of Arizona, providing that the State of California by an act of her State legislature will relinquish all her right over said tract of land to the said Territory of Arizona.

That our delegate in Congress is hereby requested to use all honorable means in his power to secure the passage of said act.

That his excellency the governor of the Territory of Arizona is hereby requested to transmit a copy of this memorial to our delegate in Congress; also a copy to the governor of the State of California, with the request to forward such other information in his possession that it may be laid before the legislature of the State of California.

W. CLAUDE JONES,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
COLES BASHFORD,
President of the Council.

Approved November 3, 1864.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

A true copy of the original as on file in my office. Witness my hand and the seal of my office. Given at Prescott this 16th day of November, A. D. 1864.

[SEAL.]

RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Secretary of the Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | MIS. Doc. No. 23.

REPORT OF NORTHWESTERN SHIP CANAL CONVENTION.

JANUARY 25, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals and ordered to be printed.

Mr. ALLISON presented the following

MEMORIAL:

Memorial to the President and Congress of the United States by the northwestern ship canal convention assembled at Dubuque, in the State of Iowa, May 4, 1864.

The committee appointed at the above-named convention on behalf of the same, and of the people in the Upper Mississippi valley, respectfully submit the following report to the President and Congress, in pursuance of the duties imposed upon it by the resolutions of said convention:

In order to a clear and intelligent understanding of the proceedings of the convention, it will be necessary to give a brief history of its antecedents and organization. On the evening of the 5th of March, 1864, a large number of the most influential citizens, and many of the members of the legislature of the State of Iowa met at the capitol of the State, at Des Moines, in pursuance of the following call:

"DES MOINES, *March* 5, 1864.

"DEAR SIR: You are respectfully requested to meet at the supreme court room, at the capitol, this (Saturday) evening, 5th instant, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of consulting and, if thought advisable, taking measures for calling a convention to meet at an early day in relation to the Wisconsin and Fox river ship canal improvements; and also to consult as to other matters of vital importance to the northern portion of the State and of the whole northwest.

"Your attendance is specially desirable.

"To ————."

In pursuance of that call, a large number of the most prominent citizens from different parts of the State, and many members of the legislature, met at the time and place designated, and, after a free interchange of sentiments, in which several gentlemen participated, in relation to the special subject-matter set forth in the call, as also upon other matters pertaining to the interests of the country at large, and more especially of the northwest, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

"Whereas the question is now being agitated as to the construction of a ship canal from the eastern border of the State of Iowa to the lakes: therefore,

"*Resolved*, That a committee of arrangements, consisting of seven persons, of whom the Hon. William J. Gilchrist, of McGregor, shall be chairman, be appointed to take such measures as may be deemed necessary for calling a convention of the business men of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, who are friendly to such an enterprise, at an early day, to deliberate upon the measure, and to present its claims and advantages to the consideration of Congress and the country.

"*Resolved*, That, in the opinion of this meeting, such convention should be called to meet as early as the first Wednesday of May next, at Dubuque, in the State of Iowa.

"*Resolved*, That said committee be instructed to invite the senators in Congress of Illinois Missouri, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, and such of the representatives of those States as, from their location, may be supposed to be friends of the measure, to meet with the people in such convention, and to participate in the deliberations and proceedings thereof.

"*Resolved*, That the newspapers of the above-named States, friendly to the proposed ship canal, be requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, and also to urge the people in their respective localities to send delegates to said convention.

"*Resolved*, That the committee of arrangements be instructed to correspond with citizens of other States favorable to the measure, and to invite their co-operation.

"B. B. RICHARDS, *Chairman.*

"T. J. SAUNDERS, *Secretary.*"

In pursuance with the first resolution, the meeting then appointed the remaining members of the committee of arrangements, as follows: S. G. Magill, of Lyons; W. H. F. Gurley, of Davenport; J. G. Patterson, of Charles City; L. A. Thomas, of Dubuque; D. W. Kilbourn, of Keokuk; and Lyman Cook, of Burlington. The committee, in pursuance of their appointment, and upon the above-named call, issued the following circular:

"DES MOINES, IOWA, *March* 16, 1864.

"DEAR SIR: At a meeting of a large and respectable number of citizens, and many of the members of the legislature of the State of Iowa, held at the capitol on Saturday, the 6th instant; it was unanimously resolved to invite the citizens and business men of Iowa, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, friendly to the construction of a ship canal, connecting the Mississippi river, from some point opposite the State of Iowa, with Lake Michigan, to meet in convention at Dubuque, in said State, on the first Wednesday of May next, to deliberate upon the measure. In the opinion of the committee the subject resolves itself into the following propositions, which they take the liberty of presenting for the consideration of the convention, to wit:

"1st. To select the nearest, most practicable, and least expensive route for a ship canal from some point opposite the State of Iowa to connect with Lake Michigan, for the construction of which the people in the Upper Mississippi valley desire and expect to receive aid from Congress.

"2d. The improvement of the rapids of the Mississippi river, in connexion with the proposed ship canal.

"You, sir, are most cordially and earnestly invited and requested to be present at said convention and participate in its deliberations and proceedings. The committee also request that you would exert your influence to secure a full delegation to said convention from your county, provided you are a resident of either of the above-named States.

"Yours, truly,

"W. J. GILCHRIST, McGregor,
"L. A. THOMAS, Dubuque,
"J. G. PATTISON, Charles City,
"S. G. MAGILL, Lyons,
"W. F. H. GURLEY, Davenport,
"L. COOK, Burlington,
"D. W. KILBOURN, Keokuk,
"*Committee of Arrangements.*"

A copy of this circular was sent to each member of the legislature of the State of Iowa. Upon the receipt of which the two houses passed the following resolution:

"*Resolution passed unanimously by the two houses of the 10th general assembly of the State of Iowa.*

"*Resolved*, That in acknowledging the invitation of the committee of arrangements appointed at the capitol on the 5th of March to attend the 'northwestern ship canal convention,' we do hereby express our emphatic approval of the objects of that convention, viz., to induce Congress to take measures to remove the obstructions of or build a ship canal around the rapids of the Mississippi river, and also to construct a ship canal from the Mississippi river opposite the eastern border of the State of Iowa to Lake Michigan, as a matter of vast importance to the commercial and agricultural interests of Iowa and the northwest.

"JACOB BUTLER,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*
"ENOCH W. EASTMAN,
"*President of the Senate.*"

At the same time the house of representatives passed the following resolution:

"*Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Iowa*, That Wm. J. Gilchrist, a member of this house, be directed to proceed to Madison, the capital of Wisconsin, and to extend to the honorable the legislature of said State the invitation of the committee appointed for that purpose at a meeting of many of the citizens of Iowa at Des Moines, and a portion of the members of the general assembly, to attend the northwestern ship canal convention, to meet at the city of Dubuque on the first Wednesday of May next, the object of which is to induce Congress to take measures to remove the obstructions of or build a canal around the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi river, and also to construct a ship canal from some point opposite the eastern border of Iowa to connect the Mississippi river with Lake Michigan; and that an engrossed copy of this resolution be made, signed by the honorable speaker of this house, for presentation to the legislature of Wisconsin.

"JACOB BUTLER,
"*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*"

Mr. Gilchrist accordingly visited the Wisconsin legislature and tendered the aforesaid invitation. In response to which, the following resolutions were adopted by the Wisconsin senate and also by the house:

"Whereas the house of representatives of the State of Iowa, by a resolution duly authenticated under the seal of said State, through the Hon. W. J. Gilchrist, one of its members, has transmitted to the legislature of Wisconsin an invitation to attend the northwestern ship canal convention appointed to meet at Dubuque on the first Wednesday of May next; and whereas the object of said convention, in our estimation, is one of not only vital importance to the great commercial, agricultural, and other industrial interests of our State, and an imperious necessity to a speedy and full development of the vast resources of our sister State of Iowa and of the entire northwest in times of peace, but one which, in times of war, may be developed into a speedy, cheap, and sure means of defence to populous cities and thousands of miles of now almost defenceless frontier: therefore,

"*Resolved*, (the assembly concuring,) That we hail with much gratification so vigorous a manifestation in behalf of so worthy and patriotic an object by our sister State, and hereby recommend that as many of the members of this legislature as conveniently can, as well as other citizens throughout the State, attend said convention, and we hereby pledge our sympathy and hearty co-operation in all that can contribute to secure success to the result of its enlightened deliberations.

"*Resolved*, That we tender to the house of representatives of Iowa and the friends of this movement our thanks for the privilege of thus participating in the promotion of an interest of such stupendous magnitude, and of such vital and enduring interest to our own State, the Northwest, and our common country.

"*Resolved*, That the clerk of the senate be directed to transmit to the Hon. Wm. J. Gilchrist, at McGregor, Iowa, an engrossed copy of the foregoing preamble and resolutions, duly authenticated by the secretary of state, to be by him presented to the house of representatives and to the said canal convention if he shall deem it advisable."

The press of the country immediately took up the subject and gave it all the encouragement and support in their power. The expression of the public sentiment through that source was strong, unanimous, and unmistakable.

The Milwaukie Sentinel, one of the most influential journals of Wisconsin, and indeed of the entire west, commenting on the above proceedings of the legislature of that State, says:

"We published on Saturday the legislative resolutions in relation to the ship canal convention, to be held at Dubuque on the first Wednesday of May next, which indorsed the object of the convention 'as one of not only vital importance to the great commercial, agricultural, and other industrial interests of our State, and an imperious necessity to a speedy development of the vast resources of our sister State of Iowa and of the northwest in time of peace, but one which, in time of war, may be developed into a speedy, cheap, and sure means of defence to populous cities and thousands of miles of now almost defenceless frontier.' We are glad that our legislature has thus heartily responded to the action of the people of northern Iowa, whose interests in this matter are entirely identical with those of our own State, and we trust that Wisconsin will be fully represented at the convention. Whatever may be our views as to the abstract question of asking the general government to build canals within the limits of single States, there can be no question as to the duty and interest of the representatives of Wisconsin, northern Iowa, and Minnesota in this matter."

"If there is a disposition in Congress to favor such enterprises, the claims of the *cheapest and best* canal route between the lakes and the Mississippi should be earnestly and faithfully represented."

The Maquoketa (Iowa) Excelsior says:

"We see by our exchanges that the question of building a ship canal, connecting the waters of Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, is being quite freely discussed throughout the State, and, in our opinion, it would be one of the grandest achievements of the age, building up the substantial interests of our State and making Iowa a much cheaper communication to all the eastern markets than can be afforded by railroad facilities alone. Iowa has long suffered by the monopolies of corporations, and it has cost about every other bushel of our grain before our surplus cereals could reach the eastern markets. The time has come when the fertile prairie States west of the Mississippi have a voice that will be heard by the nation, if all only unite, that will give us a ship canal from our western waters, so we can reap the benefit, as well as share the praise, of feeding the opulent cities of the east, and send our surplus to the nations of the Old World."

The North Iowa (Osage, Mitchell county) Standard says:

"This canal will do for the States west of the Mississippi more than the famous Erie canal has done for the whole west. The completion of a 'ship canal' between the father of waters and the great lakes, capable of bearing upon its bosom the present and prospective products of a mighty empire, will be an epoch in our history worthy to be celebrated by the firing of cannon and the shouting of millions. We would urge upon the citizens of Mitchell county the propriety of taking steps to be well represented in the convention. Let it be known that the 'top county' of the Iowa cedar valley is alive to the best interests of her citizens and of her section."

These extracts are given here as evidences of the unanimous spirit of the press throughout the west; there is not a dissenting voice among them all. In addition to these means of informing the public mind, and interesting it in the contemplated movement, the above-named circular was sent to great numbers of the most prominent business, influential, and learned men of those and other States, as also to most of the members of Congress. Provision was also made for the appointment of delegates from the counties and cities of said States.

In pursuance of the above call being thus most emphatically indorsed, large numbers of the leading, most distinguished, and most influential citizens of these and other States met in convention in Dubuque, Iowa, on the 4th of May, 1864, being the day and place fixed upon for that purpose, and organized by the election of Hon. C. C. Cole, of Iowa, president and ———— ————, secretaries.

Among other proceedings, the convention unanimously adopted the following preamble and resolutions:

"Whereas the exposed and defenceless condition of our lake frontier and the rapidly increasing inland navigation and commerce of the lakes, embracing as it does nearly one-half of the entire amount of the whole nation, as also the peculiar and somewhat precarious condition of our foreign relations with some of the European powers, most imperatively demand that the general government should take immediate measures so to improve the great water communication between the east and the west as shall enable it, in all cases of emergency, to transport stores and munitions of war with the least possible delay, and also to send its gunboats and other ships-of-war to any part of the country whenever they may be needed in prosecuting naval and military operations; and whereas the rapidly increasing development of the vast agricultural, mineral, and commercial resources of the northwest, and more especially of the Upper Mississippi valley, require and demand the opening up, at the earliest possible period, of a water communication between the eastern seaboard and the Mississippi river by the nearest, cheapest, and most expeditious and most practicable route: therefore,

"*Resolved*, That while we would not object to the construction of a ship canal from Lasalle to the Mississippi river, if cheap and practicable—if not, one terminating at the mouth of the Illinois river—our duty to the great bread-producing States of the northwest will demand that we persistently urge upon Congress the necessity of an appropriation for the enlargement of the Fox and Wisconsin river improvements, as being most eminently cheap and practicable, necessary for military defence, and to afford facilities for the cheap transportation of the products of the northwest to an Atlantic and European market.

"*Resolved*, That the improvement of the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi by canal is a proper counterpart and complement of a canal to the lakes; is necessary to give full value to the latter work; and is imperatively demanded by the highest considerations of public policy and for the good of the whole nation.

"*Resolved*, That this convention would most respectfully but earnestly recommend to the *people of the whole* country, and more especially of the Upper Mississippi valley, that they

adopt the foregoing system of improvements as a national policy, and insist on all occasions that their members in Congress shall receive and adopt it as their programme, upon which to base all their actions on the subject of internal improvements of a national character.

"*Resolved*, That while at the present crisis in our national history we would approve and urge the most rigid economy in the administration of public affairs, both as a matter of wisdom in the State and justice to the overburdened tax-payers, we would, nevertheless, recommend for the measure above named a liberal appropriation from the public treasury, believing that liberality in this direction is true economy; that the food-producers of the nation are its most efficient and essential army; and that strength and encouragement to them, increase in the area of cultivation, invitation to foreign immigration and settlement, to take the place of the noble men who, from a sense of duty, have gone at the call of the State, are the surest means to strengthen the national arms and procure national success.

"*Resolved*, That this convention would further recommend that hereafter, in all election canvasses, candidates for office and others, addressing the people on national questions, should also discuss these measures as of paramount importance to the whole country.

"*Resolved*, That this convention would respectfully but earnestly urge upon the people of the whole Mississippi valley that they should exact from their senators and representatives in Congress an unconditional pledge that while they will adopt a wise and liberal policy towards all works of internal improvement of a national character and importance, they should, at the same time, make it an indispensable condition of their support of such measures that the construction of the proposed ship canal to the lakes and the canal around the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi river shall be made a part and parcel of such public works.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this report, preamble, and resolutions, signed by the president and secretary of this convention, be sent to each member of Congress, with an urgent request that he give to these great national measures his cordial and earnest support.

"*Resolved*, That there be appointed an executive committee of ten, three of whom shall reside in Dubuque, whose duty it shall be to take measures to have the proceedings of this convention laid before Congress at the earliest practicable period, and that said committee shall adopt all such measures as may be necessary to carry out the objects and purposes of this convention.

"*Resolved*, That the committee be instructed to request the senators and members of the house of representatives of the State of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, at Washington, to act in concert with each other to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the survey of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with a view of making it a ship canal, and that said survey be made under instructions of the Secretaries of War and Navy.

"*Resolved*, That the executive committee prepare and send to the President and Congress a memorial in behalf of the proposed improvements.

"C. C. COLE, *President.*

"———————— *Secretary.*"

The president appointed the following named gentlemen as an executive committee, in pursuance of the resolution on that subject: Hon. Wm. J. Gilchrist, of McGregor; B. B. Richards, George W. Jones, Platt Smith, and Lewis A. Thomas, of Dubuque, Iowa; L. W. Barden, of Portage City; D. W. Brisbois, of Prairie du Chien; M. M. Davis, of Appleton; Charles Kallacz, of Sauk City, Wisconsin; and D. W. Ingersoll, of St. Paul, Minnesota.

The objects and purposes of the assembling of that convention were, to take into consideration the practicability and expediency of certain contemplated works of internal improvements of vast and vital importance to the great northwest, indeed of the whole country.

1. *A ship canal from some point on the Mississippi river opposite the eastern boundary of the State of Iowa to connect with Lake Michigan.*

2. *The improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river by the construction of a "ship canal" around the upper and lower rapids thereof.*

These contemplated works have become of vast and vital importance, not merely to the whole country, but more *especially* to the "Upper Mississippi valley"—indeed it is our only salvation. This term (Upper Mississippi valley) is perhaps somewhat ambiguous, but, in connexion with the subject-matter under consideration, it is intended to include all that portion of the valley of the Mississippi river embraced in the States of Iowa and Minnesota, the western portions of Illinois and Wisconsin, and the eastern portions of the Territories of Nebraska and Dakota, containing, in the aggregate, an area of more than three hundred thousand square miles. This valley has at the present time a popula-

tion exceeding two millions, and, according to the present rate of increase, will have more than five millions in ten years, and more than ten millions in twenty years. This vast region is emphatically an agricultural and pastural country, having in all its parts a genial climate, unsurpassed fertility of soil, and abounding in timber, water, minerals, coal, and every other element and advantage necessary to the support of a dense population—it is the very garden of the continent But with all its resources and advantages, it labors under one very great and serious "DISADVANTAGE," which, unless speedily removed, must at no distant day bring to a termination its present prosperity and development. *That drawback is the want of a speedy, cheap, direct and uninterrupted medium of water transportation to market of its vast and rapidly increasing agricultural products.*

It is true that we already have a connexion with Lake Michigan through some seven principal lines of railroads, to wit, at Burlington, Rock Island, Clinton, Savannah, Dubuque, Prairie duChien, and La Crosse, with several others in progress, which will be completed at no distant day. But, with all their power and facilities, these roads are proving to be utterly inadequate to the demands of the country. *Not one of them, even now, can remove to market, in good season, the produce of the country tributary to it.*

On this point the testimony contained in the report of the committee of the national ship canal convention held at Chicago June 2 and 3, 1863, is most important and conclusive. The committee say:

"It is not to be supposed that the trunk lines of railway can accommodate this growing commerce. For the reasons, first, that it will not bear this expensive transit; second, that with their large passenger business and fast freight lines for the conveyance of merchandise and perishable articles, such as fresh meats, vegetables, &c., constituting the daily food of the great cities, "*they combined*" could not convey eastward an additional million tons, and that, too, in view of an eastward-bound commerce through those channels, whose increase will, at an early day, reach the full limits of their capacity. These facts demonstrate the absolute necessity of additional outlets—cheap, commodious and expeditious—or western commodities and productions, up to the point already attained, must cease."—(*Proceedings of the National Ship Canal Convention, page* 85.)

It will be observed that the convention was discussing, in part, the capacity for transportation of these very seven principal lines of road between the lakes and Mississippi river. They are the identical ones, among others, which that convention, composed of the most talented, intelligent, and influential men of the nation, pronounces to be utterly inadequate to the wants of the country. Of what portion of the country is that convention speaking? Is it of some old, densely settled, and wealthy portion of the country? Not at all. It is of this very region which we call the "northwest" or "Upper Mississippi valley." This difficulty will not be removed by the construction of additional roads. Here are seven great trunk roads, complete, perfect, and efficient in all their parts, and yet the need of a water communication with Lake Michigan was never so great as at the present hour, and every year increases that necessity nearly a hundred-fold. In relation to this subject the convention on that occasion proceed to say:

"To relieve the existing glut in transportation it has been proposed to construct additional railways. When railroads were first introduced, it was supposed that they would supersede canals, and that expeditious transport through, at increased cost, would counterbalance the cheapness of water communication. Experience, however, has shown that this supposition was fallacious, and the relative advantages of these two modes of transport are now fully understood; and, perhaps, there is no more striking example of this than in the State of New York, where the Central railroad and the Erie canal stretch coterminous through that State. The one is employed for the expeditious transportation of passengers, of perishable articles requiring immediate consumption, and of those to which an enhanced value has been communicated by the industry of man; the other for the crude and bulky articles, which, in the absence of canals, would yield to the producer little or no return. In the one case *time* becomes an element of value, for which the consumer is content to pay; in the other, it is *matter* of slight importance.

"The committee have already shown that, under the existing rates of transportation, the export of corn is bounded by the western shore of Michigan; but with an improved water communication it would be extended to the furthest confines of settlement. Now, if the corn of the western farmer, when charged with freights through a water communication of twenty-five cents a bushel between Chicago and New York, yields him no profit; if his wheat, charged also with twenty-seven cents a bushel, is excluded from the markets of the world, what relief is it to him to construct additional modes of conveyance on which the charges are 100 per cent. higher than by the existing routes."—(*Same report, page* 85.)

As an illustration of the rapidly increasing agricultural productions of the Upper Mississippi valley, scores of examples might be given—one, however, will be sufficient—four years ago the city of Red Wing, in the State of Minnesota, situated west of the Mississippi river, and about 20 miles above Lake Pepin, depended entirely for their daily supply of flour upon the mills of Iowa and other States on the Lower Mississippi, (mostly upon the city of Dubuque,) this year from the last season's crop alone (1863) that place sent to market more than 800,000 bushels of wheat, besides vast quantities of oats, barley, butter, &c. This is but a single illustration of scores of towns on the Upper Mississippi.

The following tables, compiled from the Census Report for 1860, will show the progress of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota and thereby more fully demonstrate the necessity of the proposed "*ship canal.*"

Population of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in 1850 *and* 1860, *and rate of increase.*

States.	1850.	1860.	Rate of increase.
Iowa	192,214	674,913	251.12
Wisconsin	305,391	775,881	154.06
Minnesota	6,077	172,123	2,732.36
Total	503,682	1,622,917	3,137.54

Value of real and personal property of the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in 1850 *and* 1860, *and rate of increase.*

States.	1850.	1860.	Rate of increase.
Iowa	$23,714,638	$247,338,265	942.97
Wisconsin	42,056,595	273,671,668	550.72
Minnesota	.....	52,294,413	.....
Total	65,771,233	573,304,346	1,493.69

Quantity of wheat and corn in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, in 1850 *and* 1860.

States.	BUSHELS OF WHEAT.		BUSHELS OF INDIAN CORN.	
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.
Iowa	1,530,581	8,433,205	8,656,799	41,116,994
Wisconsin	4,286,131	15,812,625	1,988,979	7,565,290
Minnesota	1,401	2,195,812	16,725	2,987,570
Total	5,818,113	26,441,642	10,662,503	51,669,854

Allowing an increase of twenty-five per cent. per annum, which is a very moderate estimate, and the present amount of products of those States is as follows:

	1865. Wheat, bushels.	1865. Indian corn, bushels.
Iowa	16, 866, 410	82, 233, 988
Wisconsin	31, 625, 250	15, 130, 580
Minnesota	4, 397, 624	5, 975, 140
Total	52, 889, 284	103, 339, 708

Taking one-half of the crop of Wisconsin as growing on the Mississippi slope of that State, and the aggregate of wheat and corn grown in 1864 in this valley, will be as follows:

Wheat, bushels.... 37, 076, 659 Corn, bushels,..... 95, 774, 415

The following table shows the presidential vote in 1860 and 1864 in the States of Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota:

	1864.	1860.	Increase.
Iowa	138, 671	128, 331	10, 340
Wisconsin	152, 018	149, 342	2, 706
Minnesota	42, 435	34, 421	8, 014
Total	333, 124	312, 094	21, 060

Allowing the usual rate of five persons to each vote, and the increase of population in those three States during the last four years has been 105,360. This increase has been made not only during the continuance of the war, but also during a period of one of the most terrible Indian massacres ever known in our history, and a protracted Indian war all along our northwestern frontier.

Table showing the amount of wheat and corn that will be raised in those three States in 1868, *allowing the rate of increase to be twenty-five per cent. per annum.*

	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
Iowa	33, 732, 820	164, 467, 976
Wisconsin	63, 250, 500	50, 261, 360
Minnesota	8, 783, 248	11, 783, 248
Total	105, 766, 568	226, 512, 584

Any one at all familiar with railroads and their capacity for transportation of heavy and bulky articles like agricultural produce will readily perceive that the present and prospective capacity of railroads between the lakes and the Mississippi river in 1868 will be utterly incapable of transporting to market the crop of that year. The inevitable consequence must be, that the expansion and consequent prosperity of the Upper Mississippi valley must be very much diminished, if it does not entirely cease, from the simple and single fact that the newcomers will have no means of transporting to market their agricultural produce. It needs no elaborate argument to prove this fact. It is obvious to the comprehension of every reflecting mind. The heavy drain of the able-bodied men of the west to supply the armies of our country has not in the slightest degree diminished its productions in this valley, whatever may have been its effect in other *portions of the country*, but, on the contrary, it has stimulated and increased them.

The committee do not propose to go into an elaborate array of statistics to prove the necessity of a ship canal to the lakes. That labor has been performed by far more able hands. The report of the national ship-canal convention at Chicago, in 1863, has most amply and fully supplied that much needed information. The array of facts and figures which that noble and patriotic body of men have brought together and collated leaves nothing more to be said on that subject. Ours is a humble task. We propose to confine ourselves to the discussion of the advantages of a single route. Not more than one-twentieth of the resources of the Upper Mississippi valley are developed at the present time, and yet she sends to market annually more than twenty million bushels of wheat, and other agricultural products in like proportion. In four years these will all be doubled, and what then? Only this: unless some new medium of transportation to market be devised and opened up by that time, expansion and consequent continued prosperity must cease, or nearly so.

The question, then, is one of vast national importance, how can this necessity be supplied? We answer, only by a *ship canal* to the lakes. In the language of the preamble to the foregoing resolutions, we claim that that canal should and must be "by the nearest, cheapest, most expeditious, and most practicable route." A round-about way, as by the Illinois river, will never meet the demands and necessities of the country. A route which will require the products of this valley not only to encounter the expense and perils of the rapids of the Mississippi, but, over and above that, to travel from six hundred to one thousand miles to reach Lake Michigan, less than two hundred miles distant, will be of no account whatever; not one pound of freight, from this direction, will ever travel to the eastern market by such a route. Only the *shortest* and *most direct* route will be of any avail. Is there such a medium of intercommunication? If so, where? We assume that there is such a route of cheap construction, direct, feasible, and available at all seasons of navigation, and which will be abundantly adequate to all the military, naval, and commercial wants and necessities of the country for the next half century at least. Indeed, it is already in constant use and occupation by the commerce and enterprise of the country, and needs but small assistance from the general government to make it one of the most important and valuable routes in the whole country. That route is by the way of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, through the interior of the State of Wisconsin. The Wisconsin for the last one hundred and fifteen miles of its course (or from old Fort Winnebago) to its mouth runs in a southwesterly direction, falling into the Mississippi river just below Prairie du Chien. In that part of its course it is from six to ten hundred feet wide, flowing, at medium stage of water, from two to two and a half miles per hour. At its lowest stage it has a channel from five to six feet deep, but in its present unimproved condition this channel is crooked, shifting, uncertain, and nearly impracticable for the navigation of heavy freight boats in low water. If confined, however, within proper limits, there is water enough to give from six and a half to seven feet in the channel at the lowest stages. This statement is made upon the authority of Colonel Cram, of the United States topographical engineers, who has carefully surveyed that river, and who is probably better acquainted with its capacity than any other living man. Thirty years ago, when Colonel Cram was stationed at Fort Winnebago, that was one of the most important military posts in the whole Mississippi valley; not less than an entire regiment of infantry and nearly as many cavalry were always stationed there. The supplies for that post, including forage, had to be transported from St. Louis up the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers. And yet, not in one single instance was the garrison stationed there ever straitened for supplies. Even in seasons of low water, light-draught boats could always reach the fort. The same is true of the lumbermen of the pineries of the Upper Wisconsin. For nearly twenty years after the commencement of the lumber business in that valley, the entire supplies of every description passed up the Wisconsin river in steamboats

(often the largest class Mississippi steamers) to Portage, or Fort Winnebago, when they were hauled into the interior by teams. During all this time, or nearly so, Colonel Cram was stationed at that post. It was therefore a practical question with him, and a part of his duty as civil engineer of that military post, to examine and study carefully the capacities of the Wisconsin river for purposes of steamboat navigation.

The Fox river rises in the southeastern portion of the State, and running north falls into Lake Winnebago, a sheet of water in the central portion of Wisconsin, about thirty miles long and ten miles wide, with an average depth of about twenty feet.

At the Portage, in Columbia county, these two rivers approach within a mile of each other. The Fox river at the outlet of Swan lake (which is about three miles above the Portage) is about one hundred feet wide, two feet deep, and flowing at an average velocity of about one and a fourth miles per hour. This volume is rapidly increased by the accession of numerous tributaries before reaching Lake Paukwauke, in Marquette county. At the Portage a canal has been constructed by the State of Wisconsin of a capacity sufficient to pass steamers drawing five feet of water.

This route has been subjected to several distinct and independent surveys; first by Colonel Cram, of the topographical engineers, his report being published in vol. 6, 26th Congress, 1st session, Senate Doc. No. 318. He has also given a brief synopsis of his surveys in a letter to Hon. Henry Wilson, chairman Senate Committee on Military Affairs, published in 37th Congress, 3d session, Senate Doc. No. 14. This river has also been surveyed by Daniel C. Jenne, State engineer of the Fox river improvement. His report is published, December 18, 1862. It has also been surveyed by several other eminent and skilful engineers, but whose reports we have not been able to obtain.

In speaking of this route as a military highway, Colonel Cram says:

"This route, from the time La Salle explored Lake Michigan, has been a 'military route' *in every sense of that word.* Within my own service I have seen large Mississippi boats, in times of 'good water,' coming up the Wisconsin to Fort Winnebago (now Portage City) to carry off a regiment of troops at a time; and our government has from its earliest existence used it all the way through for the transportation of troops and articles for the payment of Indian annuities."—*Letter to Senator Wilson, page* 2.

It needs no additional proof, or any elaborate argument, to establish the fact that this has always been regarded and used as a "military route;" indeed, as the only water communication between the lakes and the Mississippi river. A high and trusted officer of the government of forty years' standing in the military department, most of the time being stationed on that route, assumes that position. That assumption is confirmed by the whole history of the country.

Mr. Jenne gives the following description of the entire route:

"The improvement of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers commences in the city of Green Bay, at the entrance of Fox river into Green bay, an arm of Lake Michigan, and extends in a southwesterly direction to the Mississippi river, a short distance below the city of Prairie du Chien. The entire length is 280 miles. From Green bay to Portage City, by the Fox river, 165 miles; thence to the Mississippi, by the Wisconsin river, 115 miles."—*Jenne's report, 1862, page* 1.

The following table of distances and capacity of the Fox river to the Portage is given by Colonel McDonald, the present State engineer and superintendent of the improvement:

Average depth and width in the Fox river from Green Bay to Oshkosh, and thence to Portage City.

	Miles.	Width.	Depth.
		Feet.	*Feet.*
From Green Bay to Depere	5	2,000	27
From Depere Bay to Little Kauhana	6	1,750	15
From Little Kauhana to Rapid Krosh	6	650	9
From Rapid Krosh to Big Kauhana	4	1,200	10
From Big Kauhana to Little Chute	1½	650	9
From Little Chute to Cedars	1	800	8½
From Cedars to Appleton	4	960	9
From Appleton to Menosha	5	2,600	9
From Menosha to Oshkosh	16	Lake Winnebago..	17
Total distance from Green Bay to Oshkosh	48½		

It will be observed, by this estimate, that the depth of water in the Fox, from Green Bay to Oshkosh, with the present improvement, is almost sufficient to float the largest class of lake propellers.

Distance, number of locks and dams, and lift of locks, from Green Bay to Oshkosh.

	Miles.	Locks.	Lift of locks.	Dams.
From Green Bay to Depere	5	1	6 feet	1
From Depere to Little Kauhana	6	1	7 "	1
From Little Kauhana to Rapid Krosh	6	1	8 "	1
From Rapid Krosh to Big Kauhana	4	5	52 "	1
From Big Kauhana to Little Chute	1½	4	37 "	1
From Little Chute to Cedars	1	1	19 "	1
From Cedars to Appleton	4	4	39 "	2
From Appleton to Menosha	5	1	7 "	1
From Menosha to Oshkosh	17	Lake	Winnebago.	
Total	48½	18	176	9

"From Oshkosh to Portage City is 110 miles, with not less than an average depth of nine feet, and not less than three feet in the channel at any season on the sand-bars. These bars are easily dredged. In other places the depth exceeds nineteen feet, with numerous lakes the entire length."

This measurement was taken by Mr. McDonald in 1862.

Mr. Jenne gives the following description of the distances from point to point along the whole route:

From Lower Fox river	35 miles.
From Lake Winnebago to Oshkosh	15 "
From the Upper Fox	113 "
From canal between the two rivers	2 "
From Wisconsin river	115 "
Total	280 "

It is the unanimous testimony of all civil engineers that the distance on the Upper Fox (and probably on the Wisconsin also) can be shortened by cutting off several heavy bends so as to reduce the whole distance to about two hundred and fifty miles.

Mr. Jenne further says:

"The improvements on the Lower Fox river consist of nine dams and eighteen locks and five miles of canal around the rapids. These locks are nearly completed, and are 160 feet long and 35 feet wide. Lake Winnebago is 170 feet above Lake Michigan, at Green Bay. The Fox river, from Green Bay to Lake Winnebago, averages about 600 feet in width, and has a minimum flow of about 100,000 cubic feet per minute.

"The present improvements of this river (the Upper Fox) have been made by dredging and by constructing wing dams and parallel piers. Two locks and dams have also been projected."—*Jenne's report, page* 4.

The current is about the same as in the Erie canal.

Mr. Jenne further says:

"On the Upper Fox, it will be necessary to build five locks and dams, dredge the channel at various points, and straighten many of the bends of the river."—*Ib., page* 6.

"The canal connecting the Fox and Wisconsin rivers is two miles in length, and has a lift-lock at the Fox river and a guard lock at the Wisconsin."—*Ib., page* 5.

From these and other authorities there does not appear to be the slightest difficulty in securing a navigable channel on the Fox river to the Portage, provided there can be a sufficient supply of water during the dry season.

On this subject Colonel Cram says:

"The first problem which I had to solve by surveys in the field referred to the question 'quantity of water' for the Upper Fox. I found this to be ample, independent of sources other than those flowing naturally into it, to sustain a navigation in the Upper Fox of six to seven feet, by some engineering. But when I found, by the levelling instrument, that the Wisconsin terminus of my proposed canal for connecting the two rivers was higher in times of low water by eighteen and a half inches than the terminus at the Fox, it was at once seen that the whole Upper Wisconsin could be made a feeder to the Fox; all apprehension as to ample water for navigation of six or seven feet in the Fox was dispelled without resorting to extra engineering."—*Letter to Senator Wilson, page* 3.

Upon this point, *i. e.*, the question of the improvement of these rivers, no insurmountable obstacle whatever will be encountered in the improvement of the navigation to any required capacity. This is the concurrent and unanimous testimony of every civil engineer who has examined the route. The improvements, too, will cost but a mere trifle when compared with the important results which will flow therefrom. The only difficulty, however, (if any,) which will be experienced in the whole route, will be in the Wisconsin river. This will arise from two causes:

First, from the character of the bed of the river, which is of a sandy formation.

Second, from a scarcity of water in the river in the dry seasons of the year.

It is assumed by civil engineers, and the committee most emphatically indorse the position, that neither of the supposed difficulties exists in fact, and that all apprehension thereof will entirely disappear when carefully examined. The sands of this, as of all other rivers, have a tendency to create or cause a crooked channel and frequent bars, particularly in eddies or slack-water, very often flattening it out suddenly from several feet to a few inches. This peculiarity is common to all, especially western rivers. This will be the great and almost the only difficulty in the way of the improvement of this river. Now, any one at all familiar with the laws of hydraulics can readily understand that sand-bars will be next to impossible in a straight channel, with a uniform depth and velocity of current. It is to secure these objects that the entire skill and experience of the civil engineer must be directed. Can *this* obstacle be overcome? It is believed that it can; but how, is the question. Mr. Jenne has in part, but somewhat imperfectly, described the mode of procedure. He says:

"The Wisconsin river * * * * is from 500 to 1,000 feet wide, and has a current of two miles per hour. The bed of the stream is of a sandy formation, and in many places has great width. There is a channel, in all cases, from five to six feet in low water, [undoubtedly he means where not flattened out,] but this being crooked where the water spreads out, it requires to be reduced in width by the means of '*wing dams*,' when the river will make its *own channel as it* recedes from high to low water."—*Jenne's report page* 5.

With deference to the eminent skill and ability of that gentleman, it would seem that the term "*wing dam*" is not a correct designation of the work, or else that the wrong system or work is proposed to be used. This term implies that the work or levee is placed at an angle to, not parallel with, the current. This arrangement of the works will certainly increase the velocity of the current between the dams, and, as a necessary consequence, an eddy, or comparative eddy, below. This will inevitably create a bar in the still or slow water, which is just what is now being done in its natural state by the crooked and shifting current.

"Parallel levees" are the proper and probably the only means whereby the navigation of the Wisconsin can be permanently improved. This hypothesis is confirmed by many examples in the present condition of the river. Where the waters are all gathered into a single straight channel (as at the town of Richland, in Richland county) of three or four hundred feet in width, it invariably has a nearly uniform depth, unobstructed by bars. These levees will not be needed all the way, but only in those places where the river has spread out over a great surface; for it is here only that navigation will be obstructed at even the lowest stages of water. Whether this or Mr. Jenne's be the correct description, the object to be attained is the same, *i. e.*, to secure a straight channel, narrow river bed, and a uniformity of width and velocity of current.

In speaking of this system of improvement, Col. Cram says:

"In my professional examination of the Lower Wisconsin at several points, I found a remarkable uniformity in its currents. * * * The plan of requiring *no cross dams* in this river is worthy of consideration; and the success of the *wing or side dams* will depend upon their form, location, and the material and care with which they may be constructed. In the Chinese rivers, if we are to believe the Jesuit travellers who have written on their improvements, such as proposed for the Lower Wisconsin by Mr. Jenne have been successful.

"Mr. Jenne has constructed similar ones on the Upper Fox, which, I am credibly informed, have proved highly successful; and his experience there has probably led him to recommend his method for improving the Wisconsin."—*Letter to Senator Wilson, page* 4.

A similar plan was adopted by the general government more than twenty-five years since, in the improvement of the Hudson river, both above and below Albany, with the most perfect success. The best sugar and cotton lands of the Lower Mississippi river are reclaimed by similar levees, whereby the waters of the "great river" are controlled, and compelled to keep within its prescribed bounds. If these "wing dams," or "parallel levees," are constructed of rock, (of which there is an abundance, within short distances, the whole length of the river,) the drifting sands will fill in among them, so that in a very short time these levees will become as solid and durable as the most substantial masonry. This is peculiarly the case on the Wisconsin, as the experience of the railroads, in building their bridges across that river, has most abundantly demonstrated. Fascines, or bundles of willow, may, and probably should, underlie these levees to prevent them from sinking into the sand. It is claimed that by this means the river will cut a straight, clean channel the entire length of the dams or levees. Such has been the result wherever the plan has been adopted, both in this and other countries. Besides, there are a great many islands in this river, which cut up and divide its waters into many small and shallow channels. By skilful engineering, and with the assistance of these islands and the "parallel levees," the waters can all be turned into one channel at very little expense. This is the experience and testimony of all engineers, and boatmen, acquainted with this river. They *all* say, "let the river be confined to a single narrow channel, and there will never be any lack of water for all purposes of navigation."

By adopting a system of improvement for the whole route, thus briefly and imperfectly set forth, Colonel Cram makes the following estimates of expense. Mr. Jenne's figures are much less.

The improvement of the Wisconsin river to the Portage, so as to give 6 to 6½ feet in the channel at the lowest stage of water..	$315,000
The enlargement of the canal, between the two rivers, to the same capacity	70,000
The improvement of the Upper Fox river, to the same capacity..	340,000
The improvement of the Lower Fox river, the locks to have a capacity of 12 feet in depth, or to allow lake propellers to come up into Lake Winnebago, and the dredging of 24,000 cubic yards, at the mouth of the Fox river.....	1,662,384
Total.....	2,387,384
Add half or 50 per cent. to this amount for increased expenses, and also to deepen the channel to 7 feet throughout, and for other works necessary to the general plan.....	1,193,692
	3,581,076

This will be the maximum expense of the whole work, from Green Bay to the Mississippi river.

The other alleged difficulty to the improvement of the Wisconsin river is:

1. From a scarcity of water in the river at the dry season of the year.

The objection to the permanent improvement of the navigation of the Wisconsin river, in consequence of the want of water, is much stronger than against the Fox, and is, perhaps, quite serious. Some steamboatmen and engineers believe it impracticable, from that cause alone. If the objection be a valid one, then there is an end of the proposed improvement by means of "wing dams," or "parallel levees." In that event, the only method of improvement will be by a canal. There are no definite reports or estimates of engineers, that have come to our knowledge, which give the exact or an estimated volume of water in that river; nor has there ever been any survey or examination with reference to that particular question. The only information on that subject is the partial and imperfect examination and estimates of Colonel Cram. In absence of all such statistics, an approximation may be arrived at with a considerable degree of accuracy. Mr. Anderson, of Green Bay, who is a civil engineer, and for a long time engaged as such on the Fox river improvements, says "that the Wisconsin, at the Dells, (about 25 miles above the Portage,) is about 100 feet wide, 20 feet deep at the lowest stage of water, and flows at the rate of 10 miles per hour." It will be understood that the entire volume of water in the river is compressed into these limits. This will give a volume of about 105,600,000 cubic feet per hour, or about 1,760,000 cubic feet per minute. In water flowing at the rate of two miles per hour, this volume will give a channel 200 feet wide and 7 feet deep at the very lowest estimate. This volume confined in a straight, narrow channel, as is proposed by the contemplated improvements, will be sufficient for all navigable purposes on that river. There is another source of supply not generally enjoyed by partially navigable rivers—indeed by none other on this continent—but which is a peculiar topographical feature of this valley—that is, by means of lake reservoirs, toward the headwaters. The opinion of Colonel Cram, whose long experience, intimate acquaintance, and practical skill in the navigation of that river, make him a most competent and reliable authority, ought to be conclusive on this subject. He says:

"Since the period of my topographical surveys, public land surveys have been extended up the valley of the Wisconsin, to include Lac Vieux Desert, giving us all desirable knowledge in regard to the supply of water that may be counted upon to feed the navigation of the Lower Wisconsin as well as the Upper Fox. *I am now satisfied, from careful investigation of this question*, that with proper engineering the Lower Wisconsin can be improved so as to *maintain* a navigable depth of six to seven feet, as well as the Upper Fox, whenever the military defence of the lake country or commerce of the northwest shall require it."—*Letter to Senator Wilson, page 3.*

It is very much to be regretted that he did not go more into detail on this subject, as his intimate and thorough acquaintance with the valley of the Upper Wisconsin would give his statements and estimates great weight and authority. That omission, however, can be in part supplied from the late surveys of the public lands. By those surveys it is established that the lake area in that valley is of very great extent, probably very much exceeding 500 square miles, with a capacity of being raised, by skilful engineering, 10 feet if necessary, upon an average, above the present level. Some of those lakes can be raised 30 feet. Assuming, however, 10 feet to be the average capacity of those lakes, this will create a reservoir of water, for the uses of navigation in the dry season of the year, of more than 1,400,920,000,000 cubic feet, or about 516,308,703,707 cubic yards. It will require no great amount of skill in numerical computation to prove that this immense and almost incomprehensible amount of reserve water will keep navigation up to the standard assumed by Colonel Cram, and at the same time allow a large margin for wastage, evaporation, &c. It is believed that this work can be accomplished at a comparatively small expense. The extra allowance of 50 per cent. upon the estimate cost of the whole work will pay this as well as the other extra expenses. It is the unanimous testimony of all government surveyors, who have done work in the valley of the Wisconsin river, that a very large proportion of its upper valley is made up of lakes. In some portions quite two-thirds of the whole area is of that character. These lakes are generally surrounded by a high rolling country, and connected by deep, narrow channels, forming a continuous chain of lakes, covering a large portion of the whole country. James McBride, esq., a resident of this place and a government suveyor, who has just returned from the valley of the Tomahawk river, one of the principal tributaries of the Wisconsin, where he has been engaged during the past season in government surveys, says, "that the lakeage of that valley alone will exceed five hundred square miles." These lakes are continuous for a great extent, the intervening lands being high and rolling. A single dam, located at an eligible point, will raise the water in all of them. A very few dams, of cheap construction, will be sufficient to raise the water in vast areas of lakes. No damage will accrue to the adjacent lands by the overflow. Indeed, in some portions of the country the raising the water in the lakes, from 6 to 10 feet, will be of very great importance, from the fact that it will make accessible vast tracts of pine and other valuable timber lands, which otherwise could not be made available. This overflow will also so connect all of them, that a vast extent of navigable water will be created, thereby developing that whole region of country, which otherwise cannot be reached. A vast water power will also be thus created, which will be of very great value and importance in the development, growth, prosperity, and industry of the country. There are other tributaries of the Wisconsin, as well as the main river, along which there are equal, and probably greater, areas of lake. Probably one-third at least of the whole upper valley is lake, equally favorable for being used for reservoirs to supply water for navigation purposes in dry seasons.

We do not assume that the above estimates of the lake capacity of the valley of the Upper Wisconsin are exactly correct or to be relied upon entirely, in estimating the cost or practicability of the whole or any part of the contemplated work; but that in absence of specific surveys, and estimates in relation to the amount of water flowing in the Wisconsin, and the facilities of creating artificial reservoirs, we are obliged to resort to these approximate methods of estimating the amount of each. From the meagre and imperfect information on this subject, to which the committee have had access, they are unanimously and firmly of the opinion that this is the only feasible and practicable route for a "ship canal" from the lakes to the upper valley of the Mississippi river; especially is that the case when the expense of the work is taken into consideration. The convention was most strongly impressed with the entire want of all correct and reliable in-

formation, based upon accurate surveys, in relation to this whole subject. It therefore unanimously passed the following resolution, which, although included in the foregoing series, the committee venture to repeat in this connexion:

"*Resolved*, That the committee be instructed to request the senators and members of the House of Representatives of the States of Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, at Washington, to act in concert with each other to obtain an appropriation from Congress for the survey of the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, with a view of making it a ship canal route, and that said survey be made under instructions of the Secretaries of War and the Navy."

This resolution was suggested from the fact that there has never been a survey of this route with reference to making it a ship canal between the lakes and the Mississippi river. The convention, therefore, deemed it of very great importance to a correct knowledge of the subject, as well as to the success of the enterprise, that there should be a general examination and survey of the whole route, under the direction and supervision of the general government. Indeed such a survey is indispensable, not only to an intelligent understanding of the whole subject, but also to the successful prosecution of the enterprise. No work of that description and magnitude can be prosecuted in any of its parts without such survey. The committee, on behalf of the people of the Upper Mississippi valley, and of the whole country, would, therefore, most respectfully but earnestly pray that an appropriation for that purpose may be made at the present session of Congress, and that the survey be prosecuted during the coming summer, so as to be reported at the commencement of the next session.

But however this great work may be regarded as a commercial necessity, there is one aspect of the case which we cannot ignore. The whole country is inquiring with a great deal of interest as to the best and most secure position for a navy yard on the lakes. Well may the people feel and express great solicitude on this subject, because it is one of vast practical importance. Events are daily transpiring along our whole lake frontier which are eminently calculated to excite deep solicitude in every part of the country, and which also demand of the government the most prompt and decided, and at the same time calm and deliberate, consideration. The necessities of the times and the critical condition of our foreign relations would seem to demand that the lakes shall not any longer remain without the means of protection and defence in case of an emergency. There must be a large increase in our naval force on those waters. That, of course, necessitates the establishment of one or more navy yards at some safe and eligible position. *Where* that shall be is a question of no small interest and importance. There is, probably, no such safe and secure position, unassailable by a naval power, below the straits of Mackinaw, either in Lake Huron or Erie. The location, therefore, must be confined to Lake Michigan or some adjacent body of water. If this be so, it is a matter of some importance to ascertain where is the safest and most eligible position.

The merits and advantages of several points have been discussed in the public journals, such as Green Bay, Sturgeon's Bay, Chicago, and other places. All of them possess some of the requisites and advantages necessary to the eligible location of a navy yard. But there are countervailing objections to each of them. Perhaps we should say that if there is a safer and more desirable location, combining in itself the respective advantages of each, that place should, by all means, be selected. In the opinion of the committee there is but one location in the whole range of the lake region which fills up the full measure of what is needed for that purpose. That place is Lake Winnebago. This position is, or can at very small expense be made, absolutely impregnable. With a probable expenditure of a million of dollars in fortifications, together with its naturally strong and isolated position, it can defy the combined naval power of the world. As before stated, this sheet of water is situated about fifty miles from Lake Michigan; is connected with the former at Green Bay, through the "Lower *Fox river.*" It is about thirty miles long, ten miles wide, and averages about

twenty-five feet deep. It is surrounded by one of the most beautiful, salubrious, fertile, and productive regions of country west of the great lakes; with vast forests of oak, pine, and other timber, within easy, practicable, and navigable distances on all sides, sufficient for the naval demands of the country for the next half century at least. The Lower Fox is already so far improved as to allow of the free passage to and from Lake Michigan of gunboats about 160 feet long, 35 feet beam, and, when loaded with their armament, drawing from 12 to 14 feet of water. By a comparatively small outlay this river can be improved to a capacity sufficient for the largest class of gunboats or propellers which will ever be needed on the lakes. Is not this just the point required and demanded for a navy yard? From this lake to the Mississippi river, by the way of the Upper Fox and Wisconsin rivers, a ship canal can be opened, or rather those rivers improved, at an expense not much, if any, exceeding half a million of dollars, through which the gunboats of the government can be floated to any part of the Mississippi valley and even to the Gulf. This is already a navigable route, being constantly used for steamboat navigation, and only needs improving to make it sufficient to float the largest gunboats which will ever be needed on the Mississippi or any of its tributaries. Material of every description for the construction and armament of gunboats can be found in the vicinity or carried into the lake by short and cheap water communication. The iron of Lake Superior, the coal of the Mississippi valley and Pennsylvania and Ohio, the pine of the Wisconsin and Wolf rivers, the oak and other hard wood timber of the immediate vicinity, and the beef, pork, flour, and other productions of the entire west, can be brought together and stored there for the supply of the navy and armies of the United States more expeditiously, securely, and cheaply than at any other point in the whole country. These are elements and advantages not slightly to be regarded in the selection of a point for a navy yard. This lake is also of sufficient extent and magnitude to prove all steamers on trial trips and for all other purposes. The location of the navy yard on the shores of this lake will obviate the necessity and expense of erecting costly fortifications along other portions of the lake frontier, as at Mackinaw, Detroit, and other points. The mastery of the lakes must depend upon the gunboats, and not upon the local defences of particular places. This lake and the routes diverging from it will always be open whenever there can be navigation in any other portion of the lakes. There is no other place on the whole lake frontier which may not be reached by heavy ordnance from the lakes. One, and at most two forts, guarding the approaches to Green Bay, will be a sufficient protection against any efforts an enemy can possibly make. Railroads are already radiating from this lake to Marquette, on Lake Superior, Sheboygan, Milwaukie, Racine, Chicago, and many other places on Lakes Michigan and Superior, and also to many points on the Mississippi river. There is an abundance of rock, clay, and other building material in the immediate vicinity of any point on the lake. There is also an abundance of water-power for the propelling of machinery just at the foot of the lake. Here may be stored in perfect safety ship-timber and other material to supply the entire internal navy of the country, all of which can be gathered from the immediate vicinity. These are some of the advantages of this location, and which, in the opinion of this committee, ought to determine the site for the lake navy yard.

Thus far we have discussed the merits and facilities of the route to the lakes, but the improvement of the navigation of the Mississippi river is of equal importance, not only to the upper valley of that river, but also to the whole country. The only serious obstruction to the navigation on this route is by the upper and lower rapids. These obstructions are so well known throughout the country that an attempt at a minute and detailed description here will be unnecessary, indeed entirely out of place. Congress has made several appropriations for the purpose of surveys, drawings, work, &c., but thus far very little, if any, perma-

nent good has been accomplished, beyond the information gained of the obstructions. In the opinion of many of the best and most experienced engineers of the country the policy thus far pursued, and the improvements made, are of very little account; indeed, some go so far as to assume that they are worse than useless. While the committee do not participate in these extreme views, we are nevertheless firmly impressed with the conviction that quite large amounts of the public treasure have been very injudiciously expended there.

In discussing these improvements, Colonel Cram says:

"Work under the design of improving these chains of rapids by a most inutile plan of engineering has been lingering along for the last thirty years in spasmodic efforts at blasting out the rocks in the channels, to very little if any benefit. I very much doubt if any plan of improvement will ever accomplish the desired object. It is a plan, if persevered in to the end, that must injure the natural navigation somewhere above the rapids. The only true mode, in my estimation, is to *'lock and canal around the rapids.'* This plan has most successfully succeeded at Niagara, at Louisville, on the Ohio, on the Green and Kentucky rivers, on the Monongahela, and others in our country. I am of the opinion that $1,500 000 would lock and canal both chains on the Mississippi, giving a depth of six and a half feet draught, of ample width and length of locks and width of canals. And we should thus have an improvement sanctioned by experience and divested of those circumstances which in the plan heretofore persisted in would injure the navigation above in times of low water, where the navigation most needs improvement."—*Letter to Senator Wilson, pages 5 and 6.*

Little can or need be said in addition to this clear, explicit and unanswerable testimony of Colonel Cram in condemnation of the inutile and impracticable policy so long persisted in for the ostensible improvement of these rapids. Even if the channel be enlarged and deepened as is contemplated by that system, it will in a great measure be valueless as a part of the navigation of that great river, because of the great and almost irresistible velocity of the current, which is, in many places, about ten miles per hour, and averaging about seven miles. This velocity must necessarily be very much increased by the removal of those obstructions, which now not only impede navigation, but also check the velocity of the water in the channel. It cannot be denied, however, that the plan of improvement by means of blasting out the channel has many and powerful advocates, who, from their intimate and practical acquaintance with the character and location of the obstructions, are claimed to be the most competent and reliable judges. Still there are certain physical characteristics in those rapids which it is important to take into consideration in judging between the two methods. One of those characteristics is the almost irresistible velocity of the current in some portions of the rapids, and which can never be overcome or reduced by any system of improvements that can be desired. Cross-dams are entirely out of the question. The friends, however, of the latter mode of improvement claim that the velocity of the current on the rapids, when thus improved, will not exceed five miles the hour. This they must do in order to maintain their position; for the strongest advocates of that mode of improvement admit that if the current much exceeds that velocity, their plan will be impracticable, or nearly so. The opponents of that system assume that the current will, at the minimum stage of water, very much exceed that velocity. The length of the lower rapids is ten and one-half miles, with a fall of twenty-one feet, or about two feet to the mile. This, however, is not uniform. In some places the fall exceeds six feet to the mile, causing almost a cataract. It is not denied, nor can it be successfully, that by the removal of the obstructions so as to make a channel, for example, 200 feet wide, and seven feet deep, the velocity of the current will be very much increased. It is proper here to inquire what is the ratio between the descent of the bed of the river and the velocity of the current. In the Mississippi, outside of the rapids, the descent of the bed is about six inches to the mile, and the minimum velocity of the current two and a half miles per hour. In the bed of the Missouri river there is a descent of about ten *inches to the* mile, with a minimum velocity of the current of about four miles

the hour. This is about the ratio in all rivers of the magnitude of these two. Can or do the advocates of this mode of improvement claim that those rapids are an exception to this general rule? If, then, six inches fall in the bed of the stream will give a velocity to the current of two and a half miles to the hour, what will six feet give? Here is a problem which they must solve. It may be, and in fact is claimed, that the re-flow, or back-water, at the foot of the rapids, will overcome this increased velocity; on the lower rapids this re-flow is 11¾ feet at high water, and on the upper rapids 12 feet. This, however, is at high water, when the rapids are no impediment except in the velocity of the current. At low water the re-flow does not amount to anything. Besides, the greatest fall, and, consequently, the swiftest water, is far above the reach of the back-water at the foot. It is admitted that, in the present unimproved condition of those rapids, the velocity of the current in many places is five miles the hour in low water, and seven miles in high water. Now, let those obstructions be removed, cut a clear channel, for example, 200 feet wide and seven feet deep, and will not the velocity be increased from one-third to one-half? This will be a moderate estimate. We have then a trough, or straight chute, 200 feet wide, seven feet deep, with a descent of six feet per mile, with the whole current of the river rushing through it; and yet it is claimed that the velocity of that current will not exceed five miles the hour in low water. If that be so, some other rule or principle of hydrostatics must operate there not in force in other parts of the river. The fact is, the velocity of the current at those places will reach nearer fifteen miles the hour than it will fall short of ten. It will be safe to estimate that there will be a current of from seven to ten miles per hour to be overcome in navigating those rapids in all stages of water. This surely will not very much improve the *safety* of the navigation for boats and their barges heavily loaded, as they must necessarily be, with produce. To be of any particular advantage to this vast agricultural country, the improvement must afford a *safe* as well as a practicable transit of those rapids.

It will not be contended that such will be the case with that velocity of current. This reasoning applies to the lower rapids; the same is true also of the upper rapids. The distance over them is thirteen miles, with a fall of twenty-two feet. Like the lower rapids, the fall is not uniform. In some places, as at several of the chains, it exceeds four feet to the mile. At these places the channel is very crooked, with abrupt angles. If the improvements follow the channel (as they must) navigation can never be made safe, because the velocity of the current will always be liable to drive heavily laden boats on to those short turns or angles and wreck them. This will be very liable to happen if any considerable degree of wind prevails at the time. In short, that species of improvement will never make the navigation *safe*, or comparatively so, nor obviate the necessity of transshipping into barges in passing them. This expense alone of this transshipment will render the improvement worthless as a highway for carrying off the produce of the country lying above them. The entire country, and especially the west, ought at once most distinctly, unequivocally, and emphatically to protest against the further prosecution of that inutile and worthless policy. Nothing but a ship canal across those rapids can ever make a safe and permanent improvement, adequate to the wants and demands of the commerce and military operations of the country.

The estimated cost of those canals by Colonel Cram appears rather high; still, it is far better to be too high than too low. But even that amount is a mere trifle when compared with the immense results which are sure to follow. A very large amount of the produce of the Upper Mississippi valley must necessarily go south to supply the demands of the southern States, Cuba, and other southern markets. The present precarious and expensive navigation of the Mississippi, over those rapids, is an enormous tax upon the agricultural industry and wealth of this valley, which, by a comparatively small outlay by the government, in a

judicious and enlarged system of canalling around those rapids, will almost entirely remove that burden from the new and fertile States of the west. It is obvious that an increased export of agricultural products in that direction will not, in the slightest degree, diminish the amount going east; because, with the increased facilities of transportation to market, the business of the country will be increased in a much greater ratio. This will surely be the case where, in a country like this valley, so small a proportion of its natural resources are developed.

Thus far the committee has confined its discussion of these great national measures more to their practicability and feasibility than to either their commercial or military aspects, not because they are paramount, but because the country is less familiar with their details than with their general aspects. Every person in the whole country can at once comprehend and appreciate the necessity of some general system of water communication between the eastern seaboard and the Mississippi river, as a means of military, naval, and commercial intercommunication; but very few understand or can appreciate the difficulties and expenses of such an enterprise, or the superior advantages and greater facilities of one route over others, without a minute and detailed description of those advantages. There is one view of this subject which deserves, and doubtless will receive, particular consideration over and above any and all other routes, *i. e.*, all the proposed improvements are along a line which, from the very earliest history of the continent, has been recognized and used as a military highway, and which by no possibility can be entirely superseded by any other. The supposition that the Mississippi river can ever be superseded by any other medium of communication, not only for commerce, but also as a military highway, is a simple absurdity. The same is true of the Wisconsin and Fox river route, perhaps, however, in a less general sense; but still it will always be used by the government as a means of transportation more or less connected with military affairs. Prior to the era of the steamboat and railroad that was the only route for military transportation between the lakes and the Upper Mississippi river. Even now it is very often used for that purpose. In good stages of water the largest Mississippi steamers running to St. Paul can as readily run up the Wisconsin to Portage City as to the former place, and do so whenever there is business to call them there. So on the Fox river, There are regular lines of boats plying on that route from the same point (Portage City) to Green Bay. These boats come through the canal at Portage, and carry off nearly all the produce of the Wisconsin valley, successfully competing with the railroads in that trade; indeed having nearly driven them out of the market in the transportation of agricultural produce. Many, indeed most, of these boats plying on those rivers were built at Pittsburg, and run from thence down the Ohio, up the Mississippi and Wisconsin rivers, through the canal at the Portage into the Fox river, and placed in the trade between the Portage and the latter place. It is also a very common practice for these boats to run either in the Mississippi or Wisconsin and Fox river trade, as the business may fluctuate between the two routes. In extreme low water, as in the past summer, boats that could run from the head of Lake Pepin to St. Paul could with equal facility and success run on the Wisconsin, thence through the canal, down the Fox to Green Bay. In several instances, boats having run on the Fox river trade during the summer, go into the trade on the Lower Mississippi during the winter. Generally, however, those boats run on the Ohio or other tributaries of the Mississippi.

The question may arise, if the Wisconsin, during low water, is so nearly equal to the Mississippi in point of navigation, where is the necessity for so heavy an outlay in its improvement? There are several reasons for this.

1st. The object of the improvement is to make it a part of a ship-canal route between the lakes and the Mississippi river, with a permanent channel of at least seven feet. Were the Mississippi in place of the Wisconsin, it would need im-

provement to accomplish that purpose, although not to so great an extent as the latter, from the fact that its bed is not obstructed to the same extent with sand-bars.

2d. For three months in the year there is an abundance of water in this river for all purposes of navigation, but for the balance of the season the sand bars will more or less obstruct and impede navigation, always so much that it cannot be relied on to establish a permanent trade of the magnitude and importance of that demanded by the necessities of the country. To effect that object these bars must in some manner be removed or overcome.

3d. In the event of such a ship-canal route being constructed between the waters of the Mississippi and the lakes, barges will be used in the transportation of produce, especially grain; for that purpose there must be a clear, uninterrupted and permanent channel of at least seven feet depth all the way. This cannot be secured without the contemplated improvement.

4th. The immense pine and hard-wood forests, not only along the route, but in the whole Upper Mississippi valley, are and ever will be needed by the government for its navy. These national resources cannot be made available at the time and place they may be needed without these improvements.

5th. The beef, pork, and flour of that productive and fertile region will ever be in demand to provision the armies and navies of the United States.

The munitions of war in passing between the lake and the Mississippi waters must, to some extent at least, pass that way even although the Wisconsin should not be improved. And should the time ever come when the country becomes involved in a foreign war, which involves the necessity of defensive as well as offensive operations on our northern frontier, armies and their immense trains and munitions must depend in a great measure for their means of transportation upon that route. The same reasons and the same necessity apply with equal force in relation to the proposed canal around Niagara falls.

Although it did not enter into the plan of the late convention to discuss that question, or to take any action on that subject, still, as a great national measure, the committee could not refrain from mentioning the subject in discussing the merits of the western portion of that great national thoroughfare. It is certainly not good policy for a great and powerful government like ours to allow the only water communication between the upper lakes and Lake Ontario and the river St. Lawrence to be held by a foreign and rival power—a power, too, which may at almost any moment become a hostile one, in the complications and jostlings of the mighty events which are shaking the world from all its old foundations. The west should rise up as one man and demand that this state of things shall no longer exist—that whilst their sons, from every prairie and valley watered and fertilized by the gathering waters of the "great river," are rushing to the front, like a wild and irresistible tornado, to beat back and break in pieces the serried ranks of the enemies of our country, an enemy may at any moment spring upon our path, and be allowed to come in through an unprotected frontier to desolate their homes with fire and sword. The west is reeling and staggering under the weight of the enormous load which the exigencies of war and the insatiable demands of the merchant, manufacturer, and capitalist have laid upon its shoulders. Whilst, therefore, it bears up bravely and with a stout heart under the load, let it demand, in the name of justice and fair dealing, that a portion of the immense wealth which is pouring into eastern coffers from the fertile fields and willing hands of the west shall be returned to her in the shape of improvements in the great western thoroughfares of the nation. Whilst the eastern merchant, manufacturer, banker, and business men generally are amassing colossal fortunes out of the war, the west is poor. As things are at present arranged it costs about two bushels of wheat in every three to get the third to market. The great transportation lines to the east have so arranged matters among themselves that there is allowed to the miller only about ten cents profit on the barrel of flour

between the Mississippi river and New York. Everything else in the shape of profits goes into the insatiable maw of the transportation companies and monopolists. The west cannot long remain prosperous under such a state of things. The cost of the improvements so imperatively demanded by the necessities of the west are a mere trifle when compared with the immense advantages which will result therefrom. Here they are:

For canalling around the upper and lower rapids of the Mississippi river	$4, 500, 000
Ship canal through the Wisconsin and Fox rivers	3, 580, 000
Total	8, 080, 000

There are many and strong ties existing between the east and the west, and the two sections ought to have a common interest. That community of interests may exist at the present time, and in their present inequality the interests may remain; but a cordiality of feeling for any great length of time is entirely out of the question, unless we may suppose that cordiality between a superior and inferior, who have and ought to enjoy only equal rights, may exist and remain strong and vigorous for years. In conclusion, the committee would most respectfully submit the foregoing considerations to the enlightened wisdom and patriotic purposes of Congress, hoping and believing that they will receive that attention and consideration which their great national importance demands.

To Hon. Wm. J. Gilchrist, McGregor; Messrs. Platt Smith, George W. Jones, and B. B. Richards, of Dubuque, Iowa; Messrs. L. W. Barden, Portage City; M. M. Davis, Appleton; D. W. Brisbois, Prairie du Chieu; Charles Kallecz, Sauk City, Wisconsin; and D. W. Ingersoll, esq., St. Paul, Minnesota, executive committee of the northwestern ship canal convention, held at the city of Dubuque, May 4, 1864:

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with your request, I have prepared and now submit the foregoing report for your consideration. In doing so, I cannot forbear to express my inability to do justice to the several subjects of inquiry submitted for your consideration by resolution of the convention. This arises, in part, from the great number and intricate character of the subjects involved in the inquiry, but more especially from the very meagre and limited information on many of the subjects involved. This is more especially the case in relation to the Wisconsin river. Aside from the limited information derivable from the report of Colonel Cram, there is no authentic information whatever on that subject. There appears to be no doubt in the minds of those best acquainted with that stream that there is a sufficient volume of water for purposes of navigation; but the important and only difficult inquiry is, whether it can be so confined in a single channel as to make it available.

That problem can only be solved by an actual survey, with direct reference to that particular inquiry. This is true also in relation to the lake capacity of the Upper Wisconsin valley for reservoirs. So of many other, indeed, of all the questions involved in the problem of a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi river. There can be no satisfactory and reliable solution to any of them, except by an actual survey and report. I am confident, however, that the general facts stated, and the deductions therefrom, are strictly correct, and will be sustained by actual surveys. When I commenced the investigation of this problem (that is, of a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi river,) I very much doubted whether the objects and purposes sought to be secured were feasible, or even practicable, except by the construction of an actual and regular canal the entire distance. I am now thoroughly convinced that from Green

Bay to the Portage the Fox river can be permanently improved to any capacity that the wants and necessities of the country may require; and that, too, at very small expense, not to exceed the estimates in the report. There is one very remarkable and favorable feature in that stream. From the Portage to Lake Winnebago it has a very moderate current, not much, if any, exceeding that of the Erie canal. To build a canal alongside of that part of the river would simply be to dig a new canal alongside of one already nearly completed by nature. From the foot of the lake to Green Bay the question has already been solved. The only inquiry that can possibly arise is, "What amount of funds will be necessary to enlarge the work to the required capacity?" So of the canal at the Portage. It is not whether a canal can be built, but what amount of money will be necessary to enlarge the one already constructed and in full and successful operation. The only question that can excite any doubt or uncertainty is as to the Wisconsin river. Here there are two very serious questions: First. Can the bed of that river be permanently straightened, contracted, and otherwise improved so as to make it navigable? Second. Can there be created lake reservoirs on the Upper Wisconsin sufficient to supply deficiencies of water in the dry seasons? On these questions there is no authentic information sufficient to base any specific action. If these two inquiries can be solved in the affirmative, then the problem of a ship canal from the lakes to the Mississippi river, sufficient for the naval and commercial necessities of the country, has been solved. The only other matter of importance is to secure the requisite funds to complete the work already begun and in successful operation. It should be borne in mind all the time that less than four millions of dollars will complete the work. All which is respectfully submitted.

Yours truly,

LEWIS A. THOMAS,
One of said Committee.

At a meeting of the above-named executive committee, held in the city of Dubuque, this 10th January, 1865, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That the foregoing report, prepared by Lewis A. Thomas, esq., one of said committee, and his letter accompanying the same, be adopted and forwarded to the President and Congress in obedience to the resolutions of the aforesaid convention.

Resolved, That Honorable Wm. B. Allison, member of the House of Representatives from the third congressional district of Iowa, to whom said report is sent, be requested to adopt such measures as may be necessary to bring it to the attention of the President, Congress, and the country.

WILLIAM J. GILCHRIST,
Chairman.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 24.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

STATE CONVENTION OF MISSOURI,

IN RELATION TO

The Amendment of the United States Constitution.

JANUARY 26, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

HALL MISSOURI STATE CONVENTION,
St. Louis, Missouri, January 16, 1865.

SIR: The following preamble and resolution, offered by Mr. Owens, of Franklin, were this day adopted by this body.

A. KREKEL,
President Missouri State Convention.

Hon. BENJAMIN LOAN,
Washington, D. C.

Whereas there is now pending before the Congress of the United States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, abolishing slavery in all the States and Territories: Be it therefore

Resolved, That in the opinion of this convention said amendment should be adopted, and our senators and representatives in Congress are hereby instructed to vote for and use their influence in procuring the passage of said amendment. That the president of this convention forward to each of the senators and the members of Congress from this State, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a certified copy of the foregoing resolution, as soon as it is adopted by this convention.

A. KREKEL, *President.*

Attest:

AMOS P. FOSTER,
Secretary Missouri State Convention.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 25.

SHIP CANAL FROM PORTAGE LAKE TO LAKE SUPERIOR.

JOINT RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

ASKING

For a grant of land to aid in the construction of a ship canal.

JANUARY 30, 1865 —Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the dignity and security of the nation demand that our lakes on the northern frontier should be put in a condition of "armed defence;"

And whereas Lake Superior should in this regard be placed on an equal footing with the other lakes, as its commerce and mineral interests have become of equal national importance;

And whereas by opening a canal through the isthmus or neck of land known as the "Portage," which separates the waters of Portage lake from Lake Superior, so that vessels can at all times enter Portage lake, a harbor will thereby be made of Portage lake of inestimable value to the government of the United States, and a passage for ships across the base of Keweenaw Point, of like importance to commerce and navigation;

And whereas this great work, so necessary to the government, to trade, and to the prosperity of the country, involves an expenditure of such magnitude that unaided individual enterprise may not be equal to its accomplishment unless quickened by a just stimulant from national bounty: Be it, therefore,

Resolved, (if the senate concur,) That our senators in Congress and the members of the House of Representatives be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain from Congress a grant of land, in such quantities as Congress may deem best, in aid of the construction of a ship canal from Portage lake to Lake Superior.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved January 21, 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC No. 26.

HARBOR OF ONTONAGON.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF THE

MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE,

ASKING FOR

A grant of land to aid in the construction of a harbor at the mouth of the Ontonagon river, Lake Superior.

JANUARY 30, 1865 --Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION asking the government of the United States for a grant of land in aid of the construction of a harbor at the mouth of the Ontonagon river, on the south shore of Lake Superior.

Whereas, the dignity and security of the nation demands that our lakes on the northern frontier should be put in a condition of "armed defence," and that Lake Superior should in this respect, be placed on an equal footing with the other lakes, as its commerce and mineral interests have become of equal national importance; and whereas there is at present no safe harbor between Copper Harbor and La Point, on Lake Superior, where our steamers and sailing vessels can enter, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles; and whereas the Ontonagon river empties into Lake Superior, about half way between said points, and has a sufficient depth of water inside the bar, which is formed across the entrance of the same, and is of sufficient extent to make one of the safest and best harbors on Lake Superior; and whereas by opening the channel at the mouth of said river a perfectly safe harbor will thereby be formed, where vessels of all classes can lie in safety, protected from all storms, which will be of incalculable value to the government of the United States, and to the great and growing commercial interest of Lake Superior; and whereas a large amount of money has been expended by private enterprise, building piers and improving said harbor, and it is now found that a much larger expenditure of money will be required to open said harbor than was at first supposed, and that it cannot be accomplished without the aid of the general government; be it therefore

Resolved, That our senators and members of the House of Representatives be requested to use their best endeavors to obtain from Congress a grant of land, in such quantity as Congress may deem best, to aid in constructing a harbor at the mouth of the Ontonagon river.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved January 21, 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 27.

BRANCH MINT AT DALLES, OREGON.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY

IN RELATION TO

A branch mint at Dalles, Oregon.

JANUARY 30, 1865.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, respectfully beg leave to present to your consideration the following preamble and prayer:

Whereas Congress did, at the thirty-eighth session, enact a law providing for the erection and establishment of a United States branch mint at Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon;

And whereas rich and extensive fields of gold and silver are being constantly discovered and developed in the Territories of Montana, Idaho, and Washington, which fully justifies the belief that the mines embraced in these Territories are destined to produce a greater amount of gold and silver than the entire remaining portion of the Pacific coast;

And whereas the transportation of the precious metals produced in these Territories to the branch mint in San Francisco is attended with great danger, loss of time, and expense, the high rates of express charges being ruinous to both the mining and mercantile community, thereby compelling the miner to sell his dust at a heavy discount on its intrinsic value;

And whereas the aforesaid city of Dalles is situated at a point where all the roads leading to the different mining districts in eastern Oregon, Washington and Idaho Territories concentrate, thereby rendering the said city more accessible, eligible, and convenient than any other place in the State of Oregon;

And whereas it sometimes happens that during severe winters the lower Columbia river is closed, and the Cascade mountains, between Dalles and Portland, rendered practically impassable, thereby suspending communication and preventing travel below Dalles, while the said city can be reached by land travel from the mining districts at all seasons of the year; all of which facts, in the opinion of your memorialists, confirms the wisdom of your choice in the selection of the said city of Dalles as the most advantageous place for the location of a branch mint;

And whereas powerful and persistent efforts are being made by certain parties to effect a repeal of the law locating the said branch mint at Dalles, and to establish it at Portland, Oregon, which purpose, if accomplished, will prove a serious detriment and disadvantage to the entire population of eastern Oregon and the Territories of Washington, Idaho, and Montana:

Therefore, your memorialists would respectfully and earnestly pray that your honorable body will immediately appoint commissioners for the erection and establishment of the branch mint at Dalles, Wasco county, Oregon, and that measures be adopted to finish and put it into practical operation at the earliest period of time possible and your memorialists, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c., &c.

Resolved, That the secretary of the Territory be requested to immediately transmit a certified copy of the foregoing memorial to our delegate in Congress, and that he be, and is hereby, instructed to lay the same before Congress, and to use his influence to secure the accomplishment of the prayer thereof.

Approved December 20, 1864.

FRANK P. DUGAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

FRANK CLARK,
President of Council.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Olympia, December 20, 1864.

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of the Territory of Washington, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an original memorial passed by the legislative assembly of said Territory, now in session, and filed and of record in this office.

Witness my hand and seal of office, at Olympia, the day and date [L. S.] above written.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary of Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC No. 28.

CUSTOM-HOUSE AT PORT ANGELOS.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF WASHINGTON TERRITORY,

PRAYING

Congress to remove the custom-house from Port Angelos to Port Townsend.

JANUARY 30, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives:

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Washington, would respectfully represent, that the interests of the commerce of this collection district imperatively demands a change in the location of the port of entry for Puget's Sound.

And your memorialists would further represent, that previous to the removal of the port of entry from Port Townsend to Port Angelos the shipping of this district was better accommodated, and the revenues more easily collected, than they can possibly be collected at any other point in the district.

And your memorialists would further represent, that there never was any good and sufficient reason for the removal of the port of entry from Port Townsend, which place has a safe and commodious harbor, and easy of access at all times, and being situated conveniently to all the ports where shipping is owned in this district, and in the immediate vicinity of and below all the principal places of business on the Straits of Fuca.

And your memorialists would further represent, that a trial of two years and a half has fully demonstrated the entire unfitness of Port Angelos as the port of entry for Puget's Sound district, either as a convenient point for the collection of the revenue or for the entrance and clearance of vessels engaged in trade with this district.

In view of the facts as above set forth, your memorialists would respectfully request that the port of entry be immediately removed from Port Angelos and located at Port Townsend. And, as in duty bound, your memorialists will ever pray.

Resolved by the legislative council of the Territory of Washington, That the secretary of the Territory be, and he is hereby, requested to forward a copy

of the foregoing memorial and this resolution to our delegate in Congress, who is hereby instructed to use his influence to obtain the early passage of an act in conformity with the prayer of this memorial.

Passed house, December 12, 1864.

FRANK P. DUGAN,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Passed council, December 10, 1864.

FRANK CLARK,
President of Council.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
Olympia, December 20, 1864.

I, Elwood Evans, secretary of the Territory of Washington, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and correct copy of an original memorial [L. S.] passed by the legislative assembly of said Territory, now in session, and filed and of record in this office. Witness my hand and seal of office, at Olympia, the day and date above written.

ELWOOD EVANS,
Secretary Washington Territory.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 29.

CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

LETTER

FROM

THE CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

COMMUNICATING

His annual report of the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives.

JANUARY 30, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
January 1, 1865.

SIR: In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed March 4, 1842, which requires "that the Clerk deliver to the postmaster of the House such kind and quantities of stationery as from time to time may be necessary for the use of the House, keeping an accurate account of the same, and also of the quantity and value of that used in the Clerk's office; and that hereafter, in the annual reports now required by law to be made by the Clerk, showing the amount of expenditure from the contingent fund of the House, he be required to state, accurately and distinctly, the quantity and cost of the stationery used by the House and the Clerk's office separately;" and also, in obedience to the second section of the act entitled "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and officers of the government, and for other purposes," approved August 26, 1842, which requires that the Clerk of the House of Representatives report to the House a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund of the House has been expended, giving the name of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price; and if for services rendered, the nature of such service and the time employed, and the particular occasion or cause, in brief, that rendered such service necessary; and the amount of all former appropriations in each case on hand, either on the treasury or in the hands of any disbursing officer or agent—I have the honor to make the following report, contained in papers marked A, B, C, and D.

Respectfully,

EDWARD McPHERSON,
Clerk of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, January* 1, 1865.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Tota
Daniel Buck	Additional compensation for collating and preparing for publication the list of appropriations by the 3d session of the 37th Congress, by resolution, March 3, 1857		$36
A. C. Vansant	Clerk to the Committee for the District of Columbia, from December 15 to 31, 1863		6
Robert McMurdy	Clerk to the Committee on Invalid Pensions, from December 14 to 31, 1863		7 00
D. W. Bartlett	Committee clerk, pay-roll for January, 1864	$124 00	
Ferris Finch	do do	124 00	
R. K. Elliott	do do	124 00	
E. G. Bowdoin	do do	124 00	
Geo. D. Kellogg	do do	124 00	
H. L. Hosmer	do do	124 00	
James McIntire	do do	124 00	
John T. Williams	do do	124 00	
S. D Lord	do do	124 00	
A. C. Vansant	do do	124 00	
R. McMurdy	do do	124 00	1,364 00
Wm. Averill	Temporary clerks, pay-roll for January, 1864	150 00	
A. J. Larner	do do	150 00	
V. Pulizzi	do do	150 00	
John B. Clark	do do	150 00	
B. G. Wheeler	do do January 1 to 5, 1864	20 60	
E. Cowan	do do January 6 to 31, 1864	104 40	700
Richmond Duval	Book-folder, December 1, 1863, to January 30, 1864, at $100		200
Judson Holcomb	Folder, pay-roll for January, 1864	100 00	
A. J. Morey	do do	100 00	
S. G. Bugh	do do	100 00	
J. L. Buffington	do do	100 00	
Edwin Clark	do do	100 00	
S. P. Hanscom	do do January 1 to 12, 1864	39 56	
E. W. Barber	do do January 13 to 31, 1864	60 44	
R. J. Bennett	do do	93 00	
Edwin Giddings	do do	93 00	786
L. W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for January, 1864	125 00	
J. H. Clement	do do	100 00	
Abraham Shoff	do do	100 00	
James Simpson	do do	100 00	
J. H. Barber	do do	62 00	
Jas. O'Brien	do do	62 00	
J. B. Stanley	do do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	62 00	
Richard Moreland	do do	62 00	735
F. Emmerick	Horse and wagon for December, 1863, and January, 1864, 62 days, at $2 50		155
G. A. & H. N. Brackett	4 horses and wagons for January, 1864, at $2 50 per day		310
C. Lloyd	Horses and wagons for January, 1864		232 5
Ira Goodnow	Horse and wagon, for January, 1864	77 50	
	Saddle-horse, do	62 00	139 5
Charles F. Holbrook	Laborer, pay-roll for January, 1864	46 50	
Philip Nolan	do do	46 50	
John Johnson	do do	46 50	
Lewis Lowndes	do do	46 50	
Thomas Bell	do do	46 50	
Henry Hall	do do	46 50	
Lewis Cartwright	do do	46 50	
Robert Seymour	do do	46 50	
David Fisher	do do January 1 to 22	33 00	
Robert Watkins	do do January 23 to 31	13 50	
William Twine	do do	46 50	
Alex. Bruce	do do	46 50	
John V. Johnson	do do	46 50	
Aaron V. Russell	do do	46 50	
W. H. Smith	do do	62 00	
John W. Lee	do do	62 00	728 5
J. W. Lee	Services as laborer, in February, 1864, 5 days, at $2		10
L. Gardner	Services in ladies' sitting-room, in January, 1864		31
W. C. H. Waddell	Witness before House Committee on Public Expenditures, for 470 miles' travel		47
Geo. Dennison	do do do		47
Albert Hanscom	do do do		47
C. T. Hulburd	Newspapers furnished himself		50
W. G. Steele	do do		50
M. Kalbfleisch	do do		50

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
gnatius Donnelly	Newspapers furnished himself		$50 00
. B. Claxton	Page in Clerk's office, for January, 1864		62 00
. B. Calvert	Stationery furnished himself, 3d session 37th Congress		22 34
. L. Ordway	Page to the Sergeant-at-arms, January, 1864		62 00
. L. Sikken	Page, pay-roll for January, 1864	$62 00	
. W. Hinckley	do do	62 00	
ugh A. Ernst	do do	62 00	
. R. Crosby	do do	62 00	
W. H. Boughter	do do	62 00	
A. P. Reeves	do do	62 00	
. H. Kaufman	do do	62 00	
A. S. Pillsbury	do do	62 00	
harles Alford	do do	62 00	
. H. Stewart	do do	62 00	
. W. Madison	do do	62 00	
. D. Cushing	do do	62 00	
V. F. Kenney	do do	62 00	
idney Nealy	do do	62 00	
Vm. Kingman	do do	62 00	
. B. Prince	do do	62 00	
Vm. A Jenks	do do	62 00	
ug. Frank McKay	do do	62 00	
. G. Slater	do do	62 00	
			1,240 00
as. E. White	Page, pay-roll for January, 1864	62 00	
B. De Fronville	do do	62 00	
. C. Burns	do do	62 00	
			186 00
. P. Copeland	Temporary mail-boys, for January, 1864	50 00	
. F. Corbitt	do do	50 00	
			100 00
B. Calvert	Stationery, 3d session 37th Congress		22 34
. G. Ordway	Horse and wagon, from December 8, 1863, to February 1, 1864, 54 days, at $2 50		135 00
m. Sanderson	Cartage of 956 loads of ashes from the furnaces, from June, 1863, to January, 1864		64 00
. H. Channing	Services as Chaplain of the House of Representatives, for January, 1864		62 50
C. Wyman	Witness before the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, 470 miles' travel		47 00
obert Cameron	Witness before the Naval Committee, 3 days	6 00	
	400 miles' travel	40 00	
			46 00
Vaughn Merrick	Witness before the Naval Committee, 2 days	4 00	
	Travel, 276 miles	27 60	
			31 60
a Goodnow	500 horse railroad tickets		25 00
. F. Dupont	Witness before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, 200 miles' travel		20 00
. P. Field	Compensation as contestant for a seat in the 31st Congress, from the State of Louisiana, as authorized by a resolution of the House of Representatives of February 11, 1864		1,500 00
dward Ball	Horse and wagon, from March 1 to December 8, 1863, 283 days, at $2		566 00
M. Barclay	Additional compensation under resolution of the House of Representatives of March 3, 1857, from March 1, 1863, to December 30, 1863—10 months		284 98
nson Herrick	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
s. G. Blaine	do do		50 00
aniel Marcy	do do		50 00
. W. Davis	do do		33 00
C. Allen	do do		25 00
ohn C. Rives	Reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives, from December 7, 1863, to January 30, 1864, inclusive, 285 columns and 51 lines, at $7 50 per column		2,139 35
s. Reese	Services on furniture and repairs, from January 12 to 31, 1864		48 38
. J. Peabody	Making 6 springs for water-closet		3 00
rintnall & Co	50 tons and 870 pounds best furnace coal		537 13
. H. Foster	One American ensign, 30 by 20	50 00	
	One do 20 by 16	30 00	
	One bag for same	3 00	
			83 00
. W. Gardner	Witness before Naval Committee, 3 days, at $2	6 00	
	862 miles of travel	86 20	
			92 20
. Ramsdell	Witness before Naval Committee, 3 days, at $2	6 00	
	590 miles' travel	59 00	
			65 00
. H. Bell	Witness before Naval Committee, 590 miles' travel		59 00
. H. Ball	Witness before Naval Committee, 80 miles' travel		8 00
hos. Lindsay	Freight on 4 boxes ink		2 25

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount	Total.
Geo. Middleton	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		$50 00
R. E. Fenton	ditto ditto		50 00
W. H. Randall	ditto ditto		50 00
Lucien Anderson	ditto ditto		50 00
B. J. Clay	ditto ditto		50 00
S. S. Cox	ditto ditto		50 00
L. D. M. Sweat	ditto ditto		50 00
W. H. Wallace	ditto ditto		50 00
S. F. Miller	ditto ditto		50 00
Dobbin & Fulton	Baltimore American, for Clerk's office		8 00
William Averill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for February, 1864	$150 00	
Andrew J. Larner	ditto ditto	150 00	
V. Pulizzi	ditto ditto	150 00	
John B. Clark, jr	ditto ditto	125 00	
E. Cowan	ditto ditto	125 00	
			700 00
Judson Holcomb	Folder, pay-roll	100 00	
A. J. Morey	ditto	100 00	
S. G. Bugh	ditto	100 00	
Abraham Shoff	ditto	100 00	
Edwin Clark	ditto	100 00	
E. N. Barber	ditto February 1 to 18	61 54	
W. B. Thompson	ditto February 19 to 29	38 46	
R. J. Bennett	ditto	87 00	
Edwin Giddings	ditto	87 00	
			774 [illegible]
L. W. Emmart	Engineer, pay-roll for February, 1864 February 1 to 2	6 87	
J. D. Forney	ditto ditto February 3 to 29	118 13	
J. H. Clements	ditto ditto	100 00	
J. L. Buffington	ditto ditto	100 00	
Jas. Simpson	ditto ditto	100 00	
J. H. Barber	ditto ditto	58 00	
Jas. O'Brien	ditto ditto	58 00	
J. B. Stanley	ditto ditto February 1 to 20	40 00	
W. C. Smith	ditto ditto February 21 to 29	18 00	
J. H. Garges	ditto ditto	58 00	
Richard Moreland	ditto ditto	58 00	
			715 [illegible]
S. B. Clements	Making 154 boxes for members, at $2 50	354 20	
	Do 3 ditto extra size, at $3	9 00	
	Do 1 ditto ditto	6 00	
	Repairs on shelving and divisions in desks in folding-room	20 00	
	6 mop-handles	6 00	
	2 rollers and 2 slats	1 50	
	20 feet dressed lumber	1 20	
	2 step ladders and repairs	18 00	
	1 walnut desk for Committee of Ways and Means	75 00	
	Repairing sash in cloak-room	2 50	
	Making extra oak desk for door-keeper	70 00	
			563 [illegible]
Joseph Reese	Services repairing furniture in February, 1864		75 [illegible]
Ira Goodnow	Horse and wagon, for February, 1864	72 50	
	Horse for ditto	58 00	
			130 [illegible]
N. G. Ordway	Horse and wagon, for February, 1864		72 [illegible]
C. F. Holbrook	Laborer, pay-roll for February, 1864	43 50	
Philip Nolan	ditto ditto	43 50	
John Johnson	ditto ditto	43 50	
Lewis Lowndes	ditto ditto	43 50	
Thomas Bell	ditto ditto	43 50	
Henry Hall	ditto ditto	43 50	
Lewis Cartwright	ditto ditto	43 50	
Robert Seymour	ditto ditto	43 50	
Robert Watkins	ditto ditto	43 50	
Wm. Twine	ditto ditto	43 50	
Alexander Bruce	ditto ditto	43 50	
J. V. Johnson	ditto ditto	43 50	
Aaron Russell	ditto ditto	43 50	
W. H. Smith	ditto ditto	58 00	
Aquilla Hall	ditto ditto	48 00	
			671 50
R. M. Sherman	Additional compensation under the resolution of March 3, for 10 months, March 1 to December 31, 1863, at $30 per month		300 00
Thomas Bell	Services as laborer in water-closets, from July 19 to November 30, 1863		202 50
J. D. Ward	Services in the old Hall of Representatives, from December 1, 1863, to January 31, 1864, 62 days, at $3		186 00
J. P. C. Cottrell	Witness before Judiciary Committee, in the case of A. G. Miller	2 00	
	1,900 miles' travel	190 00	
			192 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
..ugustus Baker	Witness before the Naval Committee, 8 days.....	$16 00	
	805 miles' travel.....	85 00	
			$101 00
..Gardner.....	Washing 113 dozen towels, at 75 cents.....	.....	84 75
..Woodruff.....	Witness before Naval Committee, 4 days.....	8 00	
	686 miles' travel.....	68 60	
			76 60
Geo. H. Coones.....	Services cleaning room for clerk to Committee on Public Lands, from December 1, 1864, to November 30, 1863.....	.....	48 00
O. S. Boggs.	Witness before Naval Committee, 470 miles' travel.....	.....	48 00
J. T. Hawkins.....	..... do.....do.....	.....	47 00
J. S. Skerrett.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	47 00
H. Erben, jr....	.....do.....do	.....	47 00
J. H. Garges.....	Cartage of 120 loads of ashes, to February 17, 1864.....	.....	30 00
Ira Goodnow.....	500 horse railroad tickets.....	.....	25 00
J. F. Callan.	5 copies Military Law.....	.....	25 00
L. Gardner.....	Washing 31½ dozen towels, February 1 to 8, 1864, at 75 cents.	.....	23 25
Ira Murdock.....	Witness before the Naval Committee, 7 days.....	.....	14 00
Green Clay Smith.....	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress.....	.....	50 00
Hiram Price....	.....do.....do...	.....	50 00
..F. McDowell.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	50 00
..R. Marvin.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	50 00
. W. Longyear.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	50 00
. P. Blair.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	50 00
hilton A. White.....	.....do..... do.....	.....	50 00
lex. Long.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	50 00
m. E. Finck....	.....do.....do	.....	33 00
L. Sikken.....	Page, pay-roll for February, 1864.....	58 00	
W. Hinkley....	..... do..... ... .do.....	58 00	
. A. Ernst...	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
. R. Crosby.....	.....do.....do..	58 00	
. H. Houghton.....	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
. P. Reeves.....	.....do.....do...	58 00	
H. Kaufman....	.....do..... .....do.....	58 00	
. S. Pillsbury.....	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
harles Alford	.....do.....do....	58 00	
H. Stewart.....	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
mes Wilkins.....	.....do.....do....	58 00	
. D. Cushing....	.... do.....do.....	58 00	
. F. Kinney.....	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
ex. Buleski.....	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
H. Nealey.....	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
m. Kingman.....	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
B. Prince	.. ..do.....do.....	58 00	
. A. Jenks	.....do.....do.....	58 00	
F. McKay.....	.. ...do.....do.....	58 00	
G. Slater	.....do..... ....do.....	58 00	
			1,160 00
as. E. White.....	Page, February, 1864.....	58 00	
B. De Fronville	.....do... ....do	58 00	
. C. Burns.....	.....do.....do.....	58 60	
			174 00
. P. Copeland	Temporary mail-boy.....	50 00	
. F. Corbittt.....	.....do.... ...do.....	50 00	
			100 00
eo. L. Ordway.....	Page to Sergeant-at-arms, for February, 1864..... ...	.....	58 00
. A. & H. H. Brackett..	Four horses and wagons, for February, 1864.....	.....	290 00
. H. Channing.....	Services as Chaplain, in February, 1864.....	.....	62 50
. J. Middleton & Co...	8,439 pounds of ice, in January, 1864.....	63 29	
	9,320..... do.....in February, 1864	69 90	
			133 19
. B. Martin.....	Witne-s before the Naval Committee, 6 days.....	12 00	
	470 miles of travel.....	47 00	
			59 00
itty Bruce	Washing 104¾ dozens towels, February 8 to 29, at 50 cents.....	.....	52 33
. W. Bartlett	Committee clerk, pay-roll for February, 1864.....	116 00	
erris Finch.....	.....do..... .....do.....	116 00	
. K. Elliott.....	.....do.....do.....	116 00	
. G. Bowdoin..... ..	.....do.....do.....	116 00	
eo. D. Kellogg.....	.....do.....do.....	116 00	
. L. Hosmer.....	.....do.....do.....	116 00	
as. McIntire.....	.. ..do.....do.....	116 00	
. T. Williams.....	.....do.....do.....	116 00	
. D. Lord.....	.....do.....do.....	116 00	
. C. Vansant..... ...	.....do.....do.....	116 00	
. McMurdy.....	.....do..... .....do.....	116 00	
aron Clarke.....	.....do..... ....do	116 00	
			1,392 00
Rintnall & Co.....	11½ cords seasoned oak wood, sawed, split, and stored, at $10.	.....	111 25
omerville & Leitch....	Repairs in engine-room, $14 25; repairs on engine, $12 50.....	26 75	
	New key for library.....	75	
			27 50

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Clinton Lloyd	Use of 3 horses and wagon, in February, 1864		$217 50
E. N. Dickerson	Witness before the Naval Committee, 23 days	$46 00	
	470 miles' travel	47 00	
			93 00
J. B. Harding	Advertising proposals for stationery, in Philadelphia Evening Telegraph		34 40
Wm. H. Abbott	Witness before Naval Committee, one day	2 00	
	80 miles' travel	8 00	
			10 00
J. F. Gedney	Engraving plate for Committee of Ways and Means	2 00	
	Printing one ream note paper for same	3 75	
	Engraving heading for Sergeant-at-arms	4 00	
	Printing 10 reams note and letter for same	37 50	
	Ruling 10 reams for same	6 00	
			53 25
S. E. Ancona	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Philip Johnson	....do.... do....		50 00
John C. Rives	Reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe the proceedings of the House of Representatives from February 2 to February 29, 1864, both inclusive, 331 columns and 75 lines		2,485 23
Jos. F. Gedney	Printing and furnishing ten reams of note paper, at $6 75		67 50
Philip Johnson	Stationery furnished himself, 1st session 38th Congress		44 [illegible]
Wm. Hodgdon	2 dozen writing fluid No. 4	10 00	
	2 dozen copying ink No. 4	15 00	
			25 00
Stillman Moores	18 buckets of paste in December, 1863	18 00	
	36 ....do.... in January, 1864	38 00	
	64....do....in February, 1864	64 00	
			120 00
Brintnall & Co	15 cords oak wood, sawed, split, and stowed, at $10		150 00
G. A. & H. H. Brackett	Cartage of 260 loads of documents, March, 1863	130 00	
	Do....593 .... do....December, 1863	296 50	
	Do....611.... do....January, 1864	305 50	
			732 00
Jas. Wolmley	Services rendered and supplies furnished, including dinner for the Naval Committee of the House, and others, on board the gunboat Eutaw, on a trial trip on the Potomac river		131 00
Wm. Jewell	Witness before the Naval Committee, 2 days	4 00	
	470 miles of travel	47 00	
			51 00
Alex. Henderson	Witness before Naval Committee, 470 miles of travel		47 00
William Walker	....do.... do....do....		47 00
New York Tribune	Advertising proposals for stationery		33 50
W. J. Murtagh	Advertising in the Republican, proposals for stationery	26 00	
	Do.... do ....for wood and coal	7 00	
			33 00
J. H. Towne	Witness before the Naval Committee, 2 days	4 00	
	276 miles of travel	27 60	
			31 60
Morton McMichael	Advertising proposals for stationery, in the North American and United States Gazette		26 00
W. C. Bryant & Co	Advertising proposals for stationery, in the New York Evening Post		22 00
Dobbin & Fulton	Advertising proposals for stationery, in the Baltimore American		20 38
John Disturnell	One map of the United States, for the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads	9 00	
J. R. Eden	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		9 00
J. W. Chanler	....do....do....		50 00
Jesse Lazear	....do....do....		50 00
Freeman Clarke	....do....do....		50 00
William Windom	....do....do....		50 00
Edward Spicer	Folder, pay-roll from December 1 to 6, 1863	18 48	
Orlando Kellogg	....do....do ....7 to 31	81 52	
W. H. Callard	....do....do....1 to 31	100 00	
J. S. Read	....do....do....1 to 31	100 00	
I. R. Sperry	....do....do....1 to 31	93 00	
W. S. Saunders	....do....do....1 to 6	18 00	
J. S. Samson	....do....do....7 to 31	75 00	
T. Blague	....do....do....1 to 6	18 00	
T. R. Houston	....do....do.... 7 to 31	75 00	
R. A. McPherson	....do....do.... 7 to 31	75 00	
J. W. Pope	....do....do....7 to 31	75 00	
S. S. Seeley	....do....do....7 to 31	75 00	
J. H. Bixby	....do....do....12 to 31	60 00	
Ozias Wheeler	....do....do....14 to 31	54 00	
S. B. Wells	....do....do....20 to 31	33 00	
J. W. Pope	....do....do....1 to 6	15 00	
H. Tidball	....do....do....1 to 6	15 00	
L. Bess	....do....do....7 to 31	62 00	
John Boyd	....do....do....1 to 6	15 00	
Elisha Divens	....do....do....7 to 31	62 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

hom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
ney.....	Folder, pay-roll from December 1 to 31, 1863.....	$77 50	
10.....	....do.....do.....1 to 31.....	77 50	
nson.....	....do.....do.....1 to 31.....	77 50	
cott.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	62 50	
ng.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	62 50	
gham.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	62 50	
ker.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	62 50	
sall.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	62 50	
ean.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	62 50	
r.....	....do.....do.....12 to 31.....	50 00	
cock.....	....do.....do.....12 to 31.....	50 00	
.....	....do.....do.....12 to 31.....	50 00	
iter.....	....do.....do.....15 to 31.....	40 00	
ly.....	....do.....do.....15 to 31.....	40 00	
nkey.....	....do.....do.....15 to 31.....	40 00	
y.....	....do.....do.....1 to 6.....	12 00	
ing.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	50 00	
all.....	....do.....do.....1 to 6.....	12 00	
is.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	50 00	
vdebush.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	50 00	
ng.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	50 00	
ard.....	....do.....do.....10 to 31.....	44 00	
ie.....	....do.....do.....12 to 31.....	40 00	
son.....	....do.....do.....20 to 31.....	92 00	
.....	....do.....do.....1 to 31.....	46 50	
own.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	37 50	
.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	37 50	
le.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	37 50	
s.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	37 50	
.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	37 50	
er.....	....do.....do.....7 to 31.....	37 50	
ert.....	....do.....do.....10 to 31.....	33 00	
hen.....	....do.....do.....10 to 31.....	33 00	
es.....	....do.....do.....12 to 31.....	30 00	
is.....	....do.....do.....12 to 31.....	30 00	
ing.....	....do.....do.....1 to 6.....	9 00	
			$2,735 00
.....	Folder, pay-roll for January, 1864.....	100 00	
ellogg.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
ard.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
ry.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
on.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
ston.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
e.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
eler.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
s.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
man.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
one.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
Bess.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ugh.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ncey.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
io.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
nson.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
cott.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ng.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
gham.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ter.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
all.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ean.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
r.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
cock.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
e.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ter.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ly.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
nkey.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
lorris.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
okes.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ing.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
is.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
debush.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
g.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
hard.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
le.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
son.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
all.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
irns.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
n.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	

A.—*A detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	To—
John Ogle	Folder, pay-roll for January, 1864	$46 50	
Henry Wade	do do	46 50	
John Jones	do do	46 50	
J. Shaffer	do do	46 50	
Geo. W. Bassett	do do	46 50	
John Beckert	do do	46 50	
S. S. Stracher	do do	46 50	
F. P. James	do do	46 50	
C. A. Harris	do do	46 50	
Theo. D. Stone	do do	16 45	
W. H. Shomo	do do	18 87	
Charles Miller	do do	2 40	
H. M. Phillips	do do	8 47	
John Farrell	do do	8 47	
H. L. Clark	do do	7 77	
Edward Skelly	do do	5 30	
John S. Waters	do do	4 63	
Charles Bryan	do do	4 96	
Wm. Mackay	do do	1 50	
			$4,003 82
Jos. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for February, 1864	100 00	
Orlando Kellogg	do do	100 00	
M. H. Callard	do do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	do do	87 00	
J. S. Samson	do do	87 00	
T. R. Houston	do do	87 00	
J. L. McKie	do do	87 00	
J. W. Pope	do do	87 00	
S. S. Seeley	do do	87 00	
J. H. Bixby	do do	87 00	
Ozias Wheeler	do do	87 00	
S. B. Wells	do do	87 00	
H. W. Shipman	do do	87 00	
J. Sterling	do do	87 00	
J. D. Stone	do do	72 50	
Lawrence Bess	do do	72 50	
T. B. Fitzhugh	do do	72 50	
J. T. Chauncey	do do	72 50	
J. M. Shomo	do do	72 50	
C. E. Thomson	do do	72 50	
A. H. Walcott	do do	72 50	
J. S. Lansing	do do	72 50	
W. Cunningham	do do	72 50	
H. L. Hecker	do do	72 50	
H. L. Bonsall	do do	72 50	
H. C. McLean	do do	72 50	
T. P. Drew	do do	72 50	
W. H. Babcock	do do	72 50	
J. B. Clarke	do do	72 50	
Paul Webster	do do	72 50	
William M. Daily	do do	72 50	
J. Q. A. Yonkey	do do	72 50	
B. D. Peck	do do	72 50	
C. W. Morris	do do	72 50	
Geo. W. Nokes	do do	72 50	
J. D. Herdman	do do	72 50	
J. S. Randall	do do	72 50	
A. N. Young	do do	72 50	
W. Downing	do do	58 00	
W. J. Harris	do do	58 00	
C. M. Rowdebush	do do	58 00	
W. S Young	do do	58 00	
Benj. Pritchard	do do	58 00	
A. L. Bowie	do do	58 00	
N. A. Johnson	do do	58 00	
C. L. Kimball	do do	58 00	
Terence Burns	do do	58 00	
G. W. Bassett	do do	58 00	
Benj. Ross	do do	43 50	
Wm. Brown	do do	43 50	
John Ogle	do do	43 50	
Henry Wade	do do	43 50	
John Jones	do do	43 50	
J. Shaffer	do do	43 50	
John Beckert	do do	43 50	
S. S. Stracher	do do	43 50	
F. P. James	do do	43 50	
C. A. Harris	do do	43 50	
E. Vandersum	do do	43 50	
			3,955 50
G. A. & H. H. Brackett	Cartage of 822 loads of documents, February, 1864	.....	411 00
J. D. Ward	Watchman in the old Hall of Representatives, February, 1864	.....	87 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
nnison.....	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress.....	.....	$50 00
rris.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	44 00
olomons.....	25 reams thin wrapping paper.....	$25 00	
	3,500 white envelopes, 5¼ by 3¼.....	14 24	
	22,000 orange...do....7¼ by 3¼.....	106 48	
	140 reams note, ruled and gilt.....	334 60	
	45 reams letter.....	188 10	
	1 dozen quarts Arnold fluid.....	6 21	
	2 dozen ivory folders, at $11.....	22 00	
	2.....do... .....D.....	15 40	
	1.....do.....C.....	6 00	
	6 newspaper files.....	6 00	
	1 7-quire long cap book.....	5 50	
	1 dozen artists' pencils.....	4 50	
	50 reams commercial note, ruled.....	102 50	
	68 pounds wax.....	93 84	
	6 pearl folders.....	7 50	
	9.....do.....	24 75	
	2.....do.....	4 50	
	1.....do.....	1 75	
	2 dozen holders.....	15 00	
	½.....do.....	2 25	
	1.....do..... rubber.....	5 00	
	3.....do.....ebony and silver plated.....	9 00	
	1.....do ....silver.....	6 00	
	4½.....do .....horn.....	13 50	
	9 ivory pencils.....	22 50	
	2 rubber pencils with pen	13 00	
	7 assorted pencils, ivory and shanked.....	17 50	
	16 rubber pencils.....	56 00	
	2..... do.....	8 00	
	6.....do.....	24 00	
	12 ....do.....	42 00	
	2 velvet porte-monaies.....	6 50	
	3 leather.....do.....	9 75	
	1 pearl.....do.....	7 50	
	1....do.....do.....	7 50	
	1....do.....do.....	9 50	
	4....do.....do.....	7 00	
	3 ...do.....do.....	7 50	
	3....do.....do.....	5 25	
	7....do..... do.....	8 75	
	5....do.....do.....	7 50	
	1 ...do.....do	4 50	
	1....do .....do.....	1 50	
	1....do.....do.....	2 50	
	1....do.....do.....	1 50	
	1....do .....do.....	1 75	
	1 portfolio.....	4 00	
	1....do.....	3 00	
	1....do.....	3 00	
	1....do.....	4 50	
	1....do.....	2 75	
	1....do.....	3 00	
	1....do.....	4 00	
	1 ...do.....	2 50	
	1....do.....	2 50	
	1....do.....	5 00	
	1....do.....	3 50	
	1....do.....	6 00	
	1 diary.....	2 15	
	1....do.....	2 25	
	1....do.....	2 75	
	1....do.....	1 75	
	1....do.....	3 00	
	1....do.....	3 00	
	1... do.....	2 25	
	1....do	75	
	1....do.....	55	
	1....do.....	75	
	1....do.....	85	
	2 reams of paper.....	11 00	
	2.....do.....No. 2	8 00	
	2.....do.....quadrille...	11 00	
	4 .....do.....note.....	20 00	
	6 diaries, at 55 cents.....	3 90	
	6....do.....26 cents.....	9 60	
	6 ...do.....29 cents.....	15 00	
	6....do.....63 cents.....	12 00	
	2 thousand fancy envelopes.....	12 00	
	1....do....square... do.....	8 00	
	2....do....white.....do....Bath post.....	10 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object	Amount.	Total.
Philp & Solomons—Con.	1 slide file	$0 75	
	4 knives	4 00	
	3....do	9 75	
	5....do	13 75	
	4....do	14 00	
	4....do	26 00	
	12...do	33 00	
	5 ...do	20 00	
	5....do	17 50	
	6....do	16 50	
		1,632 04	
	Less error	2 25	
			$1,629 79
B. G. Wheeler	Services as superintendent of furniture and repairs, from January 6 to March 31, 1864, at $1,800 per year		425 27
W. S. King	4,320 Congressional Dictionaries, 1st session 38th Congress, at 50 cents		2,160 00
Chas. Lanman	Copy-right on the Dictionary of Congress, under resolution of the House, passed March 9, 1864		1,550 00
Mary A. Morrice	Amount of bill for funeral expenses of Thaddeus Morrice, allowed and paid to her under resolution of the House of Representatives of March 23, 1864		143 50
J. W. Willson	3 copies of Johnson's Illustrated Atlas, for library		48 00
Ira Goodnow	500 street-car tickets		25 00
Augustus Brandegee	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
R. P. Spaulding	....do....do		50 00
A. L. Knapp	....do....do		50 00
D. W. Bartlett	Committee clerk, pay-roll for March	124 00	
Ferris Finch	....do....do	124 00	
Robert K. Elliott	....do....do	124 00	
E. G. Bowdoin	....do....do	124 00	
Geo. D. Kellogg	....do....do	124 00	
H. L. Hosmer	....do....do	124 00	
Jas. McIntire	....do....do	124 00	
J. T. Williams	....do....do	124 00	
S. D. Lord	....do....do	124 00	
A. C. Vansant	....do....do	124 00	
R. McMurdy	....do....do	124 00	
Aaron Clarke	....do....do	124 00	
			1,448 00
William Averill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for March, 1864	150 00	
Andrew J. Larner	....do....do	150 00	
Venerando Pulizzi	....do....do	150 00	
John B. Clark, jr.	....do....do	125 00	
Ephraim Cowan	....do....do	125 00	
			700 00
Thomas D. Stone	Folder, pay-roll for February, 1864	43 23	
Wm. M. Shomo	....do....do	45 08	
Charles Miller	....do....do	42 41	
Henry M. Phillips	....do....do	27 44	
John Farrell	....do....do	27 15	
Henry Clark	....do....do	4 69	
Edward Skelly	....do....do	25 47	
John E. Waters	....do....do	25 50	
Charles H. Bryan	....do....do	3 60	
Frank Ford	....do....do	7 48	
W. H. Harding	....do....do	9 03	
Wm. Tabler	....do....do	12 86	
B. F. Madison	....do....do	8 09	
Jas. C. Laurie	....do....do	10 26	
John Divine	....do....do	84	
			293 13
Jos. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1864	100 00	
Orlando Kellogg	....do....do	100 00	
M. H. Callard	....do....do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	....do....do	93 00	
J. S. Samson	....do....do	93 00	
Thomas R. Houston	....do....do	93 00	
Jas. L. McKie	....do....do	93 00	
J. W. Pope	....do....do	93 00	
S. S. Seeley	....do....do	93 00	
J. H. Bixby	....do....do	93 00	
Ozias Wheeler	....do....do	93 00	
S. B. Wells	....do....do	93 00	
H. W. Shipman	....do....do	93 00	
John Sterling	....do....do	93 00	
Laurence Bess	....do....do	77 50	
F. B. Fitzhugh	....do....do	77 50	
J. T. Chauncey	....do....do	77 50	
J. M. Shomo	....do....do	77 50	
A. H. Wolcott	....do....do	77 50	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

om paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
ng.....	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1864.....	$77 50	
gham.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ter.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
all.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ean.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
rew.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ter.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
. Daily.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
nkers.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
okes.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
all.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ng.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ard.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
.....	....do.....do.....	77 50	
ris.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
debush.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
ng.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
all.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
rrett.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
owning.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
			$3,245 00
.....	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1864.....	54	
her.....	....do.....do.....	1 38	
rown.....	....do.....do.....	1 95	
h.....	....do.....do.....	3 48	
terling.....	....do.....do.....	8 92	
tton.....	....do.....do.....	19 33	
son.....	....do.....do.....	26 66	
r.....	....do.....do.....	27 37	
ford.....	....do.....do.....	31 42	
mer.....	....do.....do.....	34 92	
ie.....	....do.....do.....	35 55	
r.....	....do.....do.....	36 05	
e.....	....do.....do.....	39 71	
.....	....do.....do.....	51 54	
ding.....	....do.....do.....	41 70	
n.....	....do.....do.....	45 66	
n.....	....do.....do.....	48 07	
.....	....do.....do.....	48 67	
ips.....	....do.....do.....	52 35	
rs.....	....do.....do.....	53 82	
ll.....	....do.....do.....	55 33	
ller.....	....do.....do.....	62 98	
one.....	....do.....do.....	66 75	
homo.....	....do.....do.....	69 97	
			851 32
lcomb.....	Folder, pay-roll for March, 1864.....	100 00	
rey.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
igh.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
Shoff.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
rk.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
mpson.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
ennett.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
dings.....	....do.....do.....	93 00	
.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
ie.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
le.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
s.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
lurns.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
ert.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
hen.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
s.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
is.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
ussam.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
iver.....	....do.....do.....	46 50	
			1,344 00
nores.....	65 buckets paste, March, 1864.....	.....	65 00
'orney.....	Engineer, pay-roll for March, 1864.....	125 00	
ments.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
fington.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
on.....	....do.....do.....	100 00	
er.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
n.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
th.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
es.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
reland.....	....do.....do.....	62 00	
			735 00
ley & Co.....	50 tons white-ash coal, at $10 50.....	.....	525 00
. H. Brackett.	Use of 4 horses and wagons in March, 1864.....	.....	310 00
yd.....	Use of three horses and wagons in March, 1864.....	.....	232 50

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Fred'k Emmerick	Use of horse and wagon, for February and March, 1864		$150 0
Ira Goodnough	Use of one horse and wagon, for March	$77 50	
	Do. one horse do	62 00	
			139 50
C. F. Holbrook	Laborer, pay-roll for March, 1864	46 50	
Philip Nolan	do do	46 50	
John Johnson	do do	46 50	
Lewis Saunders	do do	46 50	
Thos. P. Bell	do do	46 50	
Henry Hall	do do	46 50	
Lewis Cartwright	do do	46 50	
Robert Seymour	do do	46 50	
Robert Watkins	do do	46 50	
Wm. Twine	do do	46 50	
Alexander Bruce	do do	46 50	
John V. Johnston	do do	46 50	
Aaron Russell	do do	46 50	
Wm. H. Smith	do do	62 00	
Aquilla Hall	do do	62 00	
			728 50
Thomas B. Florence	Advertising proposals for stationery	26 00	
	Do. proposals for wood and coal	7 00	
			33 00
Charles Lanman	Witness before select committee in the case of Gales & Seaton	2 00	
	6 miles' travel	60	
			2 60
W. H. Wadsworth	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Henry W. Tracy	do do		50 00
Jas. C. Robinson	do do		50 00
Jas. A. Cravens	do do		50 00
J. L. Sikken	Page, pay-roll for March, 1864	62 00	
J. W. Hinkley	do do	62 00	
H. A. Ernst	do do	62 00	
E. R. Coosby	do do	62 00	
W. H. Boughter	do do	62 00	
Alfred P. Reeves	do do	62 00	
J. H. Kaufman	do do	62 00	
A. S. Pillsbury	do do	62 00	
Charles Alford	do do	62 00	
R. H. Steuart	do do	62 00	
James Wilkins	do do	62 00	
H. D. Cushing	do do	62 00	
Wm. F. Kenney	do do	62 00	
Alex. Bielaski	do do	62 00	
Sidney H. Nealy	do do	62 00	
Wm. Kingman	do do	62 00	
P. B. Prince	do do	62 00	
W. A. Jenks	do do	62 00	
A. F. McKay	do do	62 00	
M. G. Slater	do do	62 00	
			1,240 00
Charles E. White	Page, pay-roll for March, 1864	62 00	
H. A. Johnson	do do	62 00	
M. E. Burns	do do	62 00	
			186 00
W. P. Copeland	Temporary mail-boy, pay-roll for March, 1864	50 00	
W. F. Corbett	do do	50 00	
			100 00
A. B. Claxton	Page in Clerk's office of the House of Representatives, for March, 1864		62 00
Joseph Reese	Services as mechanic on repairs in House of Representatives, for March, 1864		75 00
David Nicholson	Witness, 6 days, before select committee in the case of F. P. Blair, jr	12 00	
	2,184 miles' travel	218 40	
			230 40
Michael Doyle	Witness, 5 days, before select committee in the case of F. P. Blair, jr	10 00	
	2,184 miles' travel	218 40	
			228 40
Geo. A. Meguire	Witness, 4 days, before select committee in the case of F. P. Blair, jr	8 00	
	2,184 miles' travel	218 40	
			226 40
E. C. Franklin	Witness, 4 days, before select committee in the case of F. P. Blair, jr	8 00	
	2,184 miles of travel	218 40	
			226 40
Michael Powers	Witness, 3 days, before select committee in the case of F. P. Blair, jr	6 00	
	2,196 miles' travel	219 60	
			225 60

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
F. Grady	Witness, 3 days, before select committee in the case of F. P. Blair, jr	$6 00	
	2,184 miles' travel	218 40	
			$224 40
Joel	Witness before select committee in the case of F. P. Blair, jr., 2,184 miles' travel		218 40
Bruce	Washing 154 1-6 dozens towels, during the month of March, 1864		77 08
Channing	Chaplain to the House of Representatives for March, 1864, tax 28 cents		62 50
ia Gardner	Services in the ladies' retiring room, for February and March, 1864		60 00
k Solomons	1 photograph of the Speaker, with frame, for Speaker's room		50 00
ore F. Andrews	Expenses incurred in attendance as stenographer to the Committee on Public Expenditures, investigating alleged misconduct in the New York custom-house, 470 miles' travel, at 5 cents	23 50	
	Expenses three days in New York	9 00	
			32 50
ck, Chambers & Co	Advertising proposals for stationery		28 00
Wilson	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
& Solomons	8 gross rubber pens	28 00	
	6 autograph books	12 00	
	6..... do	15 00	
	12 scrap-books	39 00	
	2,000 fancy envelopes	10 00	
	2,000 Congress tie envelopes, No. 12, ¼-inch	2 50	
	2,000..... ..do.....No. 9	1 50	
	2,000.....do.....No. 9, flat	1 20	
	6,000.....do.....No. 12	4 50	
	500 white envelopes, 10 by 6, at 3 cents	15 00	
	500 .... do.... .....9½ by 5½, at $2 50	12 50	
	12 spring French pen-racks	12 00	
	6 gross rubber bands	18 00	
	6.....do ....rings	9 00	
	20 dozen large mucilage	70 00	
	10 dozen quarts Arnold's fluid	92 00	
	12 dozen short rubber propelling pencils	60 00	
	6 gross round gilt pencils	34 50	
	2 dozen ivory folders	13 00	
	1..do .....do	16 00	
	1..do... pearl..do	16 50	
	1 gross 4-inch flat glass inkstands	39 00	
	6 dozen rubber penholders	17 40	
	50 gross medallion pens	37 50	
	2 gross Perry's blue barrel pens	10 00	
	75 boxes cut quills	32 25	
	25 reams fancy note paper	87 50	
	5,000 fancy envelopes	30 00	
	1 dozen 11-inch shears	19 80	
	1..do...9-inch...do	13 68	
	3 dozen quarts Darcell's ink	18 00	
	20 reams thin wrapping	15 00	
	8 gross Perry's blue barrel pens	40 00	
	500 white envelopes, 10½ by 6	15 00	
			847 93
& Solomons	24 diaries, assorted	43 40	
	20 scrap-books	43 00	
	6 dozen large Congress tie envelopes	6 00	
	1½..do..small .....do	66	
	17 cloth boxes for letter paper	12 75	
	1 dozen ivory folders, G	14 85	
	2.....do.....F	7 70	
	2.....do.....E	15 40	
	1 .....do.....B	14 30	
	1 dozen Arnold's fluid, quarts	6 21	
	2.... ...do.... .....pints	7 26	
	55 Congress tie envelopes	3 30	
	1 portfolio	75	
	9½ reams letter paper	34 49	
	6,000 buff envelopes, 9	30 00	
	4,000.....do.....10	22 00	
	16 scrap-books	31 50	
	3 dozen memorandums	12 00	
	10 tuck.....do	4 80	
	1....do.....do.....morocco	50	
	6 autograph books	11 00	
	48 agate seals	134 00	
	10 gross Perry's 27 pens	10 00	
	15 autograph books	24 00	
	3.....do	7 50	
	8.....do	16 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Philp & Solomons—Con.	3 dozen sand-boxes	$22 29	
	50 reams manilla wrapping	50 00	
	10..do...note	20 50	
	12 gross Gillot's pens	12 00	
	1 ream Queen's 4to note, ruled	4 25	
	1 do..Bath, No. 2	4 00	
	1..do..square quadrille	5 00	
	6..do.....do	30 00	
	1..do..Montmorency	5 00	
	1½ dozen pen-wipers	5 00	
	3,000 fancy envelopes	15 00	
	6 dozen 4-inch flat glass inkstands	36 00	
	1..do.. quarts Davis's ink	6 00	
	½ gross Swartwait's fasteners	1 50	
	1 hammer, 50 cents; 1 punch, 50 cents	1 00	
	6 newspaper clasps	4 50	
			$735 41
Philp & Solomons	1 demy ledger, to order, for post office	14 00	
	10 reams letter paper, headed	90 00	
	10..do...note.....do	80 00	
			184 00
Philp & Solomons	1 blank book, "Requisitions"	8 00	
	1.....do....."Orders"	4 00	
	1 mail-bag	7 00	
	1 five-quire blank book	5 00	
	1 demy book	8 75	
	1..... ....do .....stationery	8 75	
			42 50
John R. Hunt	Repairing 4 bath-rooms	2 50	
	Chair-boards of black walnut, in bath-room	60 00	
	Partition and shelving in folding-room	9 00	
	Desk in ditto	45 00	
	Repairing 2 doors in engine-room	2 50	
	Do.....coal bunk	4 00	
	Do.....oak cylinder	75	
	Money-chest in Clerk's office	27 50	
	Block for pen-rack	50	
	Curtain rod for Naval Affairs	25	
	1 closet	17 50	
	Altering doors and putting on 4 pair hinges	9 50	
	1 door-sill	75	
	Extending stable, and materials	145 00	
	Building carriage-house	297 00	
	Harness-room	10 50	
	Do	8 50	
	Feed-bin	16 00	
	120 boxes for members, at $2 50	300 00	
			956 75
John W. Fitzhugh	3 locks and putting on same, restaurant	7 50	
	Repairing lock on south door	2 00	
	173 packing boxes	432 50	
	Repairing slat door and hanging same, at stable	2 25	
	Materials, and laying stable floor	16 50	
	Do.....floor in stable loft	7 50	
	Do.....making fly door in Clerk's office, room 55	16 00	
	16 feet of lumber, at 5 cents	80	
	Cutting doors and putting down sill in stable	4 50	
	Setting post and cutting off carriage-house door	4 00	
	Repairing trough, $1 25; making door-frame, $14	15 25	
	6 spit-boxes	6 00	
	Post, and setting same, at stable door	3 75	
	Putting back to looking-glass	3 00	
	Lumber, and making large ice-box, 4 by 4 by 11½ feet	70 00	
	1 large box for folding-room	4 75	
	2 trays for ditto	4 50	
	1 pair shutters for stable	5 00	
	1 wood-hod	2 50	
	Materials, and making platform in hall	8 00	
			61[illegible] 3[illegible]
A. Burgdorf	Making black walnut table		14[illegible] 0[illegible]
H. Clay Stewart	50 cords pine wood, at $3 89		34[illegible] 50
N. G. Ordway	Use of horse and wagon for March, 1864		7[illegible] 50
J. M. Barclay	2,000 copies of Barclay's Manual or Digest of the Constitution, rules, &c		3,00[illegible] 00
Daniel B. Clark	25 pounds sponge, at $2 65	66 25	
	110 pounds sal soda, at 6½ cents	7 15	
	1 gallon spirits turpentine	5 00	
	1 barrel (43 gallons) best sperm oil, at $2 45	105 35	
	3 gallons alcohol	6 75	
	50 pounds Washington, at 6½ cents	3 25	
	253 pounds clear tallow, at 16 cents	40 48	
	1 gallon spirits turpentine	5 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
B. Clark—Con...	1 pound ottenrstone	$0 15	
	1 bottle sweet oil	90	
	72 pounds paraffine candles, at 50 cents	36 00	
	1 dozen clothes brushes	9 00	
			285
ill & Son	24 files, assorted	17 20	
	3 monkey wrenches, assorted	6 12	
	½ dozen sweeping-brushes and handles	6 40	
	½.. do ..hand scrubs	1 80	
	½.. do ..dusters	3 90	
	3 hare buckets	1 95	
	½ dozen corn brooms	2 25	
	3 feather dusters, assorted	7 95	
	½ dozen steel coal-scoops	7 50	
	1 tape-line	1 25	
	½ dozen paint brushes	6 50	
	1 2-feet rule	1 50	
	3 spittoons, at 75 cents	2 25	
	2 hair brooms, handled	3 20	
	1 wheelbarrow, made to order	14 00	
	6 torches, at $2 25	13 50	
	1 dozen feather dusters	42 00	
	1 large water-pot	2 50	
	25 gross matches, at $1 75	43 73	
	2..do...Tripoli, small papers	21 00	
	½ ream emery paper	3 25	
	1 dozen slate pencils	20	
	1 brace, 4 bits	3 00	
	1 slate	40	
	1 dozen thermometers	36 00	
	2 night-latches	3 00	
	1 dozen large sweeping-brooms	19 20	
			271 57
Shine	Witness before the select committee in the case of Hon F. P. Blair, jr., 5 days	10 00	
	2,184 miles' travel	218 40	
			228 40
udder	Witness before the select committee in the case of Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., 4 days	8 00	
	2,184 miles' travel	218 40	
			226 40
C. Mason	Witness before the select committee in the case of Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., 4 days	8 00	
	2,184 miles' travel	218 40	
			226 40
Teatman	Witness before select committee in the case of Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., 2,224 miles' travel		222 40
oward	Witness before select committee in the case of Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., 2,184 miles' travel		218 40
& O. H. Morrison	20 copies Supplement to Brightly's Digest	70 00	
	4 Webster's Dictionaries	26 00	
	4 Worcester's....do	30 00	
	2 Maps United States,	14 00	
	6 dozen quarts Adams's ink	25 50	
	6 ... do ..... do	18 00	
	2 Maps United States, on rollers	14 00	
			197 50
Willen	Witness before select committee in the case of Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., 1,504 miles		150 40
onner	Witness before select committee in the case of Hon. F. P. Blair, jr		109 20
. Thomas	5 document stamps	27 50	
	6.....do	33 00	
	Repairs and altering stamp	2 00	
	2 document stamps, complete	11 00	
	4.....do.....do	24 00	
			97 50
Ordway	Services as page in the office of Sergeant-at-arms, in March	62 00	
	Less 3 per cent. on $12	36	
			61 64
V. Price	37 reams printed note paper	185 00	
	12..... do.....letter..do	90 00	
	5 letter-copying presses	52 50	
	6 .....do.....brushes	4 50	
	5 dampening cups	3 75	
	20 letter-books	55 00	
	4 dozen sheets oiled paper	2 40	
	8....do .... .blotter	2 40	
	15,000 letter envelopes	60 00	
	1,000 official....do	9 00	
	5 cases	2 50	
	3...do	3 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	To[illegible]
Thos. W. Price—Con...	96 reams printed note paper..	$480 00	
	38....do .....letter.....	285 00	
	1,000 official envelopes.....	9 00	
	3 cases.....	2 25	
	Paid freight	8 97	
	5,000 printed letter envelopes.....	35 00	
	4,000...do...official....do.....	60 00	
	1 case.....	1 00	
	Paid freight.....	2 00	
	8,000 printed letter envelopes.....	100 00	
	1 case.....	1 00	
	Paid freight.....	2 00	
	15,500 printed letter envelopes.....	108 50	
	8,000...do....envelopes.....	96 00	
	2 cases.....	2 00	
	Paid freight.....	3 50	
			$2,156 57
Hudson Taylor....	100 reams extra super quarto post.....	400 00	
	4 dozen scissors.....	24 00	
	3...do.....do...small.....	18 00	
	3...do.....do.....	18 00	
	11..do..porte-monaies	192 50	
	10..do..knives, 4 blade, extra pearl and shell.....	270 00	
	3...do.....do.....buck.....	72 00	
	2...do.....do.....do.....	30 00	
	2 gold pencils, No. 7, extra silver case.....	8 00	
	4.....do.....6, ...do.....	20 00	
	1.....do.....5,.....do.....	2 75	
	8 .....do..... ....5, screw case.....	32 00	
	7.....do..... 3,.....do.....	24 50	
	2.....do..... .2, ...do.....	6 00	
			1,117
Hudson Taylor.....	3 bottles French carmine ink.....	2 50	
	2 cakes paint.....	1 50	
	2 extra brushes.....	3 50	
	3 brushes in quills.....	1 00	
	12 sable brushes.....	2 50	
	1 bottle ink.....	50	
	1 cake paint....	50	
	2 cards drawing-pens.....	1 50	
			1[illegible]
B. G. Wheeler.....	1 dozen blank keys.....	3 25	
	½..do...drawn blanks.....	31	
	1 lock.....	50	
	4 springs in hinges.....	5 00	
	1 bolt for folding-room.....	35	
	3 dozen small keys	1 80	
	1 pound nails	07	
	6 papers tacks.....	40	
	1 gross screws.....	61	
	1 ...do	50	
	1 desk lock.....	50	
	½ dozen brush blanks...	1 63	
	1 drop-light, burner, and shade.....	7 75	
	1 lock.....	25	
	7 brass keys; 2 dozen drawer keys.....	3 10	
	2 hooks for doors.....	50	
	Clements's bill on stable.....	10 00	
	1 dozen coat-hooks.....	25	
	6 buttons.....	30	
	6 screw eyes.....	10	
	12 nuts and bolts.....	3 00	
	2 sets casters.....	60	
	½ dozen blanks.....	1 50	
	1 pair white knobs.....	68	
	1 pound nails.....	07	
	1 lock.....	40	
	Paid for plastering.....	5 00	
	2 pieces cloth for desks.....	1 50	
	For labor in document-room.....	2 00	
	Ayvill's bill, lantern for post office, and screws.....	13 18	
	1 set casters.....	20	
	1 night-latch.....	1 75	
	1 dozen night-keys.....	1 50	
	2 staples.....	05	
	2 screw eyes, 5 cents; 1 night-latch, $1 75.....	1 80	
	1 gross screws.....	35	
	1 desk lock.....	60	
	½ pound glue, 18 cents; nails, 15 cents.....	33	
	2 desk locks.....	1 20	
	1 lock	50	
	½ dozen brass-head nails.....	10	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
heeler—Con....	1 lock	$0 50	
	9 springs for hinges	13 50	
	1 key-ring	10	
	Mitchell & Co.'s bill of curtain fixtures	6 92	
	1 door-spring	1 00	
	Reynolds's bill for drop-light with argand burner	9 75	
			$105 25
iffin	Making two boxes		5 00
mson	1 pair hinges	1 00	
	1 dozen map-rollers	3 00	
	Strapping two boxes	1 50	
	Strapping one box	75	
	1 door-lock	2 50	
	2 drawer locks	4 00	
	Repairing bolt	50	
	Repairing shade	1 00	
	2 keys, Clerk's office	1 00	
	1 bolt on window	1 00	
	Repairing curtains, Clerk's office, &c.:		
	1 slide	2 00	
	Repairing door	1 00	
	Repairing lock	50	
	Materials and building room for water-tank	24 00	
	2 door-keys	2 00	
	Repairing window	50	
	2 window-bolts and repairing lock	4 00	
	Repairing locks	1 00	
	1 door-key	1 00	
	Closing door-way and repairing door	4 00	
	2 large iron staples and 2 locks	5 00	
	1 door-key	1 00	
	1 lock and repairing ice box	2 50	
	Strapping box	75	
	Altering shelves	2 50	
	1 door-key	1 00	
	1 night-latch	2 50	
	Repairing door	1 00	
	1 key, 50 cents; 1 key, 50 cents	1 00	
	1 desk-lock	2 00	
	1 key	50	
	Repairing lock	1 00	
	Repairing door	1 00	
	1 pair strap hinges	1 00	
	Cord, and hanging window	1 50	
	Repairing passage door	1 00	
	3 bolts on main door	3 00	
	2 casters	1 00	
	Repairing lock	50	
		86 00	
	Less 30 per cent. on $86	25 80	
			60 20
Thomson	1 patent spring hinge	3 00	
	Repairing lock	50	
	Do	1 00	
	Making blind	1 00	
	Making lock	1 00	
	1 door-key	1 00	
	1 pair hinges	75	
	1 door-lock	2 00	
	Making coal-shute	6 00	
	Repairing stamps	1 00	
	1 door-key	1 00	
	2 casters	1 50	
	1 lock and key	2 50	
	Repairing washstand	1 50	
	Repairing chair	50	
	Materials, and closing windows	3 00	
	1 desk-key	50	
	Repairing window	1 00	
	1 bolt	1 00	
	2 door-keys	2 00	
	1 night-latch	3 50	
	1 door-key	1 00	
	7 drawer-keys	3 50	
	2 extra locks	5 00	
	1 door-key	1 00	
	6 casters, and repairing chairs	5 00	
	2 casters	1 50	
	12 casters, and repairing sofa	12 00	
	Repairing sofa and chairs	2 00	
	1 key, and repairing lock	1 50	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Tot
John D. Thomson—Con.	Repairing chairs	$1 00	
	2¼ yards cloth, and covering table	12 00	
	1 large bolt	2 00	
	4 door-locks	8 00	
	2 padlocks	2 00	
	3 closet-locks	4 50	
	2 bolts	1 50	
	1 lock	2 00	
	4 keys, and repairing locks	4 00	
	1 padlock	1 00	
	6 casters, and repairing chairs	6 00	
	2 casters	1 50	
	14 casters, and repairing chairs in hall	12 00	
		127 75	
	Less 30 per cent. on $127 75	38 32	
			$89 43
John D. Thomson	1 caster, and repairing sofa	2 00	
	1 caster, 75 cents; 2 casters, $1 50	2 25	
	Repairing sofa and two chairs	2 50	
	10 socket casters	7 50	
	Repairing gallery doors	6 00	
	Repairing bronze railing	8 00	
	1 caster, 75 cents; 1 ditto, 75 cents; 3 ditto, $2 25	3 75	
	2 casters, $1 50; 10 ditto, $14 25	15 75	
	5 casters, and repairing chairs, $4 75; 8 casters, $6	10 75	
	Covering desk, $1; repairing hat-rack, 75 cents	1 75	
	Repairing table, 50 cents; 5 hooks and staples, $2 50	3 00	
	Repairing door, $2; 1 door-key, $1; 5 casters, $3 75	6 75	
	Repairing table, 50 cents; repairing lock, 50 cents	1 00	
	1 door-key and repairing lock, $1 50; 3 hold-fasts, $1 50	3 00	
	2 lights glass and setting, $1; 6 door-keys, $6	7 00	
	3 door-keys, $3; 4 ditto, $4	7 00	
	94 door-keys for committee-rooms	94 00	
	1 foot-stool	2 50	
	36 keys for reporters	18 00	
	3 locks for reporters	6 00	
		214 50	
	Less 30 per cent. on $214 50	64 35	
			150 15
J. D. Thomson	Varnishing all the furniture in the Committee on Commerce room	13 00	
	Removing furniture, laying carpet, and hanging curtains	12 00	
	Varnishing all the furniture in the room of the Committee on Public Lands	10 00	
	Removing furniture, hanging curtains, and laying carpet	11 50	
	Varnishing all the furniture in the ladies' retiring-room	11 00	
	Laying carpets, hanging curtains, and removing furniture	13 00	
	Varnishing all the furniture in the room of the Committee on Military Affairs	11 50	
	Hanging curtains, laying carpets, and removing furniture	11 00	
	Varnishing in east retiring-room	4 75	
	Laying carpets, hanging curtains, and removing furniture	7 50	
		105 25	
	Less 30 per cent. on $105 25	31 58	
			73 67
J. D. Thomson	Sundry repairs, and materials furnished, November 22 to 25, 1863, amounting to	198 75	
	80 yards red baize, for bulk-heads	140 00	
	16 patent spring hinges	48 00	
	6 bolts, and repairing doors	9 00	
	Sundry repairs done November 25, and for materials furnished	20 50	
	Sundry repairs, and materials furnished, November 27, 1863	9 50	
	12 patent spring hinges	36 00	
	Sundry repairs, and materials furnished, December 3, 1863	15 00	
		376 75	
	Less 30 per cent. on $376 75	113 02	
			263 73
J. D. Thomson	160 yards oil-cloth, laid down	240 00	
	35 yards cocoa matting	43 75	
	Sewing and laying 35 yards matting	7 00	
	Bricklayer, and work on fireplaces in folding-room	12 00	
	Making stamp for Clerk's office	1 00	
	38 yards cocoa matting for post office	47 50	
	Sewing and laying 38 yards matting, at 20 cents	7 60	
	2 large plate glass and glazing, $22 each	44 00	
	2 enamelled glass and glazing, $5; 4 rugs for bath rooms, $24	30 00	
	65 yards tapestry carpet	130 00	
	Cutting, making, and laying same	16 25	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

vhom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
mson—Con....	65 yards tapestry carpet	$130 00	
	Making ditto	16 25	
	7 yards oil-cloth, laid down	10 50	
	6 yards do ....do	9 00	
	12 yards stair carpet..do	17 40	
	20 brass step-plates	15 00	
	6 door-mats	7 50	
	35 yards tapestry carpet, and making	78 75	
	Brick work in engine-room	8 00	
	4 cloak-hooks, $2; 2 locks, $4	6 00	
	1 key and repairing	1 00	
	1 clock in Speaker's room	15 00	
		893 50	
	Less 30 per cent. on $893 50	268 05	
			$625 45
omson.....	Locks, keys, and repairs, December 3, 1863	5 50	
	Keys and repairs, December 5, 1863	13 75	
	Locks, keys, and repairs, December 9, 1863	25 00	
	Do.....do.....December 11, 1863	7 00	
	Repairs, and material, December 12, 1863	4 50	
	13 keys, $3 50; 14 drawer keys, $7	13 50	
	1 lock and key, $2; 4 keys, $2	4 00	
	1 sign for Invalid Pensions	50	
	5 drawer-keys, $2 50; 2 locks and 6 keys, $7; 8 keys, $4	13 50	
	Key for Ways and Means	50	
	13 drawer-keys	6 50	
	Locks, keys, and repairs, December 20, 1863	19 50	
		113 75	
	Less 30 per cent. on $113 75	34 12	
			79 63
mson.....	Keys for drawers and doors, locks and repairs, and materials, December 23, 1863	17 00	
	Cloth, and covering table, Public Lands	14 00	
	Door-springs, locks, and keys, and materials, December 31, 1863	27 75	
	Repairs and materials, December 30, 1863	11 00	
	Spring hinges, door knobs, door-keys, casters, locks and keys, and repairs, January 5, 1864	21 25	
	Locks, keys, and repairs, January 8, 1864	27 50	
	Repairs, locks and keys, and latches, January 11, 1864	4 50	
	1 large walnut table, Military Affairs	145 00	
	1 Walnut secretary, Military Affairs	70 00	
	5 oak letter press stands	70 00	
		408 00	
	Less 30 per cent. on $408	122 40	
			285 60
mson.....	1 marking-pot and brush, $1; stencil-plate, $1	2 00	
	12 dozen towels, and making	78 00	
	4 large mail-baskets	12 00	
	4 smaller do	5 00	
	6 bottles snuff	12 00	
	24 pounds sperm candles	14 40	
	4 cork-screws, $2; 6 cloth-brushes, $4 50	6 50	
	1 gross wax matches	4 00	
	6 dozen dressing-combs	36 00	
	1 dozen nail brushes	6 00	
		175 90	
	Less 30 per cent. on $175 90	52 77	
			123 13
Thomson.	1 extra safe-lock and 3 keys, post office	9 50	
	Coal scuttle, $2 25; 150 pounds tallow, $24	26 25	
	100 pounds pure gum packing	150 00	
	25 gallons best sperm oil	65 00	
	1 knife, engineer, $1 50; 1 ditto, ditto, 75 cents	2 25	
	1½ dozen large rubber spittoons	54 00	
	6 willow waste-baskets, $9; 6 feather dusters, $18	27 00	
	1 dozen nail-brushes	6 00	
	1 dozen spittoons, $9; 2 dozen tumblers, $6	15 00	
	6 fine mats	12 00	
	108 pounds Castile soap	43 20	
	2 gross wax matches	8 00	
	12 large water-pitchers	12 00	
	1 dozen wisp brooms	5 00	
	4 gross file-laces, $8; 6 paste-boxes, $3	11 00	
		446 20	
	Less 30 per cent. on $446 20	133 86	
			312 34

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Wm. S. Mitchell & Co..	19 yards oil-cloth	$28 50	
	40 yards cocoa matting	35 00	
	3 large and 3 small cocoa mats	51 00	
	499 pounds cotton waste	249 50	
	23 yards cocoa matting	20 13	
	12¾ yards oil-cloth	15 84	
			$399 97
John D. Finney	Witness before select committee to investigate charges against the Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., 3 days	6 00	
	2,184 miles' travel	218 40	
			224 40
Jos. D. Ward	Services as watchman in the old hall of the House and keeping fires in the furnace under the folding-room in March, 1864, at $3		90 00
R. N. Sherman	Additional services as tally-clerk, House of Representatives, from January 1 to March 31, 1864		90 00
J. W. Willson	3 copies of Johnson's Atlas, for the use of the House library		48 00
J. R. Flanigen	Advertising proposals for stationery in the Philadelphia Daily News		20 15
Kilbourn & Wells	1 box Babbitt's soap, 60 pounds, at 11½ cents	6 90	
	15 pounds Castile soap, at 18 cents	2 70	
	½ dozen whitewash brushes	4 50	
			14 10
Orlando Kellogg	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Martin & Randall	50¼ thousand envelopes, white, at $4 19	206 54	
	35 do do white 4 75	166 25	
	6¼ do do buff 4 48	29 12	
	50 do do buff 3 96	198 00	
	15 do do white 4 75	71 25	
	9¼ do do white 4 09	38 85	
	7 do do buff 4 48	31 36	
	30 do do white 6 16	184 80	
	11½ do do buff 4 48	51 52	
	15 do do white 7 00	105 00	
			1,082 69
O. N. Palmer	330 tons and 352 pounds furnace coal, at $9 25, as per contract		2,776 45
Chas. B. Shirley	Services as messenger, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars, the same being for six months' services previous to June 1, 1858, according to the resolution of the House of Representatives, passed on the 16th and 18th days of April, 1864, received in full of this claim of $2,813 88 presented to the Committee on Accounts		750 00
G. A. & H. H. Brackett	Cartage of 853 loads of documents during March, 1864		426 50
Wm. Radford	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
John C. Rives	Reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe, from March 1 to 31, 1864, 408 columns and 162 lines, at $7 50 per column		3,065 90
Samuel F. Miller	Stationery for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		30 00
Aaron Brown	Witness before the select committee investigating charges against Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., 4 days	8 00	
	2,184 miles of travel	218 40	
			226 40
J. T. Chauncey	Winding the clocks in the hall, committee-rooms, and offices of the House of Representatives, January, February, and March, 1864		60 00
E. D. Leavitt	Witness before the Naval Committee, 470 miles' travel		47 00
D. W. Voorhees	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Robert Mallory	do do		50 00
G. W. Hotchkiss	do do		50 00
Robert Mallory	Stationery for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		43 45
D. W. Bartlett	Committee clerk, pay-roll for April, 1861	120 00	
Ferris Finch	do do	120 00	
R. K. Elliott	do do	120 00	
E. G. Bowdoin	do do	120 00	
Geo. D. Kellogg	do do	120 00	
James McIntire	do do	120 00	
Aaron Clark	do do	120 00	
H. L. Hosmer	do do	120 00	
John T. Williams	do do	120 00	
S. D Lord	do do	120 00	
R. McMurdy	do do	120 00	
A. C. Vansant	do do April 1 to 19	76 00	
			1,396 00
Wm. Averill	Temporary clerk	150 00	
Andrew J. Larner	do	150 00	
V. Pulizzi	do	150 00	
John B. Clark, jr	do	150 00	
E. Cowan	do	150 00	
			700 00
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for April, 1864	100 00	
Orlando Kellogg, jr	do do	100 00	
W. R. Babcock	do do	100 00	
D. R. Sperry	do do	90 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
nson	Folder, pay-roll for April, 1864	$90 00	
uston	do do	90 00	
Kie	do do	90 00	
pe	do do	90 00	
ley	do do	90 00	
xby	do do	90 00	
heeler	do do	90 00	
ells	do do	90 00	
hipman	do do	90 00	
erling	do do	90 00	
ce Bess	do do	90 00	
tzhugh	do do	75 00	
auncey	do do	75 00	
omo	do do	75 00	
Valcott	do do	75 00	
ising	do do	75 00	
ingham	do do	75 00	
ecker	do do	75 00	
homson	do do	75 00	
cLean	do do	75 00	
. Drew	do do	75 00	
irke, jr	do do	75 00	
ebster	do do	75 00	
Forrest	do do	75 00	
Yonkers	do do	75 00	
. Nokes	do do	75 00	
ndall, jr	do do	75 00	
oung	do do	75 00	
tchard	do do	75 00	
eck	do do	75 00	
arris	do do	60 00	
owdebush	do do	60 00	
oung	do do	60 00	
mball	do do	60 00	
assett	do do	60 00	
owning	do do	60 00	
			$3,150 00
Holcomb	Folder, pay-roll for April, 1864	100 00	
orey	do do	100 00	
ugh	do do	100 00	
n Shoff	do do	100 00	
Clark	do do	100 00	
Thompson	do do	100 00	
ennett	do do	90 00	
Giddings	do do	90 00	
			780 00
oss	Folder, pay-roll for April, 1864	45 00	
owi	do do	45 00	
gle	do do	45 00	
Wade	do do	45 00	
nes	do do	45 00	
Burns	do do	45 00	
eckert	do do	45 00	
racher	do do	45 00	
mes	do do	45 00	
larris	do do	45 00	
Bussum	do do	45 00	
Oliver	do do	45 00	
			540 00
mith	Folder, pay-roll for April, 1864, folding by the piece	70	
arris	do do do	1 40	
te	do do do	1 42	
ackey	do do do	2 40	
Rider	do do do	2 80	
. Brotherton	do do do	3 70	
arral	do do do	5 22	
etcher	do do do	6 59	
h	do do do	7 10	
abler	do do do	8 69	
Harding	do do do	10 80	
adford	do do do	11 99	
d Sterling	do do do	12 15	
awrie	do do do	12 77	
ord	do do do	12 76	
fadison	do do do	14 33	
aters	do do do	19 30	
l Bryan	do do do	21 61	
ly	do do do	21 24	
evine	do do do	21 38	
Miller	do do do	22 36	
M. Phillips	do do do	23 08	
ratton	do do do	26 91	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
A. Connor	Folder, pay-roll for April, 1864, folding by the piece	$28 83	
Thos. D. Stone	do do do	32 63	
W. H. Shomo	do do do	35 12	
Wilson Warner	do do do	36 08	
Wm. Brown	do do do	40 21	
			$443 56
Philp & Solomons	53,000 extra heavy speech envelopes	198 75	
	30,000 do do	61 50	
	50,000 do do	102 50	
	215,000 do do	440 75	
	132,000 do do	270 60	
	169,000 do do	346 45	
	249,000 do do	510 45	
	102,000 do do	209 00	
			2,140 10
Stilman & Moore	60 buckets of paste, for April, 1864		60 00
Jacob D. Forney	Engineer, pay-roll for April, 1864	125 00	
Jas. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
Jas. L. Buffington	do do	100 00	
James Simpson	do do	100 80	
J. H. Barker	do do	60 00	
Jas. O'Brien	do do	60 00	
Wm. C. Smith	do do	60 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	60 00	
Richard Moreland	do do	60 00	
			725 00
J. H. & H. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons for April, 1864		300 00
C. Lloyd	Use of 3 horses and wagon, April, 1864		225 00
Ira Goodnow	Use of 1 horse and wagon for April, 1864	75 00	
	Use of one saddle-horse same time	60 00	
			135 00
C. F. Holbrook	Laborer	45 00	
Philip Nolan	do	45 00	
John Johnson	do	45 00	
Lewis Saunders	do	45 00	
Thomas P. Bell	do	45 00	
Henry Hall	do	45 00	
Lewis Cartwright	do	45 00	
John W. Lee	do	45 00	
Robert Watkins	do	45 00	
William Twine	do	45 00	
Alex. Bruce	do	45 00	
J. V. Johnson	do	45 00	
Aaron Russell	do	45 00	
Wm. H. Smith	do	60 00	
Aquilla Hall	do	60 00	
			705 00
L. J. Middleton & Co	22,398 pounds ice, at 75 cents per 100 pounds		167 98
C. M. Wetherill	Witness before select committee on the chemist of the Department of Agriculture, 20 days, at $2	40 00	
	860 miles' travel	86 00	
			126 00
Isaac R. Diller	Witness before select committee on the chemist of the Department of Agriculture, 5 days	10 60	
	1,100 miles' travel	110 00	
			120 00
Kitty Bruce	Washing 143 1-12 dozen towels in April		71 54
W. H. Channing	Services as Chaplain in April		62 50
C. Gardner	Services in the ladies' retiring-room, April, 1864		30 00
Ira Goodnow	500 street-car tickets		25 00
M. V. Throop	Printing 60 parchment bill-heads		18 00
Clinton Lloyd	Express charges on packages addressed to the Clerk of the House of Representatives at sundry times, on official business		12 00
Thos. Lindsay	Freight on 2 boxes from New York		9 28
G. F. Thomas	1 electrotype stamp, complete, for Smithsonian Report		5 50
Henry Grider	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		39 00
William Jayne	do do		27 00
John L. Dawson	do do		27 00
J. L. Sikken	Page, pay-roll for April, 1864	60 00	
J. W. Hinckley	do do	60 00	
H. A. Ernst	do do	60 00	
E. R. Crosby	do do	60 00	
W. H. Boughter	do do	60 00	
A. P. Reeves	do do	60 00	
J. H. Kaufman	do do	60 00	
A. S. Pillsbury	do do	60 00	
Charles Alford	do do	60 00	
R. H. Stewart	do do	60 00	
Jas. Wilkins	do do	60 00	
H. D. Cushing	do do	60 00	
Wm. F. Kenney	do do	60 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

) whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
aski.....	Page, pay-roll for April, 1864.....	$60 00	
H. Nealy.....	.....do.. .....do.....	60 00	
ingman.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
Prince.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
lenks.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
McKay.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
Nater.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
			$1,200 00
S. White.....	Page, pay-roll for April, 1864.....	60 00	
Johnson.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
Burris.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
			180 00
Copeland.....	Temporary mail-boys, for April, 1864.....	50 00	
Corbitt.....	.....do.....do.....	50 00	
			100 00
Claxton.....	Page in Clerk's office, for April.....	.....	60 00
. Ordway.....	Page to Sergeant-at-arms, April.....	.....	60 00
. Rives, dec'd....	Reporting and publishing in Daily Globe, from April 1 to 9, 1864, inclusive, 124 columns and 55 lines, at $7 50 per column.....	.....	932 00
. Rives, dec'd....	Reporting and publishing in the Daily Globe, from April 11 to 30, 1864, inclusive, 331 columns and 104 lines, at $7 50 per column.....	.....	2,486 29
. Solomons.....	6 dozen bottles blue stamping ink.....	54 00	
	30 reams thin wrapping.....	22 50	
	24 boxes swan-quill pens.....	24 00	
	24 gross India-rubber bands.....	84 00	
	500 white envelopes, 10 by 5¼.....	15 00	
	3 dozen half-pints David's ink.....	7 20	
	10 reams ruled note.....	24 20	
	4....do.....cap.....	18 28	
	½ dozen ivory folders.....	3 00	
	1¾...do.....do.....	13 12	
	27 reams note paper.....	145 20	
			410 50
. Holman.....	Stationery furnished himself at 1st session 38th Congress.....	.....	19 04
S. Clements	Walnut rollers and slat for map.....	1 00	
	Repairing chair.....	50	
	Walnut wardrobe.....	75 00	
	Desk.....	15 50	
	Hand-rail, gate, &c.....	88 00	
	Desk for Committee on Naval Affairs.....	75 00	
		255 00	
	Less 25 per cent. on S. B. Clements's bill, deducted by the Committee on Accounts.....	25 00	
			230 00
Wright.	1 large revolving chair.....	25 00	
	1 walnut desk.....	48 00	
			73 00
Reese.....	Services as mechanic, on repairs of furniture, and locks and keys, in April.....	.....	75 00
. Kellogg.....	Additional compensation as clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs from March 21 to April 30, 1864, under a resolution of the House, passed March 21, 1864, 40 days, at $2	.....	80 00
Wheeler.....	Services as superintendent of repairs, &c., April, 1864.....	.....	150 00
Wood.....	Services as watchman, April, 1864.....	.....	90 00
unt.....	200 boxes for members.....	500 00	
	3 do.... ...do....extra size.....	9 75	
	Altering doors, 4 pair hinges in hall, and putting on.....	9 50	
	Do.....do.....do	9 50	
	Putting seats in 2 sofas, post office.	4 75	
	Repairing door, folding-room.....	1 50	
			535 00
Moses...	1 dozen stools.....	.....	13 50
ynolds & Co.....	1 portable, complete.....	6 50	
	1 argand burner, complete.....	3 50	
			10 00
Williams.....	Casters for 8 chairs	.....	2 00
rdway.....	Expenses incurred by the Committee on Public Expenditures in New York city:		
	E. V. Mellett's bill for rent.....	300 00	
	Wm. H. Arthur's bill for stationery	21 88	
	E. H. Rose's bill.....	5 00	
	Detective...	7 00	
	Telegraph.....	30 12	
	Travel to New York and return.....	47 00	
	Do.....do.....	47 00	
	Do.....do.....	47 00	
			505 00
H. H. Brackett..	Cartage of 874 loads documents, in April, 1864.....	.....	437 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
F. C. Le Blond	Board and expenses at New York while investigating charges against employés in the New York custom-house, 52 days	$260 00	
	Fare, &c., to New York and return, three times	60 00	
			$320 00
C. T. Hurlburd	Board and expenses in New York while investigating charges against employés in the New York custom-house, 52 days	260 00	
	Fare, &c., to New York, three times	60 00	
			320 00
E. H. Rollins	Board and expenses at New York while engaged in investigating charges against employés in the New York custom-house	200 00	
	Fare to New York and return, two trips	40 00	
			240 00
T. W. Fitch	Witness before the Naval Committee investigating the plans and structures of marine engines, 470 miles' travel		47 00
G. H. Conis	Sweeping and cleaning room of clerk to the Committee on Public Lands in General Land Office, December, 1863, January and February, 1864		12 00
Michael Donahue	Witness, one day, before the Committee on Public Expenditures	2 00	
	4 miles' travel	40	
			2 40
James Donahue	Witness, one day, before the Committee on Public Expenditures	2 00	
	Travel, four miles	40	
			2 40
John S. Hollingshead	Witness before the Committee on Public Expenditures, one day		2 00
Chas. F. Wood	Witness, one day, before Committee on Public Expenditures		2 00
R. C. Schenck	Newspapers, 1st session 37th Congress		50 00
J. F. Farnsworth	....do.... do....		50 00
J. H. George	Cartage of 142 loads of ashes		35 50
A. C. Vansant	Clerk to Committee for District of Columbia, from April 20 to May 2, 1864, 13 days, at $4		52 00
Wm. A. Oliver	Services in the folding-room, from May 1 to 20, 1864, at $1 50 per day		30 00
John P. Bruce	Compensation from the commencement of the session to and including the month of May, while contesting the seat of Hon. Benjamin F. Loan, of the 7th congressional district of Missouri, amounting to the sum of	1,451 61	
	1,500 miles' travel, as allowed by the Committee on Mileage	1,200 00	
			2,651 61
John Gilbert	Services as messenger in New York, with the Committee on Public Expenditures, during the months of February, March, and April, 1864, 52 days, at $100 per month	173 33	
	Per diem expenses, 52 days, at $1 per day	208 00	
			381 33
L. H. Schneider	1 dozen stove bolts, 30 cents; 2 ounces screw eyes, 50 cents	80	
	2 screw eyes and hooks, 15 cents; 1 key, 44 cents	59	
	1 hook and eye, 15 cents; 1 lock, 38 cents; 1 bolt, 25 cents; 1 key, 25 cents	1 03	
	2 dozen keys, $3 50; 4 locks, $2; 1 dozen chest locks, $3	14 50	
	2½ dozen keys, $1 87; 1 cylinder night-latch, $1 75	3 62	
	2 keys, 30 cents; 1 cylinder latch, $1 75	2 05	
	8 keys, $1 20; 1 gross screws, 40 cents; 1 pair covering irons, 25 cents	1 85	
	1 cylinder latch, $1 50; 1 dozen night-keys, $1 50	3 00	
	½ dozen brace-screw rings, 15 cents; ½ dozen picture-nails, 10 cents	25	
	1 dozen springs in hinges	18 00	
	2 keys, 30 cents; 1 paper tacks, 12 cents	42	
	2 sets casters, 60 cents; 2 brass hooks, 30 cents	90	
	1¾ pounds sash-cord, 90; 8 knobs, 40 cents	1 30	
	½ dozen screw eyes, 18 cents; 1 door-spring, 75 cents	93	
	½ dozen screws, 12 cents; ½ dozen night-keys, $1	1 12	
	½ dozen cylinder night-latches	7 50	
	2 sets socket casters, $2; 6 papers tacks, 60 cents	2 60	
	4 pair 5-inch spring-hinges, $11; 1 bolt-saw, 70 cents	11 70	
	2 large key-rings, $1 50; altering 1 ring, 20 cents	1 70	
	11 springs in hinges, at $1 50	16 50	
	1 staple, 3 cents; 1 paper tacks, 12 cents	15	
	1 dozen screws, 25 cents; 2 brass keys for safe, $1 50	1 75	
			92 2
Henry Holt	4 sets, 6 volumes, Rebellion Record, in sheep, at $4 50	108 00	
	Less 20 per cent	21 60	
			86 40
Saml. Archibold	Witness before the Naval Committee, 7 days	14 00	
	504 miles' travel	50 40	
			64 4
Philo Durfee	Witness before select committee on Treasury Department, 3 days	6 00	
	470 miles' travel	47 00	
			53 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Secor	Witness before Naval Committee, 1 day	$2 00	
	470 miles' travel	47 00	
			$49 00
& Solomons	1 engineer's ledger	6 25	
	1 document ledger	10 00	
			16 25
Hazlehurst	Witness before Naval Committee, 1 day	2 00	
	80 miles' travel	8 00	
			10 00
Moody	Witness before Committee on Public Expenditures, 2 days		4 00
Evarts	do do do		4 00
. Upperman & Co.	1 box, 6 pounds, patent sperm candles		3 75
O. Norton	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Myers	do do		50 00
& Solomons	6 dozen Arnold's fluid, quarts	81 00	
	3 quarts blue ink	1 50	
	2 dozen David's black ink	12 00	
	100 quil's, $2; 1 blank book, $1	3 00	
	12 autograph books	24 00	
	4 do $6; 14 gross Perry's pens, $14	20 00	
	6 do $9; 6 do $10 50	19 50	
	29,000 orange laid envelopes, at $6 50	191 75	
	9,500 do do 4 84	45 95	
	20,000 buff laid do 5 50	110 00	
	24 diaries	52 65	
	6 dozen boxes cut quills	45 00	
	1 dozen ivory folders	7 70	
	18 boxes fine cap paper, $22 50; 21 bottles blue ink, $10 50	33 00	
	13 boxes fine note, $9 75; 24 ditto, fine letter, $24	33 75	
	52 pen-wipers, $10 40; 1 pen-maker, $3 75	14 15	
	5 pen-cutters	18 75	
	1 dozen ivory and box wood screw-propelling pencils, gold-mounted	57 00	
	2 gross rubber bands	6 00	
	1 lot ditto, $3 75, $4 50, $4 50, $6 50	19 25	
	5,000 white envelopes	30 00	
	5,000 do	33 75	
	15 reams ruled note	52 50	
	12 autograph books	24 00	
	12 do	30 00	
	23 enamelled gold cases: $14, $14, $15, $21, $15 50, $21 10, $15 50, $26, $26, $26, $34 50, $16, $16, $15 50, $15 50, $15 50, $14, $21, $21, $21, $14, $14, $10 50	433 50	
			1,399 73
D. Stiles	Stationery for 1st session 38th Congress		28 18
. Bartlett	Committee clerk, pay-roll for May, 1864	124 00	
s Finch	do do	124 00	
Elliott	do do	124 00	
Bowdoin	do do	124 00	
D. Kellogg	do do	186 00	
McIntire	do do	124 00	
n Clarke	do do	124 00	
L. Hosmer	do do	124 00	
T. Williams	do do	124 00	
Lord	do do	124 00	
Murdy	do do	124 00	
Lansing	do do May 3 to 31	116 00	
			1,542 00
im Averill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for May, 1864	150 00	
ew J. Larner	do do	150 00	
rando Pulizzi	do do	150 00	
B. Clark, jr	do do to May 10	39 84	
n Holcomb	do do from May 11	85 16	
wan	do do	125 00	
			700 00
Read	Folder, pay-roll for May, 1864	100 00	
. Kreidler	do do	100 00	
ido Kellogg, jr	do do	100 00	
Samson	do do	93 00	
Houston	do do	93 00	
McKie	do do	93 00	
Pope	do do	93 00	
Seeley	do do	93 00	
Bixby	do do	93 00	
Wheeler	do do	93 00	
Wells	do do	93 00	
. Shipman	do do	93 00	
Sterling	do do	93 00	
ence Bess	do do	77 50	
Fitzhugh	do do	77 50	
Chauncey	do do	77 50	
Shomo	do do	77 50	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
A. H. Wolcott	Folder, pay-roll for May, 1864	$77 50	
L. J. Lansing	do do	77 50	
A. Cunningham	do do	77 50	
H. L. Hecker	do do	77 50	
C. E. Thomson	do do	77 50	
H. C. McLean	do do	77 50	
T. P. Drew	do do	77 50	
J. B. Clarke, jr.	do do	77 50	
Park Webster	do do	77 50	
J. K. C. Forrest	do do	77 50	
J. Q. A. Yonkey	do do	77 50	
Geo. W. Nokes	do do	77 50	
J. S. Randall	do do	77 50	
A. H. Young	do do	77 50	
Ben. Pritchard	do do	77 50	
B. D. Peck	do do	77 50	
W. H. Babcock	do do	77 50	
W. J. Harris	do do	62 00	
C. M. Rowdebush	do do	62 00	
Wm. S. Young	do do	62 00	
C. L. Kimball	do do	62 00	
Geo. W. Bassett	do do	62 00	
D. R. Sperry	do do	93 00	
			$3,392
Judson Holcomb	Folder, pay-roll for May, 1864 to May 10	31 87	
Noah Brooks	do do from May 11	68 13	
And. J. Morey	do do	100 00	
S. G. Bugh	do do	100 00	
A. Shoff	do do	100 00	
Edwin Clark	do do	100 00	
Wm. B. Thompson	do do	100 00	
R. J. Bennett	do do	93 00	
Edwin Giddings	do do	93 00	
			786
Benjamin Ross	Folder, pay-roll for May, 1864	46 50	
A. L. Bonn	do do	46 50	
John Ogle	do do	46 50	
Terence Baine	do do	46 50	
John Beckett	do do	46 50	
F. P. James	do do	46 50	
C. A. Harris	do do	46 50	
E. Van Bussum	do do	46 50	
Henry Wade	do do	46 50	
John Jones	do do	46 50	
S. S. Strahan	do do	46 50	
			511
Jacob D. Forney	Engineer, pay-roll for May, 1864	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
R. Mayhay	do do from May 5, 1864	87 91	
James Simpson	do do	100 00	
J. H. Barker	do do	62 00	
Jas. O'Brien	do do	62 00	
W. C. Smith	do do	62 00	
J. H. Gorges	do do	62 00	
R. Moreland	do do	62 00	
			72
J. W. Thompson & Co.	New plug for brass cap, and fitting	2 00	
	Leather for washers, and gum packing	75	
	Plumber and assistant, 3 days	15 00	
	3 brass nozzles and spouts for globe cups	5 00	
	1 ¾-inch stop-cock	3 25	
	8 pounds solder	4 00	
	Plumber and assistant, 1½ day	7 50	
	2 Bradfordshire urinals	27 50	
	Plumber and assistant, 2 days	10 00	
	15 pounds lead pipe	2 70	
	3 pounds putty	24	
	Plumber and assistant, 2 days	10 00	
	Do do 1 day	5 00	
	1 1-inch plug, 60 cents; 1 1-inch nipple, 70 cents	1 30	
	1 1¼-inch elbow	70	
	Plumber and assistant, 1½ day	7 50	
	68 feet 1¼-inch iron pipe	34 00	
	8 fittings	4 00	
	1 1¼-inch nipple	75	
	Plumber and assistant, 1¾ day	8 75	
	50 feet ¾-inch steam-pipe	23 20	
	8 fittings	3 20	
	Steam fitter and assistant, 2 days	10 00	
	50 pounds white lead	8 00	
	1 gallon boiled oil	1 75	
	1 45-gallon boiler, and steam coil inside	98 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Thompson & Co-C'd	1 wrought-iron clamp	$2 00	
	1 stop-cock	3 50	
	195 feet galvanized iron pipe	97 50	
	24 fittings	12 00	
	3 1-inch globe valves	16 50	
	1 return bend	1 00	
	4 unions	6 00	
	18 large pipe-hooks	3 60	
	31 pounds lead pipes	5 58	
	10 pounds solder	4 50	
	1 R. and L. socket	50	
	2 1-inch nipples	1 40	
	1 blind plug	50	
	2 brass thimbles	1 20	
	Candles and putty	35	
	Plumber and assistant, 20¼ days, including nights, $5	102 50	
	Bricklayer and laborer, 1 day, paving	5 00	
	1 union, $1 50; 6-inch galvanized iron pipe, 25 cents	1 75	
	1 brass reducer	60	
	2 brass bushings	1 50	
	4 1-inch marble iron fittings	2 00	
	1 pound solder	45	
	Plumber and assistant, 2½ days	13 75	
	14 pounds lead pipe	2 80	
	14 pounds solder	7 00	
	Plumber and assistant, 6¾ days, including nights, at $5	33 75	
	¼ barrel cement	1 88	
	Bricklayer and laborer, 1½ day	7 50	
	Iron filings and red lead, for calking	1 00	
	1 barrel cement	3 75	
	4 pounds putty, 32 cents; 3 pounds solder, $1 50	1 82	
	Plumber and assistant, 5¼ days	26 25	
	Bricklayer and laborer, 2¾ days	13 75	
	8 pounds solder	4 00	
	Plumber and assistant, 2 days and nights	10 00	
	Solder and putty in folding-room	35	
	Plumber and assistant, ½ day	2 59	
	13 feet gas-pipe	5 20	
	Stopping leak in gas-pipe in Clerk's office	1 00	
	Leather for 4 valves	1 00	
	4 pounds solder, $2; cement, $2 50	4 50	
	Plumber and assistant, 3½ days	17 50	
	Bricklayer and laborer, ½ day, relaying tile	1 25	
	Gas-fitter and assistant, ½ day	2 50	
	Plumber and assistant, ½ day	2 50	
	6 hooks	60	
	1 1-light pendant	3 25	
	Swing-joint	1 25	
	Gas-fitter and assistant, ½ day	2 50	
	Bricklayer and laborer, ½ day	1 25	
	Plumber and assistant, ½ day	1 25	
	Plumber, 3-10 day, repairing	1 20	
			$741 37
Ordway	Use of horse and wagon, for the month of April, 1864		75 00
& H. H. Brackett	Use of 4 horses and wagons, for May, 1864, at $2,50 per day		310 00
n Lloyd	Use of 3 horses and wagons, for May, 1864, at $2 50 per day		232 50
odnow	Use of horse and wagon, for May, 1864	77 50	
	1 saddle-horse	62 00	
			139 50
Ordway	Use of horse and carriage, for May		77 50
Holbrook	Laborer, pay-roll for May, 1864	46 50	
Nolan	do do	46 50	
ohnson	do do	46 50	
Saunders	do do	46 50	
P. Bell	do do	46 50	
Hall	do do	46 50	
Cartwright	do do	46 50	
W. Lee	do do	46 50	
Watkins	do do	46 50	
Twine	do do	46 50	
nder Bruce	do do	46 50	
V. Johnson	do do	46 50	
Russell	do do	46 50	
H. Smith	do do	62 00	
a Hall	do do	62 00	
			728 50
Ordway	Expenses of the funeral of Hon. Owen Lovejoy:		
	Crape for members and officers of the House	80 00	
	J. N. Ely's bill of expenses of funeral at Brooklyn	430 00	
	Transportation of committee and body to Princeton, Illinois	311 40	
	Refreshments at New York, Suspension Bridge, Chicago, and at Princeton	104 07	

A.—*A detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
N. G. Ordway—Con'd...	Hack-hire, tolls, &c	$44 40	
	Telegraphing and express bills	37 16	
	Transportation and expense of committee on their return	199 60	
	Transportation and expenses of messenger with body to and from Princeton	198 00	
	Paid John Gilbert for 10 days' service	60 00	
	½ dozen black kid gloves	15 00	
	Travel of Sergeant-at-arms to Princeton, and return, $59; 2,652 miles, and expenses to Brooklyn	322 20	
			$1,601 00
Joseph Segar	Compensation as claimant of a seat in the House of Representatives, from Virginia, the usual mileage of a member for one session and the monthly pay from the commencement of the session till the passage of the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat:		
	Salary, from December 7, 1863, to May 17, 1864, at $250 per month	1,330 64	
	Mileage, 240 miles	192 00	
			1,522 64
B. M. Kitchen	Compensation as claimant of a seat in the House of Representatives, from Virginia, the usual mileage of a member for one session and the monthly pay from the commencement of the session till the passage of the resolution declaring him not entitled to a seat:		
	From December 7, 1863, to April 16, 1864	1,075 00	
	Mileage, 130 miles	104 00	
			1,179 00
Charles Burrill	Witness before Naval Committee, 3 days	6 00	
	Travel from Boston twice	184 00	
			190 00
Sayles J. Bowen	Excess of postage on letters and packages delivered for members of the House of Representatives, from February 20, 1863, to March 9, 1864, inclusive		189 20
Theodore F. Andrews	Services as stenographer to the select committee appointed to investigate charges against Hon. F. P. Blair, jr., 30 columns of Globe matter, at $4 50		135 00
C. S. Bushnell	Witness before the Naval Committee, 2 days	4 00	
	620 miles' travel	62 00	
			66 00
John E. Gavitt	Witness before committee of investigation on Treasury Department, 5 days	10 00	
	470 miles of travel	47 00	
			57 00
Geo. L. Quintard	Witness before Naval Committee, 2 days	4 00	
	470 miles of travel	47 00	
			51 00
J. F. Bailey	Witness before Committee on Public Expenditures, 460 miles' travel		46 00
Chas. Reeder	Witness before the Naval Committee, 2 days	4 00	
	80 miles' travel	8 00	
			12 00
W. A. Hall	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		48 00
J. L. Sikken	Page, pay-roll for May, 1864	62 00	
J. W. Hinkley	do do	62 00	
H. A. Ernst	do do	62 00	
E. R. Crosby	do do	62 00	
W. H. Boughter	do do	62 00	
A. P. Reeves	do do	62 00	
J. H. Kaufman	do do	62 00	
A. S. Pillsbury	do do	62 00	
Charles Alford	do do	62 00	
R. H. Stewart	do do	62 00	
James Wilkins	do do	62 00	
N. D. Cushing	do do	62 00	
W. F. Kenney	do do	62 00	
A. Bielaski	do do	62 00	
S. H. Nealey	do do	62 00	
W. Kingman	do do	62 00	
P. B. Prince	do do	62 00	
W. A. Jenks	do do	62 00	
A. F. McKay	do do	62 00	
M. G. Slater	do do	62 00	
			1,240 00
Chas. E. White	Riding page, pay-roll for May, 1864	62 00	
H. A. Johnson	do do	62 00	
M. C. Burns	do do	62 00	
			186 00
A. B. Claxton	Page in Clerk's office, May, 1864		62 00
Geo. L. Ordway	Page in office of Sergeant-at-arms, May, 1864		62 00
W. P. Copeland	Temporary mail-boy	50 00	
W. F. Corbett	do do	50 00	
			100 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
ower & Co.	50 gross Levy's commercial pens		$31 00
e	Services as mechanic on repairs on furniture, for May, 1864		75 00
Solomons	135,000 speech envelopes, at $2 05	$276 75	
	140,000 ..do.....do	287 00	
	119,000 ..do.....do	243 95	
	112,000 ..do.....do	229 60	
	75,000 ..do.....do	153 75	
	151,000 ..do.....do	309 55	
			1,500 60
Solomons	135,000 speech envelopes, at $2 05		276 75
Moore	75 buckets paste, for May, 1864		75 00
tley	Witness before the Committee on Public Expenditures, 2 days	4 00	
	Travel from Columbus, Ohio, to New York city, 1,526 miles	152 60	
			156 60
ice	Washing 19½ dozen towels, in May		95 12
ore	Witness before the Naval Committee, travel 420 miles, from and to Boston		92 00
Lucé	Witness before the Naval Committee, 470 miles' travel, from New York		47 00
ell	Witness before the Naval Committee, travel 920 miles, from and to Boston		92 00
urphy	Witness before the Naval Committee, travel 470 miles, from New York		47 00
rvin	Witness before the Naval Committee, travel 436 miles, from Hampton roads, via Baltimore		43 60
illson	2 copies Johnson's Atlas, for the Sergeant-at-arms's office and House library		32 00
ier	Services in the ladies' retiring room, for May, 1864		31 00
drews	Stenographer to select committee to inquire into matters connected with the Treasury Department, money paid out at sundry times for telegraphing to witnesses to appear before said committee		11 19
Sulley	Witness before select committee on Treasury Department, 5 days		10 00
lts	Witness before the Naval Committee, travel 80 miles, from and to Baltimore		8 00
nk	Witness before the select committee on Treasury Department, 3 days		6 00
lley	Witness before select committee on the Treasury Department, 2 days		4 00
lley	Witness before select committee on the Treasury Department, 2 days		4 00
nney	Newspapers, 1st session 37th Congress		50 00
Solomons	53,000 extra heavy buff document envelopes	265 00	
	5 reams note paper	20 00	
	60 ... do	145 20	
	20,000 note envelopes	74 80	
	25,000 extra heavy buff document envelopes	125 00	
	25,000 ..do .....do	125 00	
	26 reams cap	118 82	
	10 reams ruled note	24 21	
	10 reams plain note	24 21	
	10 reams note, ruled wide	40 00	
	7 dozen pen-holders		
	1 dozen memorandums	3 00	
	1 do	4 00	
	1 do	4 50	
	4 gross Swartwout's fasteners	11 00	
	24 boxes swan quill pens	27 00	
	10 reams note, ruled wide to order	40 00	
	15 do ... plain, extra heavy	60 00	
	4 miniature ledgers	5 00	
			1,119 34
ank	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		39 90
all	..do .....do		43 59
Wheeler	Services as superintendent of repairs for the House of Representatives, for May		150 00
Channing	Services as chaplain of the House of Representatives, May, 1864		62 50
Yard	Services as watchman, May, 1864		93 00
aker	Witness before Naval Committee, 920 miles' travel, from and to Boston		92 00
hock	Witness before Naval Committee, 470 miles' travel, from and to New York		47 00
hitson	1 dozen large sweeping-brushes		36 00
ne Dodson	Witness, 1 day, before select committee on the Treasury Department		2 00
do C. Beaman	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
oan	..do ..do		50 00
ngersoll	..do ..do		50 00
N. Mott	..do ..do		50 00
. Pendleton	..do ..do		50 00
lott	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		16 53

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
A. W. Clarke	Stationery, 1st session 37th Congress		$37 53
Geo. Brotherton	Folder, pay-roll for May, 1861	$0 70	
Geo. W. Roney	do do	1 70	
Edward Skelly	do do	2 50	
E. Goodrich	do do	2 93	
W. E. Sterling	do do	3 50	
W. Tabler	do do	4 50	
E. Van Gadsbeck	do do	11 29	
Chas. P. Miller	do do	11 77	
George Mackey	do do	14 30	
Wm. Bradford	do do	14 77	
H. M. Phillips	do do	17 17	
B. F. Madison	do do	17 37	
Frank Ford	do do	18 01	
John Harris	do do	18 90	
W. H. Harding	do do	19 85	
M. C. Bratton	do do	20 89	
A. Drake	do do	21 05	
Edward Bryan	do do	24 12	
W. H. Shomo	do do	27 18	
John Divine	do do	28 38	
C. J. Rider	do do	31 75	
Jos. Connor	do do	39 60	
Wm. Brown	do do	45 07	
Thos. D. Stone	do do	47 37	
			444 67
Hudson Taylor	100 reams manilla wrapping paper		490 00
Chas. F. Thomas	One stamp for Report of Committee on the Conduct of the War.		8 00
Somerville & Leitch	Making 2 drip-pans for engine:		
	30 pounds sheet brass	$22 50	
	15½ days' time	77 50	
	Corner plates and tubing	11 00	
	Soldering and repairing ice-pitcher	1 00	
	Soldering and repairing water pan	1 00	
	Casting small piece for lock	25	
			113 25
Jas. H. Birch	Compensation while contesting the seat of Hon. Austin A. King, of sixth congressional district of Missouri, from December 7, 1863, to June 1, 1864, amounting to the sum of	1,459 94	
	Travel, 1,585 miles	1,268 00	
			2,727 94
J. L. Price	Compensation while contesting the seat of Hon. Jos. W. McClurg, of the fifth congressional district of Missouri, from December 7, 1863, to June 11, 1864, amounting to	1,543 24	
	Travel, 1,272 miles	1,017 60	
			2,560 84
John H. McHenry, jr	Compensation while contesting the seat of Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman, of second congressional district of Kentucky, in the 38th congress, amounting to	1,435 48	
	Travel, 1,112 miles	889 60	
			2,325 08
G. A. & H. H. Brackett	Cartage of 1,092 loads of documents, at 50 cents per load, in May, 1864		546 00
T. E. Sickles	Witness before the Naval Committee, 17 days	34 00	
	Travel, 940 miles, to and from New York, twice	94 00	
			128 00
William Wright	Witness before Naval Committee, 5 days	10 00	
	Travel, 470 miles	47 00	
			57 00
Geo. W. Hatch	Witness before select committee on the Treasury Department, 1 day	2 00	
	Travel, 452 miles, from and to New York city	45 20	
			47 20
B. H. Bartol	Witness before the Naval Committee, 2 days	4 00	
	Travel, 276 miles	27 60	
			31 60
J. W. Willson	1 copy Johnson's Atlas, for library		16 00
E. H. Rollins	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Gales & Seaton	National Intelligencer, 1st session 38th Congress:		
	For James Brooks	5 45	
	Jas. S. Brown	5 45	
	Fernando Wood	5 50	
	Geo. H. Yeaman	5 50	
	William Johnson	5 45	
	Geo. E. Cole	1 00	
	J. V. L. Pruyn	4 75	
	Jos. K. Edgerton	5 45	
			59 55
J. B. Grinnell	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		35 47
D. C. Forney	Chronicle, 1st session 38th Congress:		
	For J. M. Ashley	4 92	
	W. B. Allison	4 29	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
D. C. Forney—Con'd...	Chronicle, 1st session 38th Congress:		
	J. C. Allen	$5 10	
	Wm. G. Brown	4 55	
	Jas. Brooks	5 35	
			$24 21
H. E. & C. H. Sweetser...	Round Table, furnished, 1st session 38th Congress, Wm. B. Washburn, 1 year from January 7, 1864		5 00
John C. Rives's estate..	Reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the Daily Globe, from May 2 to 31, 1864, inclusive, 476 columns and 44 lines, at $7 50 per column		3,574 15
J. R. Eden	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		37 74
Jos. H. White	...do...do		37 56
Jas. C. Allen	...do...do		35 99
A. A. King	...do...do		31 46
J. F. McDowell	...do...do		33 14
E. H. Rollins	...do...do		30 33
W. E. Fink	...do...do		29 87
R. P. Spalding	...do...do		28 55
J. C. Robinson	...do...do		20 43
H. W. Harrington..	...do...do		15 22
Hudson Taylor	½ dozen pocket-books	7 25	
	½ dozen ...do	4 75	
			12 00
Josiah B. Grinnell	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		6 06
John R. Hunt	121 boxes for members	302 50	
	1 extra-size box	3 25	
	2 do	6 50	
	Shelving for documents	24 37	
	1 extra-size box	5 00	
	Walnut money-chest for Sergeant-at-arms	21 25	
	1 extra-size box	3 25	
	2 do	18 00	
	1 dozen mop-handles	6 00	
	2 extra-size boxes	10 00	
	1 set rollers and slats	50	
	9 sets rollers	2 25	
	4 wire screens for cloak-rooms	74 00	
	11 sets of rollers, $2 75; 7 ditto, $1 75	4 50	
	1 extra size box	5 00	
	1 brush-handle	50	
	Partition in stable	7 40	
			494 27
Clinton Lloyd	Bill of freight on 8 boxes from New York		16 32
Geo. T. Jones	Witness before select committee on the Treasury Department, 21 days	42 00	
	1,222 miles	122 20	
			164 20
Wm. Lighthill	Witness before the Naval Committee, 10 days	20 00	
	470 miles' travel, from New York	47 00	
			67 00
Epes Sargent	Witness before Committee on Public expenditures, in the case of the New York custom-house, 2 days	4 00	
	235 miles' travel, from New York	23 50	
			27 50
Ira Goodnow	500 street-car tickets, June		25 00
Davis & Co	2 sets stencil plates, $2 50 and $3 50; ink and brushes, $2		8 00
F. C. Le Blond	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Godlove S. Orth	...do...do		50 00
Aaron Harding	...do...do		50 00
J. B. S. Todd	...do...do		50 00
H. T. Blow	...do...do		50 00
Austin A. King	...do...do		43 25
Asahel W. Hubbard	...do...do		37 69
Farron & McLean	Cincinnati Enquirer:		
	For Hon. W. J. Allen	5 00	
	Geo. Bliss	5 00	
	W. E Finck	5 00	
	H. W. Harrington	5 00	
	A. F. McKenney	5 00	
	Wm. Johnson	5 00	
	J. R. Morris	5 00	
			35 00
H. P. Bennett	Newspapers		30 36
N. D. Bangs	The World:		
	For Hon. J. C. Allen	4 50	
	Geo. Bliss	4 50	
	Wm. E. Finck	4 50	
	W. Johnson	4 50	
	J. F. McKenney	4 50	
	H. W. Harrington	4 38	
	J. L. Pruyn	3 50	
			30 32

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Jas. Brooks	The New York Express:		
	For A. C. Baldwin	$4 33	
	J. A. Cravens	4 50	
	J. L. Dawson	3 33	
	J. R. Edgerton	4 50	
	Jno. Law	4 55	
			$21 21
Wm. J. Murtagh & Co.	Daily National Republican:		
	For Hon. S. Hooker	2 03	
	T. Stevens	2 01	
	J. Brooks	1 96	
	W. A. Hall	1 65	
	A. H. Rice	1 66	
			9 31
C. O. Rogers	Boston Journal:		
	Hon. Sam'l Hooker	4 44	
	H. L. Dawes	4 44	
			8 88
Robert McKenney	National Freeman, for H. P. Bennett:		
	3 copies, 1 year, $4 50; 1 copy, 6 months, 75 cents		5 25
Aaron Harding	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		41 77
W. H. Wadsworth	do do		39 77
Jas. R. Morris	do do		34 02
F. C. Le Blond	do do		33 76
J. T. Stuart	do do		31 95
O. L. Knapp	do do		30 66
Henry Grider	do do		23 18
J. W. Longyear	do do		8 30
Henry T. Blow	do do		7 05
H. A. Nelson	do do		44 37
J. Lazear	do do		42 56
S. E. Ancona	do do		39 00
Henry C. Deming	do do		38 34
C. T. Hubbard	do do		37 65
C. A. White	do do		37 31
L. D. M. Sweat	do do		37 03
W. G. Brown	do do		34 06
J. G. Scott	do do		33 11
Jas. T. Hale	do do		30 89
A. A. Hubbard	do do		30 01
G. A. Scofield	do do		29 63
Freeman Clark	do do		27 71
S. G. Daily	do do		27 39
J. H. Hubbard	do do		26 84
J. F. McKenney	do do		19 93
A. C. Baldwin	do do		16 04
W. J. Allen	do do		14 66
S. J. Randall	do do		12 59
C. F. Thomas	Repairing handle to stamp		2 00
W. S. King	1,100 copies of Congressional Directory		550 00
F. Emmerick	Cartage of 200 loads of documents, books, and boxes, to departments, railroads, and express offices, from April 1 to May 10, 1864, at 50 cents		100 00
F. Emmerick	Cartage of boxes books to the depots and express offices, from March 1 to November 30, 1863, 1,100 loads, at 50 cents		550 00
J. T. Chauncey	Winding clocks in the Hall of Representatives, for April, May, and June, 1864, at $20 per month		60 00
John B. Clark, jr	Cartage of 105 loads documents, books, and boxes to the departments, railroads, and express offices, from May 11 to 31, 1864, at 50 cents		52 50
John Ogden	1 dozen spittoons	6 00	
	1 do	9 00	
	2 dozen nail-brushes	24 00	
			39 00
S. S. Wood	200 palm-leaf fans		15 00
J. G. Scott	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
J. A. Kasson	do do		50 00
Isaac N. Arnold	do do		50 00
F. W. Kellogg	do do		50 00
Leonard Myers	do do		50 00
S. G. Dailey	do do		50 00
J. H. Hubbard	do do		50 00
Henry C. Deming	do do		40 21
A. C. Baldwin	do do		36 47
J. F. McKenney	do do		35 64
W. J. Allen	do do		33 17
Thad. Stevens	do do		12 44
Lewis & Bucher	Bookstays and boxing for documents		225 60
L. H. Schneider	Bill of hardware for repairing furniture		132 64
S. J. Bowen	Excess of postage on letters and packages delivered for members of the House of Representatives, from March 10 to May 14, 1864		104 06

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. D. Wallach	Advertising in Evening Star, proposals for stationery	$24 00	
	Do do do for wood and coal	6 56	
			$30 56
D. C Forney	For the Chronicle:		
	For Hon. John Law	5 37	
	Samuel Hooper	5 31	
	James Cravens	5 31	
	Fernando Wood	5 31	
	J. K. Edgerton	5 30	
	A. H. Hubbard	5 22	
	W. B. Washburn	5 25	
	J. S. Morrill	5 22	
	R. Winter Davis	5 10	
	Portus Baxter	4 80	
	T. B. Shannon	4 47	
	Wm. Higby	4 47	
	Wm. D. Kelley	4 47	
	A. H. Rice	4 32	
	Thos. Williams	2 81	
	Thad. Stevens	3 45	
	Committee of Ways and Means	2 58	
	Hon. J. W. Julian	5 25	
	Room No. 15, 1 year	9 36	
			94 75
Samuel Sinclair	New York Tribune:		
	For Hon. Jas. M. Ashley	4 32	
	W. B. Allison	3 72	
	J. C. Allen	4 40	
	H. P. Bennett	4 45	
	Thad. Stevens	4 60	
	Geo. H. Yeaman	4 45	
	H. Winter Davis	4 20	
	J. K. Moorhead	4 25	
	J. B. Grinnell	4 32	
	D. W. Gooch	8 31	
	H. C. Deming	4 21	
	H. Dawes	3 90	
	T. B. Shannon	3 84	
	W. Higby	3 84	
	W. D. Kelley	3 84	
	J. H. Garfield	3 55	
	W. Jayne	3 53	
	G. W. Julian	3 14	
	A. W. Hubbard	3 19	
	S. F. Miller	2 83	
	Thos. Williams	2 47	
			85 29
C. A. Eldridge	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Lewis M. Ross	do do		50 00
Jas. W. Patterson	do do		50 00
J. T. Stewart	do do		50 00
Daniel Morris	do do		50 00
Nathan F. Dixon	do do		50 00
C. Cole	do do		50 00
Ben. Wood	do do		50 00
John B. Alley	do do		50 00
Jos. W. McClurg	do do		50 00
T. D. Eliot	do do		50 00
John O'Neil	do do		45 55
Thos. Williams	do do		44 72
J. K. Moorhead	do do		43 25
J. G. Bennett	New York Herald:		
	For J. C. Allen	5 45	
	A. C. Baldwin	5 42	
	Jas. L. Brown	5 45	
	Schuyler Colfax	5 42	
	J. K. Edgerton	5 51	
	H. A Nelson	5 42	
	H. W. Harrington	5 42	
	W. Jayne	5 00	
			43 09
Jas. A. Garfield	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		73 35
John Law	do do		25 33
J. S. Brown	do do		34 60
H. L. Dawes	do do		31 72
G. W. Julian	do do		30 96
Wm. Johnson	do do		30 55
Jos. K. Edgerton	do do		27 21
W. B. Washburn	do do		25 89
W. C. Bryant & Co	New York Evening Post:		
	For Hon. J. M. Ashley	5 75	
	W. B. Allison	4 82	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. C. Bryant & Co.—Con.	New York Evening Post:		
	For Hon. H. C. Deming	$5 55	
	J. A. Garfield	4 60	
	J. S. Morrill	3 00	
	G. W. Julian	2 00	
			$25 72
H. J. Raymond & Co.	New York Times:		
	For Hon. S. Hooper	4 50	
	W. B. Washburn	4 40	
	F. C. Woodbridge	4 35	
	Schuyler Colfax	4 28	
	Wm. Jayne	3 50	
			21 03
Thos. B. Shannon	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		18 69
S. Colfax	do do		18 05
J. W. Forney	Philadelphia Press:		
	For Hon. T. Stevens	3 00	
	W. D. Kelley	3 00	
	J. K. Moorhead	2 50	
	C. Lloyd, Clerk's office	7 00	
			1 50
H. W. Harrington	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		1 15
McKee, Fishback & Co.	St. Louis Democrat:		
	For Hon. S. Colfax	6 25	
	Wm. Jayne	4 20	
			1 45
M. D. Potter & Co	Cincinnati Commercial:		
	For Hon. H. W. Harrington	4 45	
	J. O'Neill	4 45	
			8 90
Prime, Stone, Hale, & Halleck.	Journal of Commerce:		
	For Hon. G. H. Yeaman, to June 10, 1864	6 10	
	Elijah Ward, to March 4, 1863	2 50	
			8 60
Glossbrenner & Welch.	Daily Age, for Hon. J. L. Dawson		8 00
Samuel Bowles & Co.	Springfield Daily Republican:		
	For Hon. H. L. Dawes, to June 30, 1864	3 86	
	W. B. Washburn, to June 30, 1864	3 75	
			7 61
Geo. Wilkes	Spirit of the Times, for Hon. W. G. Whiteley, 1st session 36th Congress		5 00
Morton McMichael	Philadelphia North American, for Hon. Thaddeus Stevens		4 50
Amos Layman	Ohio Statesman, Columbus, Ohio, for Hon. Geo. Bliss, to June 30, 1864		4 00
W. D. Wallach	Evening Star, for Hon. Fernando Wood		2 50
Geo. Wilkes	Spirit of the Times, for Hon. Geo. W. Julian		2 00
Pearsol & Geist	Lancaster Daily Evening Express, for Hon. Thaddeus Stevens		2 00
Robert F. Wallace	Liberator, Boston, for Hon. Jas. M. Ashley, to June 30, 1864		1 75
H. Chickering	Eagle, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, for Hon. H. L. Dawes		1 25
G. M. Fisk & Co	Palmer Journal, for Hon. H. L. Dawes		83
J. H. Chanler	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		2 50
H. L. Dawes	do do		2 44
J. A. Cravens	do do		2 37
T. D. Eliot	do do		40 92
Ben. Wood	do do		40 18
J. A. J. Creswell	do do		39 43
J. B. Alley	do do		39 39
Wm. Johnson	do do		38 95
J. D. Baldwin	do do		39 96
John R. McBride	do do		37 34
Anson Herrick	do do		35 15
Wm. Radford	do do		35 08
W. G. Steele	do do		34 18
C. A. Eldridge	do do		32 14
W. B. Washburn	do do		33 85
J. S. Brown	do do		33 34
G. W. Julian	do do		31 93
Hon. S. Colfax	do do		31 58
L. W. Ross	do do		30 99
J. W. McClurg	do do		30 91
J. A. Garfield	do do		29 96
Daniel Morris	do do		28 94
S. S. Cox	do do		27 31
R. B. Van Valkenburgh	do do		24 93
John O'Neill	do do		24 31
H. Winter Davis	do do		23 62
Oakes Ames	do do		22 96
A. J. Rogers	do do		22 54
T. M. Pomeroy	do do		21 68
Cha's Dennison	do do		20 60
W. H. Wallace	do do		20 56

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
hos. B. Shannon	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		$20 50
B. Steele	do do		16 80
K. Edgerton	do do		15 89
ornelius Cole	do do		11 92
. Russell Thayer	do do		6 63
. W. Bassett	Committee clerk, pay-roll for June, 1864	$120 00	
erris Finch	do do	120 00	
. K. Elliott	do do	120 00	
. G. Bowdoin	do do	120 00	
eo. D. Kellogg	do do	120 00	
ames McIntire	do do	120 00	
aron Clark	do do	120 00	
. L. Hosmer	do do	120 00	
ohn T. Williams	do do	120 00	
. D. Lord	do do	120 00	
. McMurdy	do do	120 00	
. S. Lansing	do do	120 00	
			1,500 00
Fm. Averill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for June, 1864	150 00	
ndrew J. Larner	do do	150 00	
Fenerando Pulizzi	do do	150 00	
udson Holcomb	do do	125 00	
. Cowan	do do	125 00	
			700 00
eo. D. Kellogg	Services as clerk to Committee on Military Affairs, from December 7 to December 15, 1863	48 00	
	Ditto, ditto, from December 15, 1863, to March 20, 1864	194 00	
			242 00
. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for June, 1864	100 00	
. M. Kreidler	do do	100 00	
rlando Kellogg, jr	do do	100 00	
. E. Sperry	do do	90 00	
. S. Samson	do do	90 00	
. K. Houston	do do	90 00	
. L. McKie	do do	90 00	
. W. Pope	do do	90 00	
. S. Seeley	do do	90 00	
. H. Bixby	do do	90 00	
zias Wheeler	do do	90 00	
. B. Wells	do do	90 00	
. W. Shipman	do do	90 00	
ohn Sterling	do do	90 00	
Lawrence Bess	do do	75 00	
. S. Fitzhugh	do do	75 00	
. T. Chauncey	do do	75 00	
. M. Shomo	do do	75 00	
. W. Walcott	do do	75 00	
eo. Dougherty	do do	75 00	
Wm. Cunningham	do do	75 00	
. L. Hecker	do do	75 00	
. E. Thomson	do do	75 00	
. C. McLean	do do	75 00	
hos. P. Drew	do do	75 00	
. B. Clarke, jr	do do	75 00	
ark Webster	do do	75 00	
. K. C. Forrest	do do	75 00	
. A. Yonkey	do do	75 00	
eo. W. Nokes	do do	75 00	
. S. Randall	do do	75 00	
. H. Young	do do	75 00	
en Pritchard	do do	75 00	
. D. Peck	do do	75 00	
. H. Babcock	do do	75 00	
. J. Harris	do do	60 00	
M. Rowdebush	do do	60 00	
. S Young	do do	60 00	
L. Kimball	do do	60 00	
W. Wheeler	do do	60 00	
m. Downing	do do	60 00	
			3,225 00
ah Brooks	Folder, pay-roll for June, 1864	100 00	
J. Morey	do do	100 00	
G. Bugh	do do	100 00	
raham Shoff	do do	100 00	
win Clark	do do	100 00	
. B. Thompson	do do	100 00	
J. Bennett	do do	90 00	
lwin Giddings	do do	90 00	
			780 00
enj. Ross	Folder, pay-roll for June, 1864	45 00	
illiam Brown	do do	45 00	
. L. Bowie	do do	45 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
John Ogle	Folder, pay-roll for June, 1864	$45 00	
Terence Beirne	do do	45 00	
John Becket	do do	45 00	
F. P. James	do do	45 00	
C. A. Harris	do do	45 00	
Henry Wade	do do	45 00	
John Jones	do do	45 00	
S. S. Strahan	do do	45 00	
			$195 00
Geo. W. Roney	Folder, pay-roll for June, 1864	40	
Wm. Smelt	do do	50	
C. G. Raymond	do do	1 86	
Wm. Tabler	do do	2 00	
Wm. Brown	do do	4 36	
T. D. Stone	do do	4 40	
B. F. Madison	do do	6 35	
Frank Ford	do do	6 60	
Geo. Mackay	do do	7 48	
Wm. Bradford	do do	9 25	
John Harris	do do	10 50	
W. H. Harding	do do	11 57	
Albert Drake	do do	14 77	
Edward Bryan	do do	15 75	
J. Connor	do do	16 80	
J. Divine	do do	17 22	
C. J. Rider	do do	18 35	
W. H. Shomo	do do	25 79	
			173 93
Stillman Moore	59 buckets paste, June, 1864		59 00
Jacob D. Forney	Engineer, pay-roll for June, 1864	125 00	
Jas. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
R. Mayhew	do do	100 00	
Jas. Simpson	do do	60 00	
J. H. Barker	do do	60 00	
Jas. O'Brien	do do	60 00	
W. C. Smith	do do	60 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	60 00	
Rich'd Moreland	do do	60 00	
			725 00
E. Z. Steever	For materials and repairs done in engine-room and other rooms connected with the heating and ventilating departments, from May 11 to June 20, 1864, inclusive		261 71
G. A. & H. H. Brackett	Use of 4 horses and wagons for June, 1864		300 00
C. Lloyd	Use of 3 horses and wagons, for June, 1864		225 00
Ira Goodnow	Use of 1 horse and wagon for June, 1864, at $2 50	75 00	
	Use of one saddle-horse for same time	60 00	
			135 00
C. F. Holbrook	Laborer, pay-roll for June, 1864	54 00	
Philip Nolan	do do	54 00	
John Johnson	do do	54 00	
Lewis Saunders	do do	54 00	
Thomas P. Bell	do do	54 00	
Henry Hall	do do	54 00	
Lewis Cartwright	do do	54 00	
John W. Lee	do do	54 00	
Robert Watkins	do do	54 00	
William Twine	do do	54 00	
Alex. Bruce	do do	54 00	
J. V. Johnson	do do	54 00	
Aaron Russell	do do	54 00	
Wm. H. Smith	do do	60 00	
Aquilla Hall	do do	60 00	
			82[illegible] 00
G. A. & H. H. Brackett	Cartage of 1,786 loads of documents during the month of June, 1864		89[illegible] 00
Kitty Bruce	Washing 198 5-12 dozen towels in June, 1864		9[illegible] 20
R. N. Sherman	Additional compensation as tally clerk from April 1 to June 30, resolution of March 3, 1864		9[illegible] 90
J. B. Clark, jr	Cartage of 150 loads of books, documents, and boxes, to the railroad, express offices, and departments, in June, 1864		7[illegible] 00
Lucretia Lardner	Services in the ladies' retiring-room, in June, 1864		3[illegible] 00
Oakes Ames	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		5[illegible] 00
Geo S. Boutwell	do do		5[illegible] 00
J. F. Driggs	do do		5[illegible] 00
Ephraim R. Eckley	do do		5[illegible] 00
Archibald McAllister	do do		5[illegible] 00
S. J. Randall	do do		5[illegible] 00
Samuel Knox	do do		5[illegible] 00
C. M. Harris	do do		5[illegible] 00
Cha's O'Neill	do do		5[illegible] 00
Jos. W. White	do do		5[illegible] 00
F. A. Pike	do do		5[illegible] 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
ris	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		$50 00
. Noble	do do		50 00
odbridge	do do		45 65
ooch	do do		41 69
lley	do do		38 69
Allison	do do		37 17
Rice	do do		34 93
	do do		32 85
ooks	do do		32 64
y	do do		28 69
ney	Daily Morning Chronicle for officers of the House of Representatives, 1st session 38th Congress		21 60
Holman	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		5 50
ken	Page, pay-roll for June, 1864	$60 00	
ckley	do do	60 00	
ist	do do	60 00	
sby	do do	60 00	
ughten	do do	60 00	
ves	do do	60 00	
ifman	do do	60 00	
sbury	do do	60 00	
Alford	do do	60 00	
wart	do do	60 00	
ins	do do	60 00	
shing	do do	60 00	
Kenney	do do	60 00	
ki	do do	60 00	
ealy	do do	60 00	
gman	do do	60 00	
nce	do do	60 00	
nks	do do	60 00	
Kay	do do	60 00	
ater	do do	60 00	
			1,200 00
ite	Riding page, pay-roll for June, 1864	60 00	
nson	do do	60 00	
rris	do do	60 00	
			180 00
xton	Page in the office, House of Representatives, for June, 1864		60 00
Ordway	Page to Sergeant-at-arms, for June, 1864		60 00
ox	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		45 00
elley	do do		44 13
ine	do do		43 59
e	do do		42 84
idleton	do do		42 59
e	do do		41 76
an	do do		41 50
orhead	do do		36 80
albfleisch	do do		38 26
son	do do		38 08
odbridge	do do		37 83
l McAllister	do do		37 66
ooch	do do		37 17
nfield	do do		36 62
by	do do		35 09
oks	do do		34 48
Idleton	do do		34 05
nton	do do		31 91
kley	do do		29 43
erham	do do		31 46
s	do do		29 21
rvin	do do		28 03
aman	do do		27 93
Williams	do do		26 50
. Noble	do do		25 38
. Dixon	do do		23 07
son	do do		22 21
ndom	do do		22 01
h Perry	do do		21 66
tterson	do do		21 35
Kellogg	do do		20 81
omall	do do		14 32
eeler	Services as superintendent of furniture and repairs, June, 1864		150 00
e	Services as mechanic on repairs for the House of Representatives, June, 1864		75 00
Randall	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		11 26
sett	Compensation as clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means from December 7, 1863, to June 30, 1864, at $360 per annum, act of——		204 45
Solomons	140,000 speech envelopes	287 00	
	8 miniature ledgers	10 00	
	125,000 speech envelopes	256 25	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Philp & Solomons—Con.	134,000 speech envelopes	$274 70	
	140,000 ..... do	287 00	
	86,000 ..... do	176 30	
	3 dozen boxes visiting cards	13 50	
	270 sheets skin parchment	279 00	
	59,000 speech envelopes	120 95	
	5,000 madrille ... do	20 00	
	1 day-book	1 25	
	120 sheets parchment	120 00	
	2,000 buff official envelopes	19 50	
	4 dozen pencils, red and blue	10 00	
	130,000 speech envelopes	266 50	
	334,000 ..... do	684 70	
		2,826 65	
	Less one day-book	1 25	
			$2,825 40
C. W. Carrigan	Compensation as a contestant and claimant for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States, from December 7, 1863, to June 24, 1864, at $250 per month	1,641 66	
	Travel, 144 miles, to Philadelphia	115 20	
			1,756 86
Theo. F. Andrews	Services as stenographer to the Committee on Public Expenditures investigating the affairs of the New York custom-house, reporting testimony and proceedings, 174 56-100, at $4 50 per column of the Daily Globe		785 53
Theo. F. Andrews	Services as stenographer to the select committee of which Hon. J. A. Garfield is chairman, on the Treasury Department, in reporting testimony and proceedings before said committee, 140 columns Daily Globe, at $4 50 per column		630 00
J. J. McElhone	Services as stenographer to the Committee on Naval Affairs of the House of Representatives of the United States investigating affairs relating to the navy, under resolution of the House of Representatives of January 7, 1864, reporting 123 columns, Daily Globe, of proceedings and evidence before said committee, at $4 50 per column		553 50
W. H. Channing	Services as chaplain to the House of Representatives for June, 1864	62 50	
	The residue of annual salary being $375, the same is hereby added to this account, as provided by joint resolution of March 3, 1857	375 00	
			437 50
L. J. Middleton & Co	30,844 pounds ice, at 75 cents, to June 30, 1864		231 33
Sandy Bruce	Services as assistant in the bath-rooms, from December 7, 1863, to June 30, 1864, 207 days, at $1 50 per day		310 50
Edward McPherson	Certifying and sealing extracts of the Journal of the House of Representatives, from December 8, 1863, to July 4, 1864		221 50
Wm. K. Mehaffey	Services as reading clerk, from January 1, 1864, as per resolution of March 3, 1857, 6 months		180 00
John Johnson	Services of Henry Cryer, John Hicks, Charles Cooper, and Jerome Johnson in cloak-room, 1st session 38th Congress		120 00
J. D. Ward	Services as watchman in the old hall and tending furnaces, &c., &c., for June, 1864, at $3 per day		90 00
Amasa Cobb	Amount paid and expended for hack-hire, &c., in the discharge of his duties as chairman of the Committee on Enrolled Bills, during the 1st session 38th Congress		65 00
L. J. Lansing	Services during the month of November, (15 days,) December, 1863, and January, February, March, and April, 1864, 167 days, at 50 cents		63 50
Harper & Mitchell	6 dozen towels	42 00	
	4 yards cloth	14 00	
	1 gross stay laces	5 00	
	6 yards brown cotton	1 88	
			62 88
Harper & Mitchell	1 dozen huck towels	12 00	
	1 dozen ... do	11 00	
			23 00
John Ogden	1 dozen corkscrews	5 50	
	1 cedar bucket	1 40	
			6 90
C. B. Cluskey	Witness before the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, in the case of Cha's F. Anderson		6 00
Philp & Solomons	1 day-book		1 25
F. Perea	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		50 00
Jas. E. English	..... do ..... do		50 00
W. A. Hutchins	..... do ..... do		50 00
N. B. Smithers	..... do ..... do		50 00
D. C. Littlejohn	..... do ..... do		50 00
A. C. Wilder	..... do ..... do		50 00
Ben. Loan	..... do ..... do		50 00
Amasa Cobb	..... do ..... do		50 00
Jos. Baily	..... do ..... do		50 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Elijah Ward	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		$50 00
Ezra Wheeler	do do		50 00
J. A. Griswold	do do		50 90
Chas. Upson	do do		50 00
T. A. Jenks	do do		50 00
Portus Baxter	do do		45 20
J. S. Morrill	do do		41 78
S. Medary	The Crisis, for Hon. G. Bliss		1 15
Estate of Jno. C. Rives	Reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the Daily Globe, from June 1 to 30, 1864, 395 columns and 75 lines, at $7 50 per column		2,965 23
Jos. Baily	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		43 64
N. B. Smithers	do do		41 08
Portus Baxter	do do		39 75
J. A. Grinnell	do do		35 92
Daniel Marcy	do do		32 19
John Ganson	do do		31 58
W. H. Hutchins	do do		31 03
Francis Kernan	do do		29 54
Amasa Cobb	do do		28 73
Amos Myers	do do		27 80
Charles Upson	do do		23 84
H. P. Bennett	do do		22 76
Leonard Myers	do do		19 79
J. O. Martin	do do		7 25
J. R. Hunt	Carpenter's work, file boxes, &c.:		
	1 extra large box	$5 00	
	2 planks for stationery and folding-room	3 00	
	2 boxes, $1 25 and $5	6 25	
	1 extra large box	5 00	
	8 file-sticks	48	
	2 extra large boxes	10 00	
	2 pen-stands	1 00	
	1 walnut map-case, Military Affairs	21 00	
	3 extra size boxes	12 00	
	1 large size walnut chest	30 00	
	1 large size box	5 00	
	Repairs to counter, Clerk's office	75	
	1 extra size box	5 00	
	1 large walnut box	25 00	
	1 extra size box	3 00	
			142 98
Boteler & Wilson	½ dozen wood stools	6 00	
	1 dozen oak chairs	26 00	
	1 do do	28 00	
			62 00
Boteler & Wilson	1 walnut sofa for post office		30 00
Jas. M. Johnson	The usual mileage of a member, for one session, as claimant for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States from the State of Arkansas, under a resolution of the House of July 2, 1864, 1,966 miles, from Huntsville, Arkansas, to Washington, District of Columbia		1,572 80
Thomas M. Jack	The usual mileage of a member for one session, as a claimant for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States from the State of Arkansas, under a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 2, 1864, 1,438 miles, from Helena, Arkansas, to Washington, District of Columbia		1,150 40
James Saunders	Services during the present session of Congress, from December 7, 1863, to July 4, 1864, under a resolution passed July 4, 1864:		
	From December 7, 1863, to May 31, 1864, at $1 50	265 50	
	June 1, to July 4, 1864, at $1 80	61 20	
			326 70
A. H. Wallace	The sum of two hundred and thirty dollars, the amount allowed by a resolution of the House of Representatives of July 4, 1864		230 00
A. B. Claxton	Services as page in the office, House of Representatives, from July 1 to 4, 1864		8 00
Wm. H. Huestis	Witness, 2 days, before Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, on the plans of Anderson		4 00
D. G. Harris	Newspapers, 1st session 38th Congress		40 81
Jas. M. Ashley	do do		26 51
Sam'l Hooper	do do		23 58
	Stationery, do		40 74
Geo. T. Boutwell	do do		40 38
H. W. Tracy	do do		39 35
Jas. M. Ashley	do do		38 64
B. G. Harris	do do		38 05
T. A. Jenckes	do do		32 95
Thad. Stevens	do do		30 95
D. C. Littlejohn	do do		30 56
Jas. E. English	do do		30 13

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Alex. Long	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		$28 60
M. F. Odell	do do		28 27
J. S. Morrill	do do		24 77
John Law	do do		24 68
J. F. Farnsworth	do do		24 35
Ben. Loan	do do		23 04
Chas. O'Neill	do do		20 89
Green Clay Smith	do do		19 52
J. H. Rice	do do		19 18
F. Perea	do do		19 01
W. H. Miller	do do		15 20
E. C. Ingersoll	do do		15 18
E. Ward	do do		14 38
Wm. R. Morrison	do do		13 58
G. W. Hotchkiss	do do		7 11
R. C. Schenck	do do		6 53
S. F. Miller	do do		4 84
John Ogden	One water-can		2 75
D. W. Bartlett	Committee clerk, pay roll for 4 days, July 1 to 4, 1864	$16 00	
Ferris Finch	do do	16 00	
R. K. Elliott	do do	16 00	
E. G Bowdoin	do do	16 00	
James McIntyre	do do	16 00	
Aaron Clark	do do	16 00	
H. L. Hosmer	do do	16 00	
J. T. Williams	do do	16 00	
S. D. Lord	do do	16 00	
R. M'Murdy	do do	16 00	
J. L. Lansing	do do	16 00	
G. D. Kellogg	do do	24 00	
			200
	Committee clerks, pay-roll for additional pay under resolution of the House of Representatives:		
D. W. Bartlett	204 days	204 00	
Ferris Finch	199 days	199 00	
R. K. Elliott	201 days	201 00	
E. G. Bowdoin	203 days	203 00	
Jas. McIntyre	204 days	204 00	
Aaron Clarke	155 days	155 00	
H. L. Hosmer	204 days	204 00	
Jas. T. Williams	204 days	204 00	
S. D. Lord	204 days	204 00	
R. McMurdy	204 days	204 00	
J. S. Lansing	63 days	63 00	
			2,045 00
Benjamin Ross	Folder, pay-roll from July 1 to 4, 1864	6 00	
Terence Beirne	do do	6 00	
John Beckett	do do	6 00	
S. S. Strahan	do do	6 00	
			24 00
C. F. Holbrook	Laborer, pay-roll for 4 days, July 1 to 4	7 20	
Philip Nolan	do do	7 20	
Henry Hall	do do	7 20	
Lewis Cartwright	do do	7 20	
John W. Lees	do do	7 20	
			36
J. L. Sikken	Page, pay-roll for 4 days, July 1 to 4, 1864	8 00	
John Ogle	do do	8 00	
H. A. Ernst	do do	8 00	
E. R. Crosby	do do	8 00	
W. H. Boughton	do do	8 00	
Alfred P. Reeves	do do	8 00	
J. H. Kaufman	do do	8 00	
Henry Wade	do do	8 00	
F. P. James	do do	8 00	
R. H. Stewart	do do	8 00	
James Wilkins	do do	8 00	
H. D. Cushing	do do	8 00	
Wm. F. Kenney	do do	8 00	
Alex. Bielaski	do do	8 00	
Sidney H. Nealy	do do	8 00	
Wm. Kingman	do do	8 00	
P. B. Prince	do do	8 00	
John Jones	do do	8 00	
A. F. McKay	do do	8 00	
M. G. Slater	do do	8 00	
C. E. White	Riding page, pay-roll for 4 days, from July 1 to 4	8 00	
H. A. Johnson	do do	8 00	
M. E. Burris	do do	8 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
le	Page, additional pay, December 7, 1863, to June 30, 1864	$103 50	
Vade	do do do do	103 50	
nes	do do do do	103 50	
haffer	do do do to February 29, 1864	42 50	
iater	do do do to December 31, 1863	12 50	
nes	do do December 12, 1863, to June 30, 1864	101 00	
arris	do do do do	101 00	
Bussum	do do February 1 to May 31, 1864	60 50	
owie	do do March 1 to June 30, 1864	61 00	
			$689 00
irke, jr	Cartage of 155 loads of books, documents, and boxes to express offices, departments, and railroads, at 50 cents per load		77 50
Averill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for July, 1864	150 00	
J. Larner	do do	150 00	
ido Pulizzi	do do	150 00	
Holcomb	do do	125 00	
in	do do	125 00	
			700 00
ouston	Folder, pay-roll for July, 1864	12 00	
xby	do do	12 00	
hipman	do do	12 00	
erling	do do	12 00	
ce Bess	do do	10 00	
tzhugh	do do	10 00	
Valcott	do do	10 00	
ughty	do do	10 00	
unningham	do do	10 00	
hompson	do do	10 00	
. Drew	do do	10 00	
ebster	do do	10 00	
Forrest	do do	10 00	
. Nokes	do do	10 00	
ndall	do do	10 00	
itchard	do do	10 00	
. Babcock	do do	10 00	
owie	do do	8 00	
Young	do do	8 00	
mball	do do	8 00	
owning	do do	8 00	
oung	do do	10 00	
Yonkey	do do	10 00	
			230 00
Solomons	136,000 speech envelopes, at $2 05	278 80	
	86,000 do do	176 30	
	312,000 do do	639 60	
	146,000 do do	299 30	
	146,000 do do	299 30	
	39,000 do do	61 50	
			1,754 80
Read	Folder, pay-roll for July, 1864	100 00	
reidler	do do	100 00	
Kellogg, jr	do do	100 00	
mson	do do	93 00	
Tidball	do do July 5 to 31	81 00	
Kie	do do	93 00	
pe	do do	93 00	
ley	do do	93 00	
Spicer	do do July 5 to 31	81 00	
Wheeler	do do	93 00	
Wells	do do	93 00	
auncey	do do	77 50	
omo	do do	77 50	
Clark, jr	do do	77 50	
ecker	do do	77 50	
ck	do do	77 50	
arris	do do	62 00	
Hersey	do do July 5 to 31	81 00	
			1,550 50
ooks	Folder, pay-roll for July, 1864	100 00	
Morey	do do	100 00	
Bugh	do do	100 00	
n Shoff	do do	100 00	
Clark	do do	100 00	
Thompson	do do	100 00	
Bennett	do do	93 00	
Siddings	do do	93 00	
			786 00
rney	Engineer, pay-roll for July, 1864	125 00	
lements	do do	100 00	
rd	do do	86 96	
apson	do do	48 91	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Tot
Wm. Wright	Engineer, pay-roll for July, 1864	$51 09	
Jas. O'Brien	do do	62 00	
W. C. Smith	do do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	62 00	
R. Moreland	do do	62 00	
			$7
Royal Mayhew	Services as assistant engineer, from July 1 to 4, 1864		
E. Z. Steever	Plumbing, and materials furnished, as per bill, in June and July, 1864		
G. & W. H. Brackett	4 horses and wagons, July, 1864		3
Clinton Lloyd	Use of 3 horses and wagon, July, 1864		2
Ira Goodnow	Use of horse and wagon, July, 1864		
John T. Johnson	Laborer, pay-roll for July, 1864	55 80	
Lewis Saunders	do do	55 80	
T. P. Bell	do do	55 80	
Robert Watkins	do do	55 80	
Wm. Twine	do do	55 80	
Alexander Bruce	do do	55 80	
John W. Johnson	do do	55 80	
Aaron Russell	do do	55 80	
Aquilla Hall	do do	62 00	
Wm. H. Smith	do do	62 00	
			5
John Kline	Compensation as a contestant and claimant for a seat in the House of Representatives, 1st session 38th Congress, from December 7, 1863, to June 24, 1864, 144 miles' travel, $115 20		1,7
John S. Sleeper	Compensation in full for time spent and expenses incurred while contesting the right of Alexander H. Rice to a seat in the House of Representatives from the 3d district of Massachusetts, from December 7, 1863, to March 4, 1864	733 87	
	Mileage from Boston, 500 miles	400 00	
			1,1
Robert Morris	Services rendered in settling the accounts of the late Clerk of the House of Representatives, from December, 1863, to June, 1864		9
Mary A. Morrice	For a sum equal to the salary of Thaddeus Morrice, from March 16 to July 4, 1864, as ordered to be paid by a resolution of the House passed March 23, 1864, 111 days, at $1 80 per day		5
John M. Barclay	Compensation as journal clerk, under resolution of the House of March 3, 1857, from January 1 to June 30, 1864, less 3 per cent. on whole term		1
Kitty Bruce	Washing, in July, 1864, 90 2-12 dozen towels, at 50 cents		
D. W. Middleton	Certified copies of field-notes, maps, lines, and surveys of the surveyor general of Louisiana, contained in the transcript of the record in the case of the United States *vs.* J. A. B. Dantereirves's heirs, furnished per order of July 9, 1864		
Lucretia Gardner	Services from July 1 to 4, 1864, in the ladies' sitting-room, House of Representatives		
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms.	Serving subpœnas on the following named witnesses before the committee on the case of Hon. F. P. Blair, jr.:		
	B. L. Benner, E. C. Franklin, M. A. Doyle, R. J. Howard, and D. Nicholson, at $2; 2,184 miles' travel	228 40	
	G. A. Maguire	2 00	
	E. N. Joel, $2; 3,444 miles' travel	346 40	
	J. A. Scudder, G. D. Phinney, G. V. Fance, Eugene Shire, $2; 2,184 miles' travel	226 40	
	W. T. Mellen, $2; 1,504 miles' travel	152 40	
	T. H. Yeatman, $2; 1,820 miles' travel	184 00	
	M. Powers, $2; 2,191 miles' travel	221 10	
	J. F. Grady, $2; 2,184 do	220 40	
	G. W. Fishback, $2; 2,184 do	220 40	
	J. C. Mahon, $2; 2,184 do	220 40	
	A. Brown, $2; 2,300 do	232 00	
	C. H. Connor, $2; 2 do	2 20	
	S. T. Claflin, $2; 4 do	2 40	
			2,26
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms.	Serving subpœnas in the following cases, witnesses before the Naval Committee:		
	J. D. Hibbard, $2; G. W. Magee, $2; 4 miles' travel	4 41	
	E. W. Dickerson, $2; R. Cameron, $2; F. E. Sickles, $2; 470 miles' travel	53 00	
	Charles M. Ball, $2; 470 miles' travel	49 00	
	J. V. Myrick, $2; 288 miles' travel	30 80	
	S. Archbold, $2; 250 miles' travel	27 00	
	T. E. Sickles, $2; F. E. Sickles, $2; 308 miles' travel	34 80	
	J. Murdock, $2; 920 miles' travel	94 00	
	Captain McRea, $2; B. F. Isherwood, $2; Colonel Baker, $2; 6 miles' travel	6 60	
	C. S. Baggs, $2; W. M. Walker, $2; 480 miles' travel	52 00	
	H. W. Gardner, $2; Aug. Baker, $2; 850 miles' travel	89 00	
	H. Russell, $2; H. N. Bell, $2; 590 miles' travel	63 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms—Con'd.	W. Lighthold, $2; J. T. Hawkins, $2; J. S. Skinnett, $2; Jesse Gray, $2	$8 00	
	Wm. Wright, $2; Jas. Murphey, $2; H. Erbin, $2; 470 miles' travel	53 00	
	Cha's Raider, $2; J. Maury, $2; H. Hazelhurst, $2; 80 miles' travel	14 00	
	C. H. Ball, $2; 80 miles' travel	10 00	
	G. Quintard, C. A. Secor, D. B. Martin, $2 each; 480 miles' travel	54 00	
	C. S. Bushnell, $2; 648 miles' travel	66 80	
	S. Woodbury, $2; 72 miles' travel	9 20	
	B. H. Bartol, $2; 280 miles' travel	30 00	
	E. D. Leavitt, $2; 950 miles' travel	97 50	
	J. N. Towne, $2; 300 miles' travel	32 00	
	Cha's Burrill, $2; 920 miles' travel	94 00	
	W. Sewall, $2; W. N. Abbott, $2; W. Keyser, $2	6 00	
	Horace Abbott, $2; E. Rogers, $2	4 00	
	90 miles' travel	9 00	
	A. Hudson, $2; W. Sewall, $2; 482 miles' travel	52 20	
	E. D. Leavitt, $2; 476 miles' travel	49 60	
	Cha's Burrill, $2; 920 miles' travel	94 00	
	T. W. Fitch, $2; 478 miles' travel	49 80	
	C. A. Secor, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	S. Archbold, $2; 250 miles' travel	27 00	
	H. K. Hazelhurst, $2; 80 miles' travel	10 00	
	Geo. Quintard, $2; 470 miles' travel	49 00	
	C. S. Bushnell, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	Charles Roeder, $2; P. G. Petty, $2; 80 miles' travel	12 00	
	B. F. Garvin, $2; 42 miles' travel	45 60	
	J. Murphy, $2; E. C. De Luce, $2; 482 miles' travel	52 20	
	Geo. Sewell, $2; 920 miles' travel	94 00	
	Cha's H. Baker, $2; J. W. Moore, $2; 920 miles' travel	96 00	
	W. H. Shoch, $2; 470 miles' travel	49 00	$1,675 40
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms.	Serving subpœnas upon the following named witnesses before the Committee on Public Expenditures:		
	Hiram Barney, $2; G. N. Embree, $2; C. P. Clinch, $2	6 00	
	504 miles' travel	50 40	
	W. C. Wardell, $2; Geo. Dennison, $2; J. F. Bailey, $2	6 00	
	478 miles' travel	47 80	
	Alex. Isaacs, $2; Dewitt C. Graham, $2	4 00	
	Lewis J. Kirke, $2; J. C. Lawler, $2	4 00	
	470 miles' travel	47 00	
	J. B. Archer, $2; J. Brown, $2; 4 miles' travel	4 40	
	J. G. Seeley, $2; H. Barney, $2; A. F. Conkling, $2; 470 miles' travel	53 00	
	H. Price, $2; F. F. Bailey, $2; Gustavus Colton, $2; 10 miles' travel	7 00	
	B. F. Mudgett, $2; H. T. Smith, $2; J. Bailey, $2; J. D. Middleton, $2; 12 miles' travel	11 20	
	M. Benjamin, $2; Lucas Thompson, $2; M. Lober, $2; G. B. Pitkins, $2; J. C. Calhoun, $2; 470 miles' travel	57 00	
	E Giffard, $2; H. Barney, $2; D. Peterson, $2; 15 miles' travel	7 50	
	J. J. Bartlett, $2; M. Smalley, $2; M. Gifford, $2; 12 miles' travel	13 20	
	M. Hansen, $2; H. B. Stanton, $2; J. B. Hussey, $2; H. A. Cogill, $2; A. S. Conkling, $2; 14 miles' travel	11 40	
	H. C. Smith, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	W. Stewart, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	M. Donahoe, $2; 4 miles' travel	2 40	
	J. H. Donahoe, $2; 470 miles' travel	49 00	
	Jas. Donahoe, $2; 4 miles' travel	2 40	
	J. J. Prickley, $2; 1,520 miles' travel	154 60	
	J. K. Boyd, $2; 470 miles' travel	49 00	
	Sam'l Myers, $2; 10 miles' travel	3 00	
	D. Cady Stanton, $2; 15 miles' travel	3 50	
	H. Duter, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	W. B. Brooke, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	A. T. Stewart, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	Jona. Sturgis, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	D. B. Farver, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	Christian Deiluch, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	Samuel Hipsch, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	C. D. Everts, $2; J. Kaufman, $2; J. Hine, $2; Epes Sargent, $2; 470 miles' travel	55 00	
	L. D. Molley	2 00	
	G. P. Holden, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	J. P. Patten, $2; Captain Darling, $2; J. S. Hollingshead, $2; J. S. Wood, $2; M. Prentice, $2	10 00	
	10 miles' travel	1 00	
	C. B. Calvert, $2; 14 miles' travel	3 40	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms—Con'd.	A. Tyler, $2; E. Evans, $2; I. C. Simonds, $2; P. A. Holden, $2; M. King, $2; S. Brewster, $2; F. C. Seybolt, $2; 14 miles' travel	$15 40	
	M. Ettee, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	J. P. Wheeler, $2; J. Bryant, $2; J. McGraw, $2; 2 miles' travel	6 20	
	J. H Bradley, $2; B. Lippincott, $2; 4 miles' travel	4 40	
	H. McCullough, $2; J. Lambert, $2; 4 miles' travel	4 40	
	G. W. McClellan, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
			$794 30
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms.	Serving subpœnas on the following witnesses before the select committee to investigate affairs of Treasury Department:		
	Colonel Baker, $2; Mr. Jordan, $2; S. M. Clarke, $2; L. E. Chittenden, $2; M. B. Field, $2; H. McCullough, $2; A. C. Wilson, $2; R. W. Taylor, $2; B. Durfee, $2; Geo. Patch, $2; S. M. Clarke, $2; 14 miles' travel	25 40	
	Geo. Hatch, $2; J. E. Gavitt, $2; 470 miles' travel	98 00	
	Geo. F. Jones, $2; 1,504 miles' travel	152 40	
	Anthony Seeley, $2; M. Sully, $2; Betty Pumphrey, $2; 4 miles' travel	6 40	
	E A. Fink, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	Mr. Oliphant, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	H. C. Gelston, $2; 4 miles' travel	2 40	
	G. A. Hudson, $2; 4 miles' travel	2 40	
	G. W. Hudson, $2; 920 miles' travel	94 00	
	E. A. Fisk, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	J. Lamar, $2; Chas. Knapp, $2; 2 miles' travel	4 20	
	J. Lamar, $2; S. M Laskie, $2; M. Sully, $2; G. A. Henderson, $2; 12 miles' travel	9 20	
	Jos. Lamb, $2; O. S. Edgar, $2; Clara Davidson, $2; 8 miles' travel	6 80	
			457
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms.	Serving subpœnas on the following witnesses before the committee to investigate the case of Gales & Seaton:		
	J. S. Monitt, $2; J. F. Wilson, $2; Wm. Worden, $2; A. W. Clarke, $2; J. H. Rice, $2; Em. Etheridge, $2; Charles Lanman, $2; J. M. Coyle, $2; 10 miles' travel.		17
N. G. Ordway, Sergeant-at-arms.	Serving subpœnas on the following witnesses before the select committee of which Hon. Godlove S. Orth is chairman:		
	Isaac Newton, $2; C. M. Witherell, $2; 4 miles' travel	4 40	
	Isaac R. Diller, $2; 2 miles' travel	2 20	
	J. S. Grinnell, $2; F. J. Murray, $2; 4 miles' travel	4 40	
			11
Estate of J. C. Rives	Globe and Appendix, for Hon. T. Stevens	6 00	
	Daily Globe, 14 copies, to officers	84 00	
	Globe and Appendix, 5 copies, to Geo. E. Cole	30 00	
	Globe, daily, to Geo. E. Cole	2 00	
	Globe and Appendix, for Hall library	6 00	
	Globe, daily, for Hon. W. B. McIndoe	50 00	
	Globe and Appendix, for Hon. T. Stevens	6 00	
	Army and Navy Gazette, for H. P. Bennett	2 50	
	Daily Globe, for Hon. T. B. Shannon	6 00	
	Daily Globe, 2 copies	12 00	
	Daily Globe and Appendix, for Committee on Military Affairs.	6 00	
	Do do for H. P. Bennett	6 00	
	Do for Committee on Military Affairs	1 00	
			229 50
T. B. Florence	The Constitutional Union:		
	For W. J. Allen	8 83	
	J. C. Allen	5 55	
	Jas. Brooks	4 66	
	J. S. Brown	4 50	
	Geo. E. Cole	9 20	
	J. A. Cravens	4 00	
	J. K. Edgerton	2 03	
	W. E. Finck	4 50	
	W. S Holman	4 50	
	W. Johnson	4 50	
	J. K. Morris	1 00	
	J. F. McKinney	4 92	
			58 13
Jas. S. Rollins	Newspapers for himself, 1st session 38th Congress		47 50
Elder, Harkness & Bingham.	Indiana State Sentinel:		
	For H. W. Harrington	4 75	
	John Law	4 75	
			9 50
W. P. Copeland	Temporary mail-boys, for June, 1864	50 00	
W. P. Corbitt	do do	50 00	
			100 00
Estate of John C. Rives.	Reporting and publishing the proceedings of the House of Representatives in the Daily Globe, from July 1 to 26, 1864, 192 columns and 88 lines, at $7 50		1,443 9

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

o whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
tollins	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		$26 62
. Kasson	do do		18 69
L. Hunt	1 box, at $3 50	$3 50	
	3 boxes, at $5	15 00	
	50 boxes, at $3	150 00	
	6 sets sticks, at $12	72	
	3 boxes, at $5	15 00	
	1 box, $2; 1 box, at $2 50	4 50	
	Hooping 2 boxes with iron	1 50	
			190 22
Wheeler	Services as superintendent of furniture and repairs, July, 1864		150 00
Reese	Services as mechanic on furniture and repairs, for July, 1864		93 00
Lee	Laborer, on furniture, July, 1864, 16 days	32 00	
Hall	do 18 days	36 00	
			68 00
Parker	Balance due for his services as draughtsman in charge and continuation of the series of maps ordered by resolution of May 4, 1848, for part of the fiscal year ending in 1862. (See Public Acts, No 1791, 1st session, 38th Congress)		1,520 38
Copeland	Temporary mail-boy, July, 1864	50 00	
Corbitt	do do	50 00	
			100 00
C. Rogers	The usual mileage of a member for one session, as a claimant for a seat in the House of Representatives of the United States for the State of Arkansas, under a resolution of the House of Representatives, passed July 2, 1864, 1,850 miles, at 80 cents per mile		1,481 80
Clark	4 boxes castile soap, 127 pounds	41 91	
	1 gross brown Windsor soap	18 00	
	½ gross honey soap	12 00	
	½ gross glycerine soap	12 00	
			83 91
Clark	6 boxes, 285 pounds soda soap	54 15	
	1 gross matches	2 50	
	20 pounds Venetian red	2 00	
	10 pounds glue	2 20	
	2¼ pounds sponge	5 63	
			66 48
eck	Folder's pay-roll	2 21	
Madison	do	5 35	
lackie	do	9 03	
Ford	do	10 30	
radford	do	14 94	
arris	do	17 96	
ivine	do	20 64	
Drake	do	21 50	
d Bryan	do	23 16	
nnor	do	24 44	
ider	do	27 52	
Shomo	do	39 86	
			217 00
ores	33 buckets of paste, for folding-room		33 00
of John C. Rives	4,656 copies Congressional Globe and Appendix, for the 1st session 38th Congress, being 24 copies, each, for 185 Representatives and 9 delegates, at $5 per copy	27,936 00	
	100 copies of the same, for the library of the House of Representatives	600 00	
			28,536 00
Clark, jr	Cartage of 155 loads of boxes, books, and documents, to railroad, &c., at 50 cents each		77 50
Averill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll, August, 1864	150 00	
arner	do do	150 00	
izzi	do do	150 00	
Holcomb	do do	125 00	
an	do do	125 00	
			700 00
eed	Folder, pay-roll for August, 1864	100 00	
Creidler	do do	100 00	
o Kellogg	do do	100 00	
McPherson	do do	93 00	
Calland	do do	93 00	
dcKie	do do	93 00	
Pope	do do	93 00	
eeley	do do	93 00	
d Spicer	do do	93 00	
Wheeler	do do	93 00	
Wells	do do	93 00	
Chauncey	do do	77 50	
Shomo	do do	77 50	
lark, son'r	do do	77 50	
. Nokes	do do	77 50	
eck	do do	93 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. J. Harris	Folder, pay-roll, August, 1864	$862 00	
J. H. Hersey	do do	93 00	
			$1,602 00
Noah Brooks	Folder, pay-roll, August, 1864	100 00	
And. J. Morey	do do	100 00	
S. G. Bugh	do do	100 00	
A. Shoff	do do	100 00	
Edwin Clark	do do	100 00	
Wm. B. Thompson	do do	100 00	
Paul Stevens	do do	93 00	
Edwin Giddings	do do	93 00	
			786 00
J. C. Laurie	Folder, pay-roll for August, 1864	50	
Alex. Redden	do do	2 50	
John Waters	do do	6 20	
Wm. Flemming	do do	6 50	
E. F. Peck	do do	11 56	
B. F. Madison	do do	12 00	
Geo. McKay	do do	12 30	
Thomas Heyden	do do	14 30	
Richard Phillips	do do	15 50	
Albert Drake	do do	17 00	
Frank Ford	do do	20 55	
John Bickerton	do do	22 25	
Wm. Bradford	do do	24 75	
Edward Bryan	do do	24 95	
Wm. Cunningham	do do	25 36	
S. S. Strahan	do do	26 40	
John Divine	do do	26 50	
John Harris	do do	30 00	
C. J. Rider	do do	33 80	
W. H. Shomo	do do	39 81	
			372 73
Hudson Taylor	105 reams, 22 by 29 manilla paper, at $7 20	756 00	
	96 reams, 12 by 19 do 2 80	268 80	
			1,024 80
Philp & Solomons	142,000 speech envelopes, at $2 05	291 10	
	88,000 do do	180 40	
	100 reams manilla paper 13 50	1,350 00	
	144,000 speech envelopes 2 05	295 20	
	315,000 do do	645 75	
	252,000 do do	516 60	
	137,000 do do	280 85	
	92,000 do do	188 60	
			3,748 50
S. Moores	35 buckets paste, for folding-room		35 00
J. H. Barker	Services as fireman, one day, August 1, 1864		2 00
R. Moreland	Services as fireman, two days, August 1 and 2, 1864		4 00
E. Z. Steever	7,953 pounds patent grate-bars, at 7 cents per pound	556 71	
	Cartage	5 50	
			562 21
Jacob D. Forney	Engineer, pay-roll for August, 1864	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
S. D. Lord	do do	100 00	
Wm. Wright	do do	100 00	
James Simpson	do do	62 00	
James O'Brien	do do	62 00	
W. C. Smith	do do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	62 00	
Samuel Wilkins	do do	62 00	
			735 00
E. Z. Steever	30 pounds solder, at 60 cents per pound	18 00	
	1 French water-closet basin	10 00	
	14 brass couplings, with washers, at $2 50	35 00	
	3 plumbers and helpers, 1 day, and work overhauling, soldering, and making joints and fixing in cocks, &c	17 50	
	15 pounds putty, at 10 cents	1 50	
	36 screws, at 3 cents	1 08	
	7 brass springs for cocks	7 00	
	1 French water-closet basin	10 00	
	15 pounds solder, at 60 cents	9 00	
	1 spring and washer for cock	1 25	
	2 plumbers and helper, 2 days' time, and work overhauling water-closets and soldering and making joints on couplings and re-setting water-closets, basins, &c	25 00	
	6 barrels charcoal	3 00	
	3 plumbers and helper, 2 days' time, and work soldering and making joints and overhauling and repairing, refixing water-closets	37 50	
	3 plumbers and helper, 2 days' time, and work on water-closets	25 00	
[illegible] E. Bracket	4 horses and wagon, in August, 1864		

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
n Lloyd	3 horses and wagon in August, 1864		$232 50
'. Johnson	Laborer, pay-roll for August, 1864	$55 80	
Saunders	...do...do	55 80	
'. Bell	...do...do	55 80	
Watkins	...do...do	55 80	
'wine	...do...do	55 80	
ider Bruce	...do...do	55 80	
'. Johnson	...do...do	55 80	
Russell	...do...do	55 80	
ı Hall	...do...do	62 00	
l. Smith	...do...do	62 00	
			570 40
Lindsay	Compensation in full for time spent and expenses incurred while contesting the right of Jno. G. Scott to a seat in the House of Representatives from the 3d congressional district of Missouri, from December 7, 1863, to June 24, 1864	1,651 62	
	Mileage from Ironton, Missouri, 1,164 miles	931 20	
			2,582 82
Middleton	13,410 pounds ice, furnished during the months of July and August, inclusive, at 75 cents per 100 pounds		100 57
Bruce	Washing 52¼ dozen towels, in August		26 16
Taylor	6 Hickey on the Constitution	9 00	
	Almanac de Gotha, 1864	2 75	
	2 British Almanac and Companion	4 80	
	10 National Almanac	15 00	
			31 55
Copeland	Temporary mail-boy	67 00	
Corbett	...do...do	67 00	
			134 00
Randall	25,000 envelopes, at $5 20		130 00
Reever	6 pounds lead, at 30 cents	1 80	
	2 plumbers and helper, 1 day's time, and work caulking and casting lead in iron pipe, and making joints and stopping leak	8 50	
	7 patent water-closet cocks	70 00	
	15 pounds solder, at 60 cents	9 00	
	3 pounds putty	30	
	Washers for coupling	25	
	Roman cement and plaster Paris	2 50	
	1 plumber and helper 3 days' time, and work soldering and making joints and repairing large water-pipe of bath-room, and taking down wash-basin and resetting same and marble slabs	21 00	
	1 plumber and helper 1 day, and work on water-closets	7 00	
	2 plumbers 2 days, and helper, overhauling and repairing water-closets	24 00	
			144 35
Alway	Painting and glazing, &c., in House of Representatives:		
	7 lights glass in post office	10 50	
	Painting 2 closets	2 00	
	1 large light of French glass	15 00	
	7 lights glass in engine-room, 60 cents	4 20	
	Painting, graining, and varnishing 5 stands for presses	15 00	
	5 lights glass in folding-room	10 00	
	5 lights enamelled glass in hall	10 00	
	Painting door-frames	1 80	
	½ day's labor, at $3	1 50	
			70 00
Wheeler	Services as superintendent of repairs, for August, 1864		150 00
ese	Services as a mechanic on repairs, for August, 1864		93 00
Hall	Laborer on furniture, pay-roll for August...24 days	48 00	
ee	...do...do	32 00	
Cartwright	...do...do	16 00	
Nolan	...do...do	18 00	
			114 00
. Rives's estate	50 complete sets of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, extending from the 23d to the 37th Congress, inclusive, at $248 per set, act of July 4, 1864		12,400 00
. Rives's estate	1,140 pages extra, being in excess of 3,000 pages on each one of the 4,756 copies Congressional Globe and Appendix taken for the representatives and delegates in the 1st session 38th Congress, and for the House library, amounting to 5,421,840 pages, at 2-10 of one cent per page		10,843 68
. Clark, jr	Cartage of 150 loads of books, documents, and boxes, to departments, express offices, and railroad depot, at 50 cents per load		77 50
. Garges	Cartage of 150 loads of ashes, to October 8, 1864, at 25 cents		37 50
verill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for September, 1864	150 00	
Larner	...do...do	150 00	
ido Pulizzi	...do...do	150 00	
Holcomb	...do...do	125 00	
n Cowan	...do...do	125 00	
			700 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Jos. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for September, 1864	$100 00	
F. M. Knidder	do do	100 00	
Orlando Kellogg, jr.	do do	100 00	
P. A. McPherson	do do	90 00	
N. H. Callard	do do	90 00	
J. L. McKie	do do	90 00	
J. W. Pope	do do	90 00	
S. S. Seeley	do do	90 00	
Edward Spicer	do do	90 00	
Ozias Wheeler	do do	90 00	
S. B. Wells	do do	90 00	
B. D. Peck	do do	90 00	
J. H. Hersey	do do	90 00	
J. T. Chauncey	do do	75 00	
J. M. Shomo	do do	75 00	
J. B. Clark, sen'r.	do do	75 00	
Geo. W. Nokes	do do	75 00	
W. J. Harris	do do	60 00	
			$1,560 00
A. Warwick	Folder, pay-roll for September, 1864	4 50	
W. H. Stebbins	do do	7 00	
W. J. Cook	do do	7 50	
J. L. Taylor	do do	8 20	
Jno. Evans	do do	14 70	
Chas. Lockery	do do	17 80	
J. Kahl	do do	18 40	
Edward Plant	do do	20 72	
F. Butterbaugh	do do	21 70	
Thos. Haydon	do do	28 52	
Wm. Flemming	do do	29 60	
Sam'l Casteel	do do	33 12	
Chas. Sayre	do do	42 32	
Geo. Mackey	do do	44 67	
Richard Phillips	do do	45 75	
Wm. Bradford	do do	53 15	
Frank Ford	do do	53 62	
Frank Belshaw	do do	55 97	
B. F. Madison	do do	63 42	
John Harris	do do	69 10	
John Devine	do do	76 37	
John Rickerton	do do	88 62	
C. J. Rider	do do	109 83	
Edwin Bryan	do do	124 90	
Frank White	do do	153 20	
Philip Cook	do do	159 72	
Wm. H. Shomo	do do	205 38	
			1,557 80
Noah Brooks	Folder, pay-roll for September, 1864	100 00	
And. J. Marcy	do do	100 00	
Sam'l G. Bugh	do do	100 00	
Abraham Shoff	do do	100 00	
Edwin Clark	do do	100 00	
W. P. Thompson	do do	100 00	
Paul Stevens	do do	90 00	
Edwin Giddings	do do	90 00	
			780 00
J. D. Forney	Engineer, pay-roll for September, 1864	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
Samuel D. Lord	do do	100 00	
Wm Wright	do do	100 00	
Jos. Simpson	do do	60 00	
James O'Brien	do do	60 00	
W. C. Smith	do do	60 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	60 00	
Sam'l Wilkins	do do	60 00	
			725 00
E. Z. Steever	1 new stiff joint on pendant	50	
	Cutting screws and repairing pendant	1 00	
	Repairing leak in gas-pipe	5 00	
	25 pound gum packing, with cloth for steam packing, at $2 50 per pound	62 50	
	37 feet 2 inches of galvanized water-pipe, at $2 62 per foot	96 94	
	2 plumbers, 2 helpers, 5 days' time, and work cutting out and repairing water-pipes, and soldering and making joints, and putting up water-pipes	70 00	
	35 pounds solder, at 60 cents	21 00	
			256 94
Somerville & Leitch	Repairing cooler with new bottom	4 50	
	Ditto, on Worthington pump	7 00	
	Ditto, and altering 10 oil-cups	6 50	
	New keys for globe oil-cocks	4 50	
	½ pound flour of emery	75	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
lle & Leitch—C'd.	¼ pound rough emery	$0 75	
	Making manhole for cross-head	2 6 50	
	1 large iron plate, to order	7 50	
	Plate for pillow-block	6 75	
	Turning and polishing cylinder-head	7 50	
	Casting and fitting brasses	25 00	
	6 iron washers, polished	1 50	
	Altering gib	1 00	
	Making two glands for valves	12 40	
	3 dozen ¾ bolts and nuts, turned	20 40	
	20 iron washers, polished	4 55	
	Repairing engine piston	6 00	
			$123 10
H. Brackett	Use of 4 horses and wagons for September, 1864, at $2 50 per day, each		300 00
hnson	Laborer, pay-roll for September, 1864	54 00	
ders	do do	54 00	
. Bell	do do	54 00	
Watkins	do do	54 00	
wine	do do	54 00	
ler Bruce	do do	54 00	
Johnson	do do	54 00	
tussell	do do	54 00	
Hall	do do	60 00	
. Smith	do do	60 00	
			552 00
Chauncey	Winding clocks in the hall and offices of the House of Representatives for the quarter ending September 30, 1864		60 00
Murtagh & Co.	Advertising in the National Republican proposals for stationery, 14 squares, weekly, 4 weeks, for August 29, 1864	56 00	
	Ditto, proposals for wood and coal	9 00	
			65 00
Seaton	Advertising in the National Intelligencer proposals for stationery, 17 squares, 6 times		44 56
hnheim	Advertising in the Columbia proposals for stationery, 3 weeks	27 56	
	Ditto, ditto, for wood and coal	7 80	
			35 36
uce	Washing 34½ dozen towels in September, 1864, at 50 cents		17 04
Copeland	Temporary mail-boy, September, 1864	66 00	
Corbett	do do	66 00	
			132 00
Wheeler	Services as superintendent of furniture, for September, 1864		150 00
ese	Services as a mechanic on repairs of furniture, &c., for September, 1864		90 00
ee	Laborer on furniture, for September, 1864	42 00	
Hall	do do	52 00	
			94 00
loteler & Son	1 water-cooler		16 00
Rives's estate	50 complete sets of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, from 23d to the 37th Congress, both inclusive, at $248 per set, act of July 4, 1864		12,400 00
Clark, jr	Cartage of 155 loads documents, in August		77 50
Averill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for October, 1864	150 00	
J. Larner	do do	150 00	
ido Pulizzi	do do	150 00	
Holcomb	do do	125 00	
in	do do	125 00	
			700 00
Read	Folder, pay-roll for October, 1864	100 00	
reidler	do do	100 00	
Kellogg, jr	do do	100 00	
cPherson	do do	93 00	
irtis	do do	93 00	
Kie	do do	93 00	
pe	do do	93 00	
ley	do do	93 00	
Spicer	do do	93 00	
heeler	do do	93 00	
ells	do do	93 00	
ck	do do	93 00	
Henry	do do	93 00	
arris	do do	93 00	
auncey	do do	77 50	
omo	do do	77 50	
Clark, jr	do do	77 50	
okes	do do	77 50	
			1,602 00
ooks	Folder, pay-roll for October, 1864	100 00	
Morey	do do	100 00	
Bugh	do do	100 00	
Shoff	do do	100 00	
lark	do do	100 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
W. B. Thompson	Folder, pay-roll for October, 1864	$100 60	
Paul Stevens	do do	93 00	
Edwin Giddings	do do	93 00	
			$786 00
P. W. Whitcomb	Folder, pay-roll for October, 1864	1 50	
J. C. Laurie	do do	2 80	
Clement De Buest	do do	2 80	
Alex. Douglas	do do	3 20	
John McVeigh	do do	3 30	
H. Becket	do do	4 20	
Thos. Miller	do do	5 80	
Jas. Oyster	do do	5 80	
J. A. Wheatley	do do	6 00	
Chas. R. Dodge	do do	7 50	
F. S. Hodgson	do do	8 30	
Chas. Becket	do do	10 20	
Chas. Bailey	do do	14 30	
Geo. Needham	do do	15 30	
Wm. Fleming	do do	15 70	
A. Warwick	do do	15 90	
Thos. Heydon	do do	15 98	
H. J. Ellicott	do do	17 00	
Martin Wood	do do	17 90	
J. C. Lynn	do do	17 95	
Webster Willard	do do	18 20	
Jno. Hennessey	do do	18 80	
Wm. Beers	do do	20 60	
Robt. Ossire	do do	20 70	
J. K. Butterbaugh	do do	21 00	
Geo. Mackey	do do	21 12	
Wm. Bradford	do do	22 20	
Wm. Meade	do do	22 65	
Geo. Miller	do do	26 10	
Julius Kahl	do do	27 10	
W. J. Cook	do do	27 10	
S. G. Throop	do do	27 80	
Jas. McGuigan	do do	28 01	
Jos. Dodge	do do	28 60	
Joseph Kuhns	do do	31 40	
John Ash	do do	33 80	
Samuel Knight	do do	34 10	
Samuel Mulloy	do do	35 00	
George Waters	do do	37 50	
Jas. Taylor	do do	38 60	
Louis Benner	do do	38 65	
S. A. Gaskill	do do	39 90	
Samuel Casteel	do do	42 28	
Charles Duckett	do do	46 70	
John Bickerton	do do	68 45	
			967 77
Charles Leckrey	Folder, pay-roll for October, 1864	32 40	
Henry Wade	do do	34 30	
W. H. Stebbins	do do	35 50	
S. S. Strachan	do do	45 00	
Edward Bryan	do do	62 41	
W. S. Young	do do	65 70	
John Evans	do do	105 15	
			380 46
Samuel Phillips	Folder, pay-roll for October, 1864	28 15	
Frank Ford	do do	30 90	
Edward Plant	do do	34 56	
B. F. Madison	do do	37 11	
A. H. Walcott	do do	48 37	
John Knarb	do do	46 75	
Chas. L. Sager	do do	49 46	
John Harris	do do	54 20	
John Devine	do do	61 40	
Byron Blatchford	do do	69 90	
N. J. Brown	do do	71 07	
C. J. Rider	do do	80 29	
Frank Belshaw	do do	87 65	
Philip Cook	do do	141 90	
Wm. H. Shomo	do do	153 35	
Frank P. White	do do	210 50	
			1,198 56
J. D. Forney	Engineer, pay-roll for October, 1864	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
Samuel D. Lord	do do	100 00	
Wm. Wright	do do	100 00	
Jos. Simpson	do do	62 00	
James O'Brien	do do	62 00	
W. C. Smith	do do	62 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
arges	Engineer, pay-roll for October	$63 00	
'illiams	do do	62 00	
			$735 00
'almer	350 tons and 300 pounds anthracite coal, at $11 70 per ton, as per contract dated October 8, 1864		4,096 75
'arder & Co	50 cords hickory wood, sawed once, and packed away, at $13 84	692 00	
	50 cords oak wood, sawed once, and packed away, at $11 84	592 00	
	50 cords pine wood	393 00	
			1,677 00
Z. Steever	25 pounds solder, at 60 cents	15 00	
	2 plumbers and helpers, one day	14 00	
	1 2-inch brass bushing	4 00	
	1 brass 1-inch washer, 1 1-inch iron washer	2 50	
	19 pounds Banca block tin, at 90 cents	17 10	
	10 feet 2 inches galvanized water-pipe	26 20	
	1 foot extra strong 1-inch lead pipe	1 38	
	1 foot 1-inch iron pipe	75	
	4 2-inch Ls, at $1 each	4 00	
	2 2-inch Ts, at $1 each	2 00	
	2 2-inch unions, at $3 each	6 00	
	1 2-inch nipple	1 50	
	1 2-inch socket	75	
	11 large 2-inch copper stops, with screws for ditto	11 50	
	3 plumbers and 3 helpers, 6 days' time, and work on water-pipes and boiler, putting up pipes and soldering joints	126 00	
	18 feet 3 inches water-pipe	20 70	
	1 3-inch branch for water	9 50	
	2 3-inch sleeves	8 00	
	1 3-inch cap	1 25	
	1 3-inch screw-valve for stop-cock for water-pipe, with wheel attached	50 00	
	Postage	75	
	50 pounds lead, at 22 cents	11 00	
	Repairing valve	1 50	
	2 plumbers and 2 helpers 6 days' time, at work on water-pipes and stopping leaks, and repairing the same	84 00	
	2 plumbers and 2 helpers 2 days' time, at work on water-pipes.	28 00	
	1 fancy wash-basin	10 00	
	35 pounds lead, at 22 cents	7 70	
	1 3-inch bend	6 00	
	2 plumbers and 2 helpers 4 days' time, at work on water-pipes, &c	56 00	
			527 08
Simmons	Work at laying brick-work and materials for the furnace	21 00	
	Repairing corner of furnace	5 00	
	Relaying flagging and materials	15 00	
			41 00
Brackett	4 horses and wagons, for October		310 00
odnow	1 horse and wagon for August, September, and October, 1864		230 00
. Johnson	Laborer, pay-roll for October	55 80	
Saunders	do do	55 80	
'. Bell	do do	55 80	
Watkins	do do	55 80	
'wine	do do	55 80	
ider Bruce	do do	55 80	
'. Johnson	do do	55 80	
Russell	do do	55 80	
Hall	do do	62 00	
l. Smith	do do	62 00	
			570 40
'homas	Repairing hand-stamp		5 00
Reese	Amount paid for freight on one box and three bales, by railroad for Philadelphia		9 68
Iiddleton & Co	9,850 pounds of ice, at 75 cents per 100 pounds, to November 1, 1864		73 87
e Association	Advertising in the New York Tribune, proposals for stationery, 93 lines, 6 times		83 70
'. Copeland	Temporary mail-boys, pay-roll for October	67 00	
Corbett	do do	67 00	
			134 00
Wheeler	Superintendent of furniture, &c., October		150 00
eese	Mechanic on furniture, &c., for October		93 00
Hall	Laborer on furniture, pay-roll for October, 1864	52 00	
'. Lee	do do	52 00	
			104 00
. Hunt	Repairing stable doors and hinges	2 00	
	Repairs in engine-room	11 00	
	6 paste-boxes, at 88 cents	5 28	
	2 tables, at $7 25; 1 bench, $3 75	18 25	
	125 boxes, at $3	375 00	
			411 93

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
L. H. Schneider	8 dozen finishing nails	$14 10	
	2 spades	3 00	
	1 dozen night-latches	18 00	
	1 carpenter's hammer, $1; 1 padlock and 2 staples, $1 70	2 70	
	1 awl, 10 cents; 1 lock, $3 50	3 60	
	9 pounds nails, 30 cents; sandpaper, 15 cents	45	
	1 large knife, $1 50; 1 quire sandpaper, 35 cents	1 85	
	12 dozen 10-ounce tacks	12 60	
	1 dozen 24-ounce tacks	1 25	
	1 dozen 8-ounce tacks	92	
	1 dozen 6-ounce tacks	85	
	1 dozen 4-ounce tacks	75	
	1 paper English pins	4 50	
			$64 57
C. S. Whittlesey	1 gallon copal, $3; ½ gallon turpentine, $2	5 00	
	2 ½-gallon cans, 60 cents; 1 varnish brush, 60 cents	1 20	
	1 varnish pot, 30 cents; 1 fitch, 15 cents	45	
	1 looking-glass, 12 by 15	1 25	
	25 pounds white lead	4 25	
	1 gallon raw oil	1 80	
	1 pint zinc drying	45	
	3 tin buckets, 90 cents; 4 brushes, $3 10	4 00	
	2 pounds glue, 70 cents; 1 pound black dry, 20 cents	90	
	½ pound umber and B	15	
			19 45
	Compensation, November, 1864	.....	4,913 00
	Di to, ditto, ditto	.....	1,988 00
	Capitol police, November, 1864	.....	2,205 00
J. B. Clark, jr	150 loads carted in November, 1864	.....	75 00
Wm. Averill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for November, 1864	150 00	
And. J. Larner	....do.... do	150 00	
Venerando Pulizzi	.... do.... do	150 00	
Ephraim Cowan	.... do.... do	125 00	
Judson Holcomb	....do....do	125 00	
			700 00
C. F. Thomas	4 hand-stamps	40 00	
	Repairing 1 stamp, folding-room	5 00	
			45 00
J. S. Read	Folder, pay-roll for November, 1864	100 00	
F. M. Kreidler	....do....do	100 00	
Orlando Kellogg, jr	....do....do	100 00	
R. A. McPherson	....do....do	90 00	
A. H. Young	....do....do	90 00	
J. L. McKie	....do....do	90 00	
J. W. Pope	....do....do	90 00	
S. S. Seeley	....do....do	90 00	
Edward Spicer	....do....do	90 00	
Ozias Wheeler	....do....do	90 00	
S. B. Wells	....do....do	90 00	
B. D. Peck	....do....do	90 00	
J. H. Hersey	....do....do	90 00	
W. J. Harris	....do....do	60 00	
J. T. Chauncey	....do....do	75 00	
J. M. Shomo	....do....do	75 00	
J. B. Clark, sr	....do....do	75 00	
Geo. W. Nokes	....do....do	75 00	
			1,560 00
Noah Brooks	Folder, pay-roll for November, 1864	100 00	
A. J. Morey	....do....do	100 00	
S. G. Bugh	....do....do	100 00	
Abraham Shoff	....do....do	100 00	
Edwin Clark	....do....do	100 00	
W. B. Thompson	....do....do	100 00	
Paul Stevens	....do....do	90 00	
Edwin Giddings	....do....do	90 00	
			780 00
Byron Blatchford	Folder, pay-roll for November, 1864	3 10	
Frank Belshaw	....do....do	4 00	
Frank White	....do....do	4 40	
John Knobb	....do....do	5 40	
John Harris	....do....do	5 60	
J. C. Lynn	....do....do	7 30	
A. H. Walcott	....do....do	12 80	
			42 60
Philp & Solomons	4 reams extra heavy manilla, 40 by 48	160 00	
	35,000 speech envelopes, @2 05	71 75	
	50 reams manilla, 27 by 37	1,040 00	
	51 13-20 reams ditto, ditto	1,074 32	
	159,000 speech envelopes, at @2 05	325 95	
	18,500 ....do....do	37 42	
	60,000 ....do....do	123 00	
			2,832 94

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
& Solomons.	97,500 document envelopes, at $5	.....	$487 50
Forney.....	Engineer, pay-roll for November, 1864.	$125 00	
Clements..... .	.....do.....do.....	100 00	
Lord..... ...	.....do.....do.....	100 00	
Wright..	.....do.....do...	100 00	
Simpson.....	.....do.....do	60 00	
O'Brian.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
Smith....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
Garges.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
Wilkins.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
			725 00
Z. Steever.....	10 pounds Banca block-tin, at 90 cents.....	9 00	
	1 fancy wash-basin.....	10 00	
	12 feet 1¼-inch lead pipe, at $1 25.....	15 00	
	3 plumbers and 3 helpers, 6 days.....	126 00	
	72 star glass globes, $1 10 each...	79 20	
	Silver plating 8 large cocks.....	32 00	
	Ditto, 7 wash-basin cocks.....	21 00	
	Ditto, 10 large cock-plates.....	10 00	
	Ditto, 10 large flanges.....	15 00	
	Ditto, 4 large plugs and chains.....	10 00	
	Ditto, 5 wash-basin plugs.....	10 00	
	1 large cover and frame, 180 pounds, at 7½ cents.....	13 50	
	1 thermometer for water meter.....	10 75	
	10 pounds Banca block-tin, at 95 cents.....	9 50	
	23½ pounds solder, at 60 cents.....	14 10	
	38 pounds lead pipe, at 30 cents.....	11 40	
	3 plumbers and 2 helpers, 6 days	114 00	
	1 lever spring-bottom stop-cock, engine-room.....	4 00	
	3 fancy tubler screws.....	27 00	
	1 brass spindle.....	2 50	
	1 1-inch union	3 00	
	15½ pounds putty.....	1 55	
	8 new washers.....	80	
	12 pounds solder, at 60 cents	7 20	
	3 plumbers and 2 helpers, 6 days	114 00	
	3 plumbers and 2 helpers, 2 days.....	38 00	
		780 50	
	Cr.—By 175½ pounds old lead, at 15 cents.....	26 32	
			682 18
ı Lloyd.....	Use of 3 horses and wagons in September, October, and November, 1864, 91 days, at $2 50.....	.....	682 50
H. H. Brackett....	Use of 4 horses and wagons in November, 1864.....	.....	300 00
oodnow.....	Use of one horse and wagon in November, 1864.....	75 00	
	One saddle-horse, same time.....	60 00	
			135 00
Johnson.....	Laborer, pay-roll for November, 1864.....	54 00	
ıs P. Bell.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
Saunders..... ...	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
Watkins.....	.... do.....do.....	54 00	
Bruce....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
ohnson.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
n Twine.....	.....do.....do	54 00	
Russell.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
ı Hall.....	.....co.....do.....	60 00	
. Smith.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
			552 00
k Seaton.....	Advertising in the National Intelligencer, list of appropriations and new offices created, December 1, 1862, 791 squares.....	.....	1,057 50
orney.....	Advertising in the Daily Chronicle, proposals for stationery, February 1, 1864.....	28 50	
	Ditto, ditto, for wood and coal, February 24, 1864.....	7 88	
	Ditto, ditto, for stationery, August 29, 1864.....	76 00	
	Ditto, ditto, for wood and coal, September 12, 1864.....	14 00	
			126 38
lorence.....	Advertising in the Constitutional Union, August 30, 1864, proposals for stationery.....	52 00	
	Ditto, ditto, for wood and coal.....	11 50	
			63 50
Wallach....	Advertising in the Star, proposals for stationery, August 30, 1864	52 00	
	Ditto, ditto, for wood and coal, September 29	10 50	
			62 50
orney.....	Advertising proposals for stationery in Philadelphia Press, September 10, 1864.....	.....	35 00
Copeland....	Temporary mail-boy, November, 1864.....	66 00	
Corbett.....	.....do.....do.....	66 00	
			132 00
; Solomons.....	150 reams cap manilla .. .. $0 65....	97 50	
	80,000 white envelopes..... ..... 5 66....	452 80	
	25 reams ruled note..... ..... 4 52....	113 00	
	50 reams ruled letter, No. 1..... ..... 5 62....	281 00	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Philp & Solomons—C'd..	50 reams ruled note, No. 3 ..... @$3 88....	$194 00	
	50 reams ruled note, No. 4 ..... 4 59....	226 00	
	30 reams plain note, No. 7 ..... 3 88....	116 40	
	10 reams flat cap ..... 6 15....	61 50	
	50 reams ruled letter, No. 2 ..... 6 75 ..	337 50	
	25 reams ruled cap, No. 9 ..... 6 75....	168 75	
	5,000 fancy envelopes, No. 17 ..... 6 37....	31 85	
	5 dozen small mucilage ..... 2 50....	12 50	
	5 dozen boxes cards, No. 1 ..... 3 87....	19 35	
	5 dozen boxes cards, No. 2 ..... 3 75....	18 75	
	75 spools tape ..... 1 50....	112 50	
			$2,213 40
B. G. Wheeler.....	Superintendent repairs of furniture, November, 1864.....	.....	150 00
Jos. Reese.....	Services repairing, &c , November, 1864.....	.....	90 00
J. W. Lee.....	Laborer on furniture, pay-roll, November, 1864, 29 days, at $1....	58 00	
Henry Hall.....	.....do..... .....do.....29 days, at 2....	58 00	
Philip Nolan.....	.....do..... .....do.....14 days, at 1 80.	25 20	
			141 20
E. Cohill.....	Laborer on furniture, November, 1854, 16½ days.....	16 50	
Lucretia Gardner.....	.....do.....do .....18 days.....	18 00	
E. Hart.....	.....do..... do..... ..9 days.....	9 00	
Lizzie Gardner.....	.....do..... do..... ....18 days.....	18 00	
			59 00
Boteler & Wilson.....	6 high cane stools.....	10 50	
	8 high... do.....	14 00	
	12 high wood stools.....	18 00	
			42 50
Jos. Reese.....	Amount paid for freight on 3 bales of carpet, from Philadelphia..	.....	12 30
Jas. H. O'Neil & Co.....	185¾ yards Brussels carpet..... @$4 25	789 44	
	216¾ yards.....do..... 4 25	929 69	
	91¼ yards.....do..... 4 25	388 88	
	100 yards oil-cloth 2 50	250 00	
	3 wrappers..... 1 50	4 50	
	563 yards patent Brussels carpet..... 2 87½....	1,620 07	
	3 pounds thread..... 2 25	6 75	
	1 box for oil-cloth..... 5 25 ...	5 25	
	3 wrappers..... 1 25	3 75	
			3,998 3
Jessup & Moore.....	744 reams ,19 by 24, manilla paper .... @$5 00....	3,720 00	
	59 14-20 reams, 19 by 24, ditto..... 5 00....	298 50	
	204 8-20 reams, 27 by 37, ditto..... 9 60...	1,962 24	
	810 reams, 12 by 19, ditto..... 2 50....	2,025 00	
	67 reams, 19 by 24, ditto ..... 5 00....	335 00	
			8,340 7
Jacob D. Forney.....	9 feet gas tubing for Clerk's room.....	.....	2 2
F. Hayman.....	312 pounds sponge, at $2 50.....	.....	780 00
J. L. Savage.....	2 dozen wisp brooms, $5; 2 dozen brushes, $24.....	29 00	
	2 dozen nail-brushes.....	11 00	
	1 dozen trays, $7 50; 1 dozen waste baskets, $10 50.....	18 00	
	1 dozen feather dusters, $16; 2 dozen spittoons, $9.....	25 00	
	2 gross matches, $3; 2 dozen tumblers, $3 50.....	6 50	
	1 dozen feather dusters.....	19 00	
	10 dozen combs, $60; 8 dozen tumblers, $28.....	88 00	
	1 dozen waste baskets, $10 50; 1 box candles, $18.....	28 50	
	6 tin buckets, $7 50; 2 dozen combs, $12.....	19 50	
	½ dozen large covered buckets.....	12 00	
	1 dozen scythe-stones.....	1 25	
	1 dozen shoe-knives, (less 38 cents).....	2 10	
			259 87
Charles Dean.....	2 halyards for flag-staff.....	.....	8 00
Kitty Bruce.....	Washing 42 11-12 dozen towels in November, 1864, at 50 cents.	.....	21 40
R. E. Fenton.....	Newspapers for himself.....	.....	50 00
Myer Strouse.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	50 00
John D. Stiles.....	.....do.....do.....	.....	50 00
L. D. M. Sweat.....	.....do..... do.....	.....	50 00
Fernando Wood.....	.....do.....do... 2d session 38th Congress.....	.....	50 00
Fernando Wood.....	.....do.....do....1st session 38th Congress.....	.....	17 50
John F. Starr.....	.....do .....do.....do	.....	50 00
John F. Starr.....	.....do.. .....do....2d session 38th Congress.....	.....	50 00
George H. Yeaman.....	.....do .....do....1st session 38th Congress.....	.....	33 95
Charles Hall & Co.	Boston Daily Advertiser:		
	For Hon. S. Hooper.....	4 54	
	W. B. Washburn.....	4 36	
	A. H. Rice.....	3 90	
			12 80
	Daily Journal to Hon. S. Colfax.....	.....	4 80
Martin & Randall, Indianapolis Journal Co.	½ dozen diaries, at @$25 87 per dozen.....	12 93	
	½ dozen....do.. ..40 75....do.....	20 37	
	½ dozen....do... ..37 88 ...do	18 94	
	½ dozen....do .....28 88... do.....	14 44	
	1 dozen....do.....25 30....do.....	25 30	
	1 dozen ...do.....25 87....do	25 87	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
n & Randall—C'd..	1 dozen diaries	$25 63	
	¼ gross Faber's carmine and blue pencils	14 17	
	2 reams legal cap, at $9 24	18 48	
	3 5-12 gross swan quill pens, No. 5C5, at $5 50	18 79	
			$222 80
n & Randall.....	20,000 envelopes, 8¾ by 3¾ ... $10 98	219 60	
	100,000 .. do.....7¾ by 3¾ ... 5 72	572 00	
	75,000 .. do.....5¾ by 3¾ ... 6 82	511 50	
	15,000....do.....8¾ by 3¾ ... 12 59	188 85	
	6 dozen 4-inch inkstands	23 88	
	4 dozen quarts ink	28 00	
	3 dozen pints ink	12 00	
	3 dozen half pints ink	7 05	
	12 dozen rubber pencils, No. 1	66 00	
	3 dozen.....do.....No. 3	20 97	
	1 dozen gold mounted pencils, No. 1	36 00	
	2 dozen.....do .....No. 2	78 00	
	3 dozen rubber rulers, at $7 50	22 50	
	1 dozen photograph paper weights	9 00	
	1 dozen oval..... do	30 00	
	2 pounds erasing rubber, No. 1	2 50	
	3 pounds.....do.....No. 2	5 25	
	300 skins parchment, 16 by 22, at 79 cents	237 00	
	23 reams legal cap, at $9 24	212 52	
			2,282 62
ndo Wood.... ...	Stationery, 1st session 38th Congress		12 44
Steever.....	2 gas-fitters 2 days' time, resetting wash-basins, &c	20 00	
	One helper 2 days' time	4 00	
	1 new wash-basin	6 50	
	2 plumbers and helper, 2 days	24 00	
	19 pounds solder, at 60 cents	11 40	
	61 globe-holders, at 40 cents	24 40	
	3 gas-fitters 5 days, and helpers	85 00	
	10 pounds Banca block-tin	10 00	
	15 pounds solder, at 60 cents	9 00	
	9 pounds putty, at 10 cents	90	
	2 plumbers and helpers, 5 days	62 00	
	3 springs for water-works	3 50	
	36 star glass globes	43 20	
	6 globe-holders, at 40 cents	2 40	
	1 gas-fitter and helper, 1 day	7 00	
	15 pounds solder, at 60 cents	9 00	
	18 feet gum hose, for drop-lights	9 00	
	1 plumber and helper, 5 days	21 00	
	15 pounds solder, 60 cents	9 00	
	2 feet extra lead pipe	1 80	
	2 pounds putty	25	
	2 plumbers and helpers, 6 days	72 00	
			435 35
Ordway.....	Use of horse and wagon, June 1 to December 31, 1864, 214 days, at $2 50		535 00
& Solomons.....	¼ gross Congress envelopes, No. 2 ... $6 24	3 12	
	¼ gross.....do .....No. 4 ... 6 24	3 12	
	75 gross Gillott's 303 pens ... 2 50	187 50	
	25 gross Gillott's 404 pens ... 1 40	35 00	
	75 gross Lawrence's pens ... 1 40	105 00	
	1 dozen glass inkstands, No. 721	19 12	
	1 dozen... ...do.....No. 731	19 12	
	1 dozen.....do.....No. 312	10 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....No. 557	10 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....No. 300	10 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....No. 843	15 25	
	1 barometer rack	22 50	
	1 Whitney barometer	34 75	
	3 gross Faber's pencils, round, at $12 50	37 50	
	1 gross.....do .....octagon	15 00	
	5 gross penholders, at $2 25	11 25	
	1 gross.....do	3 38	
	1 gross memorandums, 32	6 75	
	1 gross.....do..... 3	6 75	
	1 gross .....do..... 1½	6 25	
	1 gross.....do..... 4	8 75	
	1 gross.....do 2½	6 87	
	1 gross.....do 4½	7 50	
	1 dozen ....do..... 5	6 00	
	1 dozen .....do..... 3	6 00	
	1 dozen .....do..... 5½	10 25	
	1 dozen .....do..... 6	2 25	
	1 dozen.....do 45	12 00	
	1 dozen.....do.....36	8 25	
	¼ dozen portfolios, A, at $23	5 75	
	¼ dozen....do ....B, at $13 50	3 38	

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.				Amount.	Total.
Philp & Solomons—C'd..	½ dozen portfolios, No. 105			$43 50	$21 75	
	½ dozen.....do.....	19		57 00	14 25	
	12 dozen penknives.....	1		2 00	24 00	
	1 dozen sponge-cups....	4			4 50	
	½ dozen.....do.....	2		2 50	1 25	
	1 dozen penknives.....	10	758		15 87	
	1 dozen.....do.....	13	391		30 37	
	1 dozen.....do.....	12	993		39 63	
	1 dozen.....do.....	13	746		23 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....	10	777		25 37	
	1 dozen.....do.....	13	754		34 37	
	½ dozen.....do.....	11	567		18 38	
	1 dozen.....do.....	12	699		33 00	
	1 dozen.....do.....		959		25 63	
	1 dozen.....do.....		677		23 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....		983		28 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....		960		25 63	
	2 dozen ....do.....		948	48 00	96 00	
	1 dozen.....do.....		470½		20 87	
	1 dozen.....do.....		379		27 00	
	1 dozen ....do.....		309½		30 00	
	1 dozen... .do.....		458½		21 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....		420		35 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....		469		30 00	
	1 dozen.....do.....		475		27 12	
	1 dozen.....do		264		28 50	
	1 dozen.....do.....		261		25 75	
	1 dozen.....do.....		634		24 25	
	25 reams cap paper.....			6 75	168 75	
	25 gross Perry's pens.....	27		1 50	37 50	
	50 gross ne plus ultra.....	27		50	25 00	
	1 dozen glass inks.....	133			36 00	
	10-12 dozen..do.....	13		34 75	28 96	
	1 dozen.....do.....	729			19 12	
	2 dozen Devill's quarts blue ink.....				11 50	
	1 dozen...do....pints....do.....				3 38	
	1½ gross penholders			3 50	5 25	
	25 pounds sealingwax.....			2 75	68 75	
	½ dozen portfolios, (200 s).....			54 00	27 00	
	2 dozen ivory folders, No. 1.....			18 00	36 00	
	2 dozen.....do.....	2		19 00	38 00	
	4 dozen..... do.....	3		9 00	36 00	
	4 dozen.....do.....	4			31 00	
	2 dozen rubber bands...	3		4 12	8 24	
	2 dozen.....do.....	2		4 00	8 00	
	1 dozen .....do.....	1			5 00	
	½ dozen sponge-cups ...	3			3 75	
	1 dozen knives.....				27 00	
	½ dozen...do.....				18 37	
						$2,041 40
W. S. Mitchell & Co. ..	2 pounds carpet-thread, at $2 60.....				5 20	
	2 papers needles, at 10 cents.....				20	
	28 yards Holland.....				49 00	
	9 brass fixtures, at 75 cents.....				6 75	
	9 tassels.....				2 25	
	72 yards cord, at 10 cents.....				7 20	
	6 yards green cloth, at $8.....				48 00	
	5½ yards enamelled cloth, at $1 75.....				9 63	
	37 yards fine cocoa matting, at $1 65 ..				61 05	
	10 yards green gimp, at 18¾.....				1 88	
	1 yard blue cloth, at $8.....				8 00	
	3 large cocoa mats.....				45 00	
	2 yards enamelled cloth.....				3 50	
	4 yards.... ....do.....				7 00	
	3 gross stay laces.....				11 25	
						265 91
W. S. Mitchell & Co....	6½ yards Holland.....				9 75	
	1 spool cotton...				12	
	Fixtures for 2 shades.....				1 50	
						11 37
W. S. Mitchell & Co....	3½ yards unbleached cotton.....				1 57	
	30 sofa springs.....				2 60	
	12 pounds curled hair.....				9 60	
	5 dozen black buttons.....				62	
	3½ yards linen.....				1 25	
	3½ yards hair-cloth.....				7 50	
	5 yards black gimp.....				50	
	10¼ yards oil-cloth.....				13 28	
	3 yards enamelled.....				3 75	
	5 yards black gimp.....				50	
						41 17

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Rives, deceased.	50 sets of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, at $248 per set, act of July 4, 1864	.....	$12,400 00
hanning.....	Services as chaplain in December, 1864, from December 5 to 31, at $750 per annum, tax 54 cents	.....	54 43
ırk, jr.....	Cartage of 155 loads boxes, &c , in December, 1864	.....	77 50
Kellogg.....	Services as clerk to Committee on Military Affairs, from December 5 to 31, 1864, at $6 per day	.....	162 00
iartlett.....	Services as clerk to Committee of Elections, 27 days, in December, at $4	.....	108 00
illiams	Clerk to Committee on Indian Affairs, from December 5 to 31, 27 days, at $4	.....	108 00
inch	Clerk to Committee on Commerce, from December 5 to 31, 27 days, at $4	.....	108 00
nsing...	Clerk to Committee for District of Columbia, from December 5 to 31, 1864, 27 days	.....	108 00
liott....	Clerk to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, from December 5 to 31, 1864, 27 days, at $4	.....	108 00
erill	Temporary clerk, pay-roll for December, 1864	$150 00	
J. Larner.....	.....do.....do.....	150 00	
ido Pulizzi.....	.....do.....do.....	150 00	
Holcomb.....	.....do.....do.....	125 00	
n.....	.....do.....do.....	125 00	
			700 00
W. McGregor...	Services in the office of the Clerk House of Representatives from December 13 to 31, 1864, 19 days, at $3	.....	57 00
ad..... ...	Folding documents, pay-roll for December, 1864	100 00	
vidler.....	.....do.....do.....	100 00	
Kellogg, jr.....	.....do.....do.....	100 00	
eley.....	.....do.....do.....	93 00	
heeler.....	.....do.....do.....	93 00	
pe.....	.....do.....do.....	93 00	
ck.....	.....do.....do.....	93 00	
rk.....	.....do.....do.....	93 00	
Kie.....	.....do.....do.....	93 00	
ine.....	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
Spicer.....	.....do.....do.....	12 00	
cPherson.....	.....do.....do.....	12 00	
rsey.....	.....do.....do.....	12 00	
ells.....	.....do.....do.....	12 00	
tby.....	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
uston.....	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
ons.....	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
nningham..	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
rling.....	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
hipman.....	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
cLean	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
Sloan.....	.....do.....do.....	81 00	
rong.....	.....do.....do.....	68 00	
nnett.....	.....do.....do.....	63 00	
iddings.	.....do.....do.....	57 00	
auncey.....	.....do.....do.....	77 50	
omo.	.....do.....do.....	77 50	
Nokes...	.....do.....do.....	77 50	
. Morris.....	.....do.....do.....	67 50	
alcott.....	.....do.....do.....	67 50	
Young.....	.....do.....do.....	67 50	
es.....	.....do.....do.....	67 50	
itchard.....	.....do.....do.....	67 50	
achan.....	.....do.....do.....	67 50	
ung..... ...	.....do.....do.....	77 50	
ley.....	.....do.....do.....	52 50	
bster.....	.....do.....do.....	52 50	
ndall.....	.....do.....do.....	52 50	
ake.....	.....do.....do.....	52 50	
. Linthurst.....	.....do.....do.....	50 00	
itit.....	.....do.....do.....	42 50	
zhugh.....	.....do.....do.....	42 50	
Gable.....	.....do.....do.....	42 50	
Ross...	.....do.....do.....	42 50	
rris.....	.....do.....do.....	62 00	
oughton.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
kett.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
es.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
ly.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
nson.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
ing	.....do.....do.....	34 00	
tigrew.....	.....do.....do.....	33 00	
kwood.....	.....do.....do.....	60 00	
enbell.....	.....do.....do.....	54 00	
			3,476 00

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

To whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Noah Brooks	Folder, pay-roll for December, 1864	$100 00	
And. J. Morey	do do	100 00	
Sam'l G. Bugh	do do	100 00	
Abraham Shoff	do do	100 00	
Edwin Clark	do do	100 00	
W. B. Thompson	do do	100 00	
Paul Stevens	do do	93 00	
Edwin Giddings	do do December 1 to 12	36 00	
J. Q. A. Yonkey	do do December 13 to 31	57 00	
			$786 00
Geo. P. Dougherty	Services in folding-room, December 5 to 13, 1864, 9 days, at $3		27 00
Jacob D. Forney	Engineer, pay-roll for December, 1864	125 00	
J. H. Clements	do do	100 00	
James Simpson	do do	100 00	
S. D. Lord	do do December 1 to 4	11 96	
W. W. Chace	do do December 5 to 31	88 04	
J. H. Barker	do do	62 00	
James O'Brien	do do	62 00	
W. C. Smith	do do	62 00	
J. H. Garges	do do	62 00	
Samuel A. Wilkins	do do	62 00	
			735 00
G. & H. H Brackett	4 horses and wagons, for December, 1864		310 00
Ira Goodnow	1 horse and wagon, for December, 1864	77 50	
	1 saddle-horse	62 00	
			139 50
C. Lloyd	3 horses and wagons, for December		249 50
Jno. T. Johnson	Laborer, pay-roll for December, 1864	55 80	
T. F. Bell	do do	55 80	
L. Saunders	do do	55 80	
R. Watkins	do do	55 80	
Henry Hall	do do December 5 to 31	48 60	
L. Cartwright	do do do do	48 60	
J. W. Lee	do do do do	48 60	
Philip Nolan	do do do do	48 60	
O. S B. Wall	do do do do	48 60	
Alex. Bruce	do do	55 80	
J. V. Johnson	do do	55 80	
W. Twine	do do	55 80	
Aaron Russell	do do	55 80	
Aquilla Hall	do do	62 00	
W. H. Smith	do do	62 00	
			813 40
J. T. Chauncey	Amount paid by him for cleaning clocks in room of Committee of Ways and Means, engine-room, Clerk's office, document room, and post office	25 00	
	Winding clocks, three months, ending December 31	60 00	
Lucretia Gardner	Services in ladies' retiring-room, 27 days, in December		
S. G. Throop	Printing 100 sheets parchment, with plates of House of Rep's		
John Ganson	Newspapers, 2d session 38th Congress		
Dwight Townsend	do do		
E. B. Washburne	do do		
M. F. Odell	do do		
W. H. Miller	do do		
J. B. Blair	do do		
J. W. Chanler	do do		
S. S. Cox	do do		
Francis Thomas	do do		
Jas. T. Hale	do do		
W. S. Holman	do do		
Jas. F. Wilson	do do		
Jesse O. Norton	do do		
J. H. Rice	do do		
T. M. Pomeroy	do do		
G. W. Hotchkiss	do do		
Lucien Anderson	do do		
W. H. Randall	do do		
W. R. Morrison	do do		
Hiram Price	do do		
J. D. Baldwin	do do		
D. C. Littlejohn	do do		
C. T. Hulburd	do do		
Gales & Seaton	8 copies National Intelligencer, from December, 1864, to December, 1865		
W. E Fink	Newspapers, 2d session 38th Congress		
J. V. L. Pruyn	do do		
Cincinnati Gazette Co.	For the Gazette, furnished to—		
	Hon. J. A. Garfield	4 35	
	Schuyler Colfax	6 25	
	Jas. M. Ashley	5 25	
			15

A.—*Detailed statement of disbursements, &c.*—Continued.

whom paid.	For what object.	Amount.	Total.
Richards	The Independent, furnished to—		
	Hon. Jas. M. Ashley	$1 50	
	Thos. B. Shannon	1 50	
	Wm. Higby	3 00	
			$6 00
arber	Madison Daily Courier, for Hon. H. W. Harrington		4 35
hite	Davenport Gazette, for Hon. J. B. Grinnell		4 20
odey	Godey's Lady's Book:		
	For Hon. Hiram P. Bennett	75	
	Thos. B. Shannon	3 00	
			3 75
& Matthews	New Albany Ledger, for Hon. H. W. Harrington		3 50
Lyman	Free Press, for Hon. W. B. Washburn		1 35
& Son	Pittsfield Sun, for Hon. H. L. Dawes		1 16
& Rogers	Berkshire Courier, for Hon. H. L. Dawes		1 00
aufman	Page, pay-roll, December 5 to 31, 1864	54 00	
lisbury	do do	54 00	
lvord	do do	54 00	
ewart	do do	54 00	
kken	do do	54 00	
rosby	do do	54 00	
rnest	do do	54 00	
Kinney	do do	54 00	
Kielaski	do do	54 00	
ealey	do do	54 00	
rince	do do	54 00	
Inderwood	do do	54 00	
le	do do	54 00	
ik McKay	do do	54 00	
mes	do do	54 00	
ushing	do do	54 00	
lenks	do do	54 00	
. Sheiden	do do	54 00	
Newman	do do	54 00	
Davis	do do	54 00	
			1,080 00
White	Riding page, pay-roll for December, 1864	54 00	
eeves	do do	54 00	
Wade	do do	54 00	
			162 00
Haxton	Page in office House of Representatives, December		54 00
Copeland	Temporary mail-boy, pay-roll for December, 1864	67 00	
Corbett	do do	67 00	
			134 00
Wheeler	Services as superintendent of repairs, for December		150 00
ese	Mechanic on furniture and repairs		93 00
. Lee	Laborer on furniture, pay-roll, December 1 to 4, 1864	8 00	
Hall	do do	8 00	
Nolan	do do	7 20	
			23 20
Simmons	Work done in bath-room, and materials	22 00	
	Ditto in register, and materials	21 00	
	Ditto in basement	24 00	
	Materials for the same	11 50	
	Cord for waiter	28 50	
			107 00
Ward	Services as watchman in the old hall Representatives, and keeping fires in the furnaces under the folding-room, from July 1 to December 31, 1864, 183 days, at $3 per day		552 00
owdoin	Clerk to Committee on the Judiciary, from December 5 to 31, 1864, 27 days, at $4 per day		108 00

B.

Account of stationery furnished the Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
95 reams letter paper.....per ream.	$3 63	$344 85
26½.....do.....do....	4 18	110 77
5½.....do.....do ...	2 80	15 40
48 11-20..do.....do....	7 50	364 12½
3½.....do.....do....	3 25	11 37½
60.....do.....do....	4 00	240 00
1½.....do.....do....	4 75	7 12½
5½.....do.....do....	2 60	14 30
13.....do.....do....	6 75	87 75
24.....do.....do....	5 62	134 88
3 reams Bath post paper.....do....	2 20	6 60
107½ reams note paper.....do....	2 05	220 37½
115½.....do.....do....	2 39	276 04½
108 6-20..do.....do....	5 00	541 50
112½.....do.....do....	2 42	272 25
31.....do.....do....	3 50	108 50
9.....do.....do....	1 35	12 15
6½.....do.....do....	2 50	16 25
28.....do.....do....	4 00	112 00
5.....do.....do....	6 75	33 75
22½.....do.....do....	4 52	101 70
16.....do.....do....	3 88	62 08
3.....do.....do ...	1 00	3 00
10.....do.....do....	7 50	75 00
2.....do.....do....	2 00	4 00
1.....do.....	.....	4 25
½.....do.....per ream.	3 42	1 71
43½ reams foolscap paper.....do ...	4 30	185 97½
9.....do.....do ...	1 50	13 50
24½.....do.....do ...	4 57	111 96½
9.....do.....do....	6 75	60 75
1.....do.....	.....	4 20
1.....do.....	.....	4 00
33 1-20 reams legal cap paper.....per ream.	4 95	163 59
21.....do.....do....	9 24	194 04
21 reams flat cap paper.....do....	2 50	52 50
2.....do.....do....	3 16	6 32
64 reams manilla paper.....do....	1 00	64 00
48.....do.....do...	75	36 00
100.....do.....do....	4 90	490 00
105.....do.....do....	7 20	756 60
96.....do.....do....	2 80	268 80
100.....do.....do....	13 50	1,350 00
101 13-20..do.....do....	20 80	2,114 32
870 14-20..do.....do....	5 00	4,353 50
810.....do.....do....	2 50	2,025 00
204 8 20 ..do.....do....	9 60	1,962 24
27.....do.....do....	65	17 55
60 packages blotting paper.....per pkg...	7½	4 50
9 boxes blotting paper.....per box...	2 63	23 67
6 sheets blotting paper.....per sheet.	2½	15
9 sheets oiled pasteboard.....do....	5	45
16,500 envelopes.....per 1,000.	2 80	46 20
11,500....do.....do....	7 15	82 22
16,500....do.....do...	4 07	67 15
39,400....do.....do....	5 50	216 70
27,000....do.....do....	4 68	126 36
14,700....do.....do....	3 63	53 36
3,500.....do.....do....	3 25	11 37
2,000.....do.....do....	5 20	10 40
1,300.....do.....do....	6 37	8 28
44,000....do.....do....	5 72	251 68
7,000.....do.....do....	7 81	54 67
72,950....do.....do....	3 96	288 88
402,200...do.....do...	2 53	1,017 57
9,000.....do.....do ...	7 92	71 28
4,200.....do.....do....	8 50	35 70
111,600...do.....do....	5 00	558 00
45,000....do.....do....	2 75	123 75
28,950....do.....do....	4 00	115 80
21,000....do.....do....	4 84	101 64
18,000....do.....do ...	9 00	162 00
10,700....do.....do....	3 68	39 37
4,500.....do.....do...	3 74	16 83
32,450....do.....do....	5 66	183 66
500.....do.....do....	2 48	1 24
300.....do.....do...	2 50	75

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
relopes.....per 1,000.	$4 50	$1 12½
do.....do....	9 02	72 16
do.....do....	3 03	1,151 40
do.....do....	4 29	100 81½
do.....do....	7 00	238 00
do.....do...	15 00	57 00
do.....do....	6 82	245 52
do.....do....	4 88	9 76
do.....do....	12 59	88 13
do.....do....	12 00	62 40
do.....do ...	3 41	17 05
do.....do....	12 50	125 00
do.....do....	6 50	201 50
do.....do....	6 00	42 00
do.....do....	6 75	10 12½
do.....do....	4 75	223 25
do.....do....	4 09	185 38
do.....do....	6 16	92 40
do.....do....	3 75	198 75
do.....do....	10 98	197 64
do.....do....	2 05	9,190 00
do.....do....	4 48	29 12
do.....do....	3 50	5 25
do.....do....	2 90	1 38
do.....do....	.....	3 70
do.....do ...	.....	7 50
do.....per 100..	3 00	15 00
do.....do ...	2 50	12 50
velopes.....per dozen.	1 00	6 00
do.....do....	50	75
do.....do....	75	6 00
do.....do....	62	1 24
do.....do....	1 25	2 50
do.....do....	52	2 08
s pens.....per box..	1 25	6 25
do.....do....	92	14 72
do.....do....	60	7 80
do.....do....	50	5 50
do.....do....	40	38 40
do.....do....	75	27 75
do.....do ...	1 50	6 00
do.....do...	45	11 25
do.....do....	1 75	31 50
do.....do....	2 75	46 75
do.....do....	35	17 50
do.....do....	38	4 56
do.....do....	94	74 26
do.....do....	1 00	47 00
do.....do....	72	25 20
do.....do....	33	11 88
do.....do....	34	1 36
do.....do.. .	1 12½	94 75
do.....do....	62½	68 12½
do.....do ...	1 40	21 00
do.....do....	74	4 44
do.....do....	23	72
do.....do....	2 50	95 00
do.....do....	46	5 52
do.....do....	3 00	6 00
do.....	.....	85
do.....	.....	70
do.....	.....	1 35
do.....	.....	42
pens.....per gross..	3 50	57 75
do.....	.....	1 20
ulil pens.....per box..	43	27 95
pens.....each...	2 00	22 00
do.....do....	2 75	19 25
do.....do....	1 50	4 50
do.....do....	3 00	9 00
do.....do....	4 00	20 00
do.....do....	3 50	7 00
do.....do ...	5 00	10 00
do.....	.....	1 75
do.....	...	3 25
and pencils.....each...	14 00	56 00
do.....do....	15 50	77 50
do.....do ...	21 00	63 00
do.....do....	16 00	32 00
do.....do....	10 50	21 00
do.....do....	26 00	52 00
do.....do....	3 50	7 00

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
2 gold pens and pencils.....each...	$4 00	$8 00
2.....do.....do....	5 00	10 00
2.....do.....do...	6 00	12 00
2.....do.....do....	6 50	13 00
1.....do.....	.....	34 50
5....inkstands.....each...	42	2 10
7.....do.....do....	79	5 53
19.....do.....do....	71	13 49
2.....do.....do....	1 25	2 50
2.....do.....do....	99	1 98
17.....do.....do....	50	8 50
4.....do.....do....	1 38	5 52
4.....do.....do....	2 20	8 80
3.....do.....do....	75	2 25
3.....do.....do....	96	2 88
10.....do.....do....	1 00	10 00
20.....do.....do....	87½	17 50
12.....do.....do....	1 60	19 20
9.....do.....do....	1 27	11 43
7.....do.....do....	2 90	20 30
11.....do.....do....	1 87½	20 62½
66.....do.....do....	27½	18 15
3.....do.....do....	3 00	9 00
5.....do.....do....	2 89	14 45
4.....do.....do....	1 22	5 12
34.....do.....do....	38	11 22
2.....do.....do....	1 75	3 50
1.....do.....	.....	52
1.....do.....	.....	2 25
1.....do.....	.....	3 25
1.....do.....	.....	23
1.....do.....	.....	29
4 dozen inkstands.....per dozen	6 00	24 00
4.....do.....do....	9 00	36 00
8 dozen bottles ink.....do..	2 50	7 50
4½.....do.....do....	9 20	43 70
5½.....do.....do....	6 00	33 00
4.....do.....do....	1 50	6 00
2.....do.....do....	3 00	6 00
2.....do.....do....	7 00	14 00
3.....do.....do....	2 35	7 05
1.....do.....	.....	1 80
1.....do.....	.....	4 25
1.....do.....	.....	13 50
1.....do.....	.....	4 00
12....bottles ink.....per bottle.	12½	1 50
11.....do.....do....	37½	4 12½
11.....do.....do....	24	2 64
9.....do.....do....	21	1 89
25.....do.....do....	30	7 50
13.....do.....do....	15	1 95
4.....do.....do....	75	3 00
13.....do.....do....	58	6 76
13.....do.....do....	35	4 55
8.....do.....do....	33	2 64
9.....do.....do....	1 12½	10 12½
5.....do.....do....	42	2 10
32.....do.....do....	20	6 40
2.....do.....do....	59	1 18
3.....do.....do....	34	1 02
1.....do.....	.....	25
4 dozen bottles stamping ink.....per dozen.	9 00	36 00
9 dozen penholders.....do....	46	4 14
10.....do.....do....	32	3 20
2.....do.....do....	13	25
7.....do.....do....	37½	2 62½
3 7-12....do.....do....	2 90	10 39
4.....do.....do....	42	1 68
3½.....do.....do....	19	65½
1½.....do.....do....	28	42
1½.....do.....do....	25	37½
1.....do.....	.....	34
1.....do.....	.....	3 00
1.....do.....	.....	06
1 gold and rubber penholder.....	.....	2 50
4 gross penholders.....per gross.	5 50	22 00
4½.....do.....do....	3 85	17 32½
4½.....do.....do....	75	3 50
½.....do.....do....	3 38	1 69
2½.....do.....do....	2 25	5 62½
½.....do.....do....	8 25	4 12½
½.....do.....do....	5 00	2 50

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
¼ gross penholders ..... per gross.	$1 56	$0 78
1 .....do	.....	3 00
1 .....do	.....	3 50
12¾ dozen rubber pencils ..... per dozen.	5 10	65 02½
10½ .....do ..... do	5 90	52 50
2½ .....do ..... do	6 27	15 67½
8 1-6 .....do ..... do	5 50	44 91⅔
3 .....do ..... do	6 99	20 97
10-12 .....do ..... do	10 50	8 75
3 gross lead pencils ..... per gross.	10 17	30 51
1¾ .....do ..... do	7 50	13 12½
8½ .....do ..... do	5 50	45 37½
2 1-12 .....do ..... do	5 06	10 54
2 .....do ..... do	12 50	25 00
4 7-12 .....do ..... do	5 75	26 35
1 .....do	.....	15 00
8¼ dozen lead pencils ..... per dozen.	85	7 22½
1 .....do ..... do	1 00	33⅓
1 .....do ..... do	50	33⅓
2 .....do ..... do	83	1 66
1 .....do ..... do	48	36
1 .....do	.....	38
2 1-6 dozen color pencils ..... per dozen.	92	1 99
1 .....do ..... do	2 25	4 50
1 .....do ..... do	3 25	4 87½
1 gold-mounted pencils ..... each	3 25	19 50
2 .....do ..... do	3 00	36 00
.....do	.....	2 50
.....do	.....	2 25
24 blank books ..... each	33⅓	8 00
4 .....do ..... do	37½	5 25
20 .....do ..... do	1 25	37 50
3 .....do ..... do	30	90
26 .....do ..... do	60	15 60
2 .....do ..... do	1 00	8 00
20 .....do ..... do	50	10 00
4 .....do ..... do	40	1 60
3 .....do ..... do	29	1 74
5 .....do ..... do	06	36
2 .....do ..... do	25	50
6 .....do ..... do	69	4 14
12 .....do ..... do	19	2 28
12 .....do ..... do	56	6 72
12 .....do ..... do	85	10 20
6 .....do ..... do	75	4 50
1 .....do	.....	64
½ dozen blank books ..... per dozen.	7 00	3 50
3 .....diaries ..... each	65	1 95
6 ..... do ..... do	2 25	13 50
10 .....do ..... do	1 75	17 50
4 .....do ..... do	1 25	5 00
3 .....do ..... do	3 00	9 00
6 .....do ..... do	2 88	17 28
11 .....do ..... do	2 32	25 52
3 .....do ..... do	3 40	10 20
16 .....do ..... do	2 16	34 56
10 .....do ..... do	2 14	21 40
4 ..... do ..... do	2 12	8 48
1 .....do	.....	85
1 .....do	.....	3 25
1 .....do	.....	2 75
1 .....do	.....	1 50
1 .....do	.....	2 50
1 .....do	.....	2 00
1 .....do	.....	55
1 .....do	.....	1 10
32 autograph books ..... each	2 00	64 00
8 .....do	1 50	12 00
15 .....do ..... do	1 60	24 00
14 .....do ..... do	2 50	35 00
3 .....do ..... do	1 75	5 25
7 .. scrap-books ..... do	2 25	15 75
5 .....do ..... do	1 75	8 75
5 .....do ..... do	1 50	7 50
5 .....do ..... do	3 25	16 25
1 .....do	.....	2 75
1 .....do	.....	4 50
1 .....do	.....	64
2 dozen mucilage ..... per dozen.	2 33	4 66
6½ .....do ..... do	1 10	6 87½
10½ .....do ..... do	3 50	35 87½
3½ .....do ..... do	2 50	9 37½

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
½ dozen mucilage.....per dozen..	$12 00	$6 00
2½ pounds sealingwax.....per pound.	1 88	4 70
52 .....do.....do....	1 38	71 76
2.....do.....do....	1 75	3 50
18.....do.....do ...	2 75	49 50
3 letter stamps.....each...	50	1 50
5.....do.....do....	2 25	11 25
4.....do.....do ..	3 00	12 00
2.. .....do.....do....	1 25	2 50
1... ....do.....	.....	2 75
10 boxes wafers.....per box..	15	1 50
4....portfolios.....each...	3 00	12 00
6..... do .....do....	5 75	34 50
4..... .do.....do....	4 00	16 00
3.....do.....do....	4 75	14 25
3... ....do.....do....	4 50	13 50
4.....do.....do....	5 00	20 00
3 .....do.....do....	5 25	15 75
3.....do .....do....	1 92	5 76
2.....do.....do....	1 12½	2 25
2..... ..do.....do....	3 62	7 24
1.....do.....	.....	75
1.....do.....	.....	2 50
3 7-12 dozen ivory folders.....per dozen.	7 70	27 59
1 1-6.....do.....do....	3 85	4 49
3.....do.....do....	9 00	27 00
4.....do.....do....	7 75	31 00
1.....do.....	.....	14 85
1.....do.....	.....	19 00
1.....do.....	.....	18 00
8 ivory folders.....each...	92	7 36
9.....do.....do....	1 20	10 80
2.....do.....do....	50	1 00
24.....do.....do....	54	12 96
6.....do.....do...	1 33	7 98
12.....do.....do....	62½	7 50
2.....do.....do...	1 37½	2 75
1.....do.....	.....	75
1.... ....do.....	.....	37½
75 spools pink tape.....each...	1 65	123 75
48.....do .....do....	1 50	69 00
4 gross pink tape.....per gross.	4 51	18 04
5 pocket knives.....each...	1 83	9 15
12.....do.....do....	1 37½	16 50
14.....do .....do....	2 75	38 50
42 .....do.....do....	1 42	59 64
21.....do.....do....	1 22	25 62
3.....do.....do....	1 70	5 10
6.....do.....do....	1 49	8 94
3.....do.....do ...	1 58	4 74
6.....do.....do....	1 56	9 36
2.....do.....do....	1 38	2 76
32.....do.....do....	1 79	57 28
10.....do.....do....	2 38	23 80
7.....do.....do....	2 15	15 05
8.....do.....do....	78	6 24
4.....do .....do...	1 28	5 12
4.....do.....do....	1 24	4 96
4.. .....do.....do....	1 00	4 00
5.....do.....do ...	1 10	5 50
3.... ....do.....do....	1 62	4 86
6.....do.....do....	1 01	6 06
24.....do.....do...	1 25	30 00
104.....do.....do....	2 25	234 00
16.....do.....do....	2 00	32 00
5.....do.....do....	64	3 20
3.....do.....do....	1 15	3 45
9.....do.....do ..	2 96	26 64
9.... ...do.....do....	2 50	22 50
9.....do.....do....	2 57	23 13
6.....do.....do...	1 96	11 76
6.....do.....do....	2 14	12 84
7.....do.....do....	3 06	21 42
4.....do.....do....	2 02	8 08
6.....do.....do....	2 72	16 32
3 .....do.....do....	2 26	6 78
6.....do.....do....	2 53	15 18
3.....do.....do...	2 11	6 33
12.....do.....do....	2 86	34 32
18.....do.....do....	4 00	72 00
6.....do.....do....	1 32	7 92
1... .....do.....	.....	3 50

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
t knife	.....	$2 20
scissors ... each	$1 47	4 41
...do ... do	53	1 59
.. do ... do	84	15 96
...do ... do	1 14	12 54
...do ... do	1 65	16 50
...do ... do	50	14 50
scissors	.....	18 15
r boxes ... each	75	12 75
...do ... do	1 25	7 50
er clips ... do	28	1 68
...do	.....	44
...do	.....	64
...do	.....	36
-weights ... each	48	1 44
...do ... do	55	2 20
...do ... do	38	76
...do ... do	50	1 50
...do ... do	75	3 00
...do ... do	69	2 76
do ... do	2 50	12 50
d-boxes ... do	25	75
...do ... do	.....	15
sand-boxes ... per dozen	9 00	36 00
pencil-sharpeners ... do	83	1 66
...do ... do	88	1 76
lozen ready reference files ... do	2 55	9 13¾
...do ... do	2 21	4 42
unches ... each	1 10	3 30
...do	.....	2 50
eyelets ... each	35	70
es writing-sand ... do	01¾	6 50
tmonaies ... do	1 55	9 30
...do ... do	1 46	8 76
...do ... do	1 33	8 98
..do ... do	1 37½	8 25
.. do ... do	2 75	33 00
...do ... do	3 00	39 00
...do ... do	2 50	15 00
...do ... do	2 00	22 00
..do ... do	3 25	19 50
...do ... do	2 25	6 75
...do ... do	2 87	8 61
...do ... do	2 63	7 89
...do	.....	9 50
...do	.....	7 50
...do	.....	10 50
...do	.....	14 50
portmonaies	.....	14 50
onery boxes ... each	2 83½	31 16½
.quills ... per 100	2 40	14 40
...do ... do	2 50	62½
...do	.....	2 00
ng knives ... each	50	5 00
...do ... do	25	50
...do ... do	42	10 08
.rulers ... do	46	10 58
...do ... do	38	76
...do	.....	28
rulers	.....	7 50
s sponge ... each	08	1 36
akers ... do	3 75	22 50
racks ... do	25	3 75
...do ... do	1 00	3 00
ng-presses ... do	10 50	21 00
es for ditto ... do	75	2 25
-cups for ditto ... do	75	1 50
books for ditto ... do	2 75	8 25
ds 10 ounces twine ... per pound	30	7 20
n packs visiting-cards ... per dozen	2 75	35 75
...do ... do	3 87	7 74
...do	.....	3 75
s visiting cards ... each	37½	6 00
...do ... do	23	2 07
...do ... do	32	96
n pen-wipers ... per dozen	2 00	24 00
...do ... do	3 00	5 00
-wipers ... each	20	7 20
...do	.....	1 25
Swartwout's fasteners and appendages	.....	1 25
Swartwout's fasteners ... per dozen	25	1 25
Swartwout's fasteners	.....	2 75

B.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
4 newspaper files.....each...	$1 00	$4 00
2 newspaper files.....each...	75	1 50
3 gross rubber bands.....per gross.	3 30	9 9
2.....do.....do....	4 50	9 00
4½.....do.....do...	3 00	13 50
1.....do.....	.....	6 50
1.....do.....	.....	3 75
1.....do.....	.....	4 12
1.....do.....	.....	4 00
1.....do.....	.....	5 00
2 gross rubber rings.....per gross.	1 50	3 00
½.....do.....do....	1 65	1 10
33 dozen rubber rings.....per dozen.	14	4 62
6 pounds erasing rubber.....per pound.	1 24	7 44
1.....do.....	.....	1 25
1.....do.....	.....	1 75
11 pieces erasing rubber.....per piece.	07	77
1 gross rubber pencil-tips.....	.....	4 25

C.

Account of stationery furnished the Clerk's office.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
5½ reams letter paper.....per ream.	$4 18	$24 03½
18½.....do.....do....	3 63	67 12½
15.....do.....do....	4 00	60 00
5½.....do.....do....	7 50	41 25
1½.....do.....do....	4 50	7 87½
1½.....do.....do....	2 60	3 90
½.....do.....do....	3 25	1 62½
2½.....do.....do....	6 75	16 87½
2.....do.....do....	5 62	11 24
10½ reams note paper.....do....	2 05	22 03½
6½.....do.....do....	5 00	32 50
9½.....do.....do....	2 39	22 70½
3.....do.....do....	4 52	13 56
18½.....do.....do....	2 42	44 77
4.....do.....do....	4 00	16 00
3½.....do.....do....	1 35	4 72½
5½.....do.....do....	3 50	19 25
½.....do.....do...	2 50	62½
½.....do.....do....	2 00	1 50
½.....do.....do ...	5 50	2 75
½.....do.....do....	2 25	56
½.....do.....do....	1 60	40
½ ream Bath paper.....do....	2 20	1 10
4½ reams foolscap paper.....do....	4 30	19 35
5½.....do.....do....	4 57	25 13½
2.....do.....do....	3 50	7 00
5.....do.....do....	6 75	33 75
1.....do.....	.....	½ 00
1.....do.....	.....	4 50
1 19-20 reams legal cap paper.....per ream.	4 95	9 66
½.....do.....do....	9 24	4 62
½ ream flat cap paper.....do....	2 50	1 25
6 packages engrossing paper.....per pkg.	5 00	30 00
70 packages blotting paper.....do....	07½	5 25
½ quire blotting paper.....per quire.	33	16½
22 sheets blotting paper.....per sheet.	17	3 74
3,700 envelopes.....per 1,000.	3 63	13 43
1,225. ...do.....do....	3 68	4 60
600.....do.....do....	2 80	1 68
900.....do.....do....	7 15	6 43½
8,625.....do... ..do....	3 96	34 95
850. .....do.....do....	6 00	5 10
5,500.....do ... .do....	4 84	26 62
3,350.....do.....do....	7 00	23 45
550.....do.....do....	2 02	4 96
500.....do.....do....	4 07	2 03½
325.....do.....do....	3 25	1 05½
525.....do.....do....	2 75	1 44
600 .....do.....do....	5 00	3 00
1,075.....do.....do....	4 00	4 30
500.....do.....do....	5 20	2 60

C.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.		Price.	Amount.
7,050 envelopes	per 1,000.	$5 66	$39 90
200 do	do	6 40	1 28
2,000 do	do	6 89	13 64
100 do	do	8 50	85
50 do	do	5 72	28
1,475 do	do	6 75	9 95½
600 do	do	3 41	2 04½
200 do	do	12 00	2 40
2,500 do	do	4 75	11 87½
3,375 do	do	4 09	13 80
50 do	do	2 90	14½
1,600 do	do	6 16	9 85½
3,000 do	do	5 50	16 50
1,000 do			9 00
1,000 do			3 74
1 dozen Congress tie envelopes			59
11 boxes pens	per box.	1 00	11 00
5 do	do	45	2 25
18 do	do	94	16 92
2 do	do	60	1 20
9 do	do	72	6 48
7 do	do	35	2 45
2 do	do	33	66
5 do	do	50	2 50
14 do	do	40	5 60
6 do	do	43	2 58
2 do	do	75	1 50
5 do	do	46	2 30
5 do	do	3 00	15 00
2 do	do	87½	1 75
8 do	do	62	4 96
2 do	do	1 12½	2 25
2 do	do	42	84
2 do	do	74	1 48
3 do	do	1 40	4 20
3 do	do	2 50	7 50
4 do	do	1 50	6 00
1 do			2 75
1 do			08
6 gold pens	each	3 25	19 50
8 do	do	2 00	16 00
2 do	do	3 00	6 00
7 do	do	2 75	19 25
5 do	do	4 00	20 00
2 do	do	3 50	7 00
1 do	do		2 25
1 do	do		26 00
13½ dozen penholders	per dozen.	32	4 32
½ do	do	36	09
6 1-12 do	do	46	2 80
½ do	do	75	37½
6½ do	do	19	1 19
½ do	do	25	12½
½ do	do	06	03
3½ do	do	28	91
½ do	do	24	06
1 do	do		38
2 penholders	each	08	16
2 do	do	07	14
9 do	do	24	2 16
1 do	do		50
1 do	do		87
1 do	do		05
1 do	do		25
1 do	do		09
1 do	do		10
2 bottles ink	per bottle.	52	1 04
3 do	do	45	1 35
5 do	do	20	1 00
3 do	do	30	90
2 do	do	37½	75
4 do	do	15	60
3 do	do	16	48
6 do	do	75	4 50
15 do	do	50	7 50
4 do	do	1 12½	4 50
6 do	do	35	2 10
10 do	do	42	4 20
5 do	do	33	1 65
3 do	do	77	2 31
4 do	do	59	2 36
30 bottles red ink	do	21	6 30

C.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
6 ...inkstands.....each...	$99	$5 94
3.....do.....do....	75	2 25
2.....do.....do....	45	90
8.....do.....do....	1 00	8 00
6.....do.....do....	96	5 76
6.....do.....do....	1 25	7 50
4.....do.....do....	1 38	5 52
3.....do.....do....	71	2 13
3.....do.....do...	3 20	6 60
3.....do.....do....	1 37	4 11
2.....do.....do....	3 00	6 00
3.....do.....do....	87½	2 62½
3.....do.....do...	33	99
1.....do.....	.....	55
1.....do.....	.....	58
1.....do.....	.....	82
1.....do.....	.....	84
1.....do.....	.....	1 60
1.....do.....	.....	50
4 pocket-knives.....each...	2 75	11 00
3.....do.....do....	1 58	4 74
3.....do.....do....	1 37½	4 12½
4.....do.....do....	2 38	9 52
3.....do.....do....	1 56	4 68
5.....do.....do....	1 79	8 95
2.....do.....do....	1 28	2 56
3.....do.....do....	1 22	3 66
2.....do.....do....	2 15	4 30
3.....do.....do...	1 70	5 10
15.....do.....do....	2 25	33 75
3.....do.....do....	2 00	6 00
3.....do.....do....	2 57	7 71
6.....do.....do....	4 00	24 00
4.....do.....do....	2 96	11 84
3.....do.....do....	3 06	9 18
1.....do.....	.....	3 50
1.....do.....	.....	2 20
1.....do.....	.....	2 50
1.....do.....	.....	2 26
1.....do.....	.....	2 56
1.....do.....	.....	2 11
1.....do.....	.....	2 14
1.....do.....	.....	1 10
1.....do.....	.....	64
12½ dozen lead pencils.....per dozen.	42	5 14½
17½.....do.....do....	48	8 32
6.....do.....do....	46	2 76
3 1-12...do.....do....	62½	1 93
1-6.....do.....do....	35	14
3½.....do.....do...	1 04	3 90
4 10-12 dozen colored pencils.....do....	92	4 44
2.....do.....do....	2 25	4 50
1½.....do.....do....	3 25	4 06
½.....do.....do....	2 36	1 18
2 rubber pencils.....each...	42	84
4.....do.....do...	52	2 08
4.....do.....do....	43	1 72
7.....do.....do....	46	3 22
½ dozen rubber pencils.....per dozen.	5 50	2 25
10 artist's lead pencils.....each...	37½	3 75
2 gold-mounted pencils.....do....	4 00	8 00
9.....do.....do....	3 50	31 50
11.....do.....do....	2 50	27 50
9.....do.....do....	2 25	20 25
5.....do.....do....	3 25	16 25
16 bottles mucilage.....per bottle.	20	3 20
3.....do.....do....	1 00	3 00
6.....do.....do....	09	54
2.....do.....do....	75	1 50
16.....do.....do....	29	4 64
9.....do.....do....	21	1 89
2.....diaries.....each...	2 25	6 75
4.....do.....do....	3 00	12 00
2.....do.....do....	3 50	7 00
2.....do.....do....	2 16	4 32
3.....do.....do....	3 40	10 20
1.....do.....	.....	1 75
1.....do.....	.....	1 50
1.....do.....	.....	3 25
1.....do.....	.....	2 50
1.....do.....	.....	2 32
1.....do.....	.....	2 14

C.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
6...blank books.....each...	$1 25	$7 50
6.....do.....do....	75	4 50
3.....do.....do....	50	1 50
3.....do.....do....	84	2 52
3.....do.....do....	83	2 49
2.....do.....do....	40	80
3.....do.....do...	64	1 92
2.....do.....do ...	1 00	2 00
4.....do.....do....	37½	1 50
2.....do.....do....	25	50
1.....do.....	.....	65
1.....do.....	.....	30
1.....do.....	.....	60
4 autograph books.....each...	1 50	6 00
3.....do.....do....	1 75	5 25
4.....do.....do....	2 50	10 00
1.....do.....	.....	2 00
23 packs visiting cards.....per pack.	23	5 29
8.....do.....do ...	37½	3 00
7.....do.....do....	32	2 24
4...letter-clips.....each...	44	1 76
2.....do.....do....	28	56
3.....do.....do....	36	1 08
1.....do.....	.....	64
1.....do.....	.....	43
1.....do.....	.....	37
3 dozen silk braid.....per dozen.	3 00	9 00
1.....do.....	.....	92
1.....do.....	.....	62
24 spools pink tape.....per spool.	1 65	39 60
20.....do.....do....	1 50	30 00
1 1-12 gross pink tape.....per gross.	4 51	4 88½
4.....do.....do....	4 95	19 80
14 pairs scissors.....per pair.	50	7 00
10.....do.....do....	84	8 40
2.....do.....do....	53	1 06
2.....do.....do....	1 65	3 30
1.....do.....	.....	1 47
1.....do.....	.....	1 14
13...ivory folders.....each...	92	11 96
3.....do.....do....	1 20	3 60
4.....do.....do....	64	2 56
3.....do.....do....	1 00	3 00
5.....do.....do...	1 33	6 65
9.....do.....do....	75	6 75
2.....do.....do....	62½	1 25
1.....do.....	.....	96
1.....do.....	.....	1 50
1.....do.....	.....	63
1.....do.....	.....	1 58
2 paper-weights.....each...	48	96
6.....do.....do....	55	3 30
5.....do.....do....	75	3 75
2.....do.....do....	69	1 38
2.....do.....do....	2 50	5 00
1.....do.....	.....	42
1.....do.....	.....	50
600 sheets parchment.....per sheet.	33	198 00
360.....do.....do....	1 00	360 00
300.....do.....do....	79	237 00
11.....rulers.....each...	46	5 06
4.....do.....do....	40	1 60
4.....do.....do....	38	1 52
6.....do.....do....	62½	3 75
1.....do.....	.....	25
1.....do.....	.....	69
1.....do.....	.....	75
1.....do.....	.....	50
21 erasing knives.....each...	50	10 50
7.....do.....do....	42	2 94
1.....do.....	.....	25
25 quills.....per 100.	2 50	62½
29 boxes black sand.....per box.	06	1 74
3 sand-boxes.....each...	15	45
5 punches.....do....	1 10	5 50
8 stationery-boxes.....do....	2 83½	22 66½
6.....portfolios.....do....	5 00	40 00
2.....do.....do....	5 75	34 50
1.....do.....do...	4 00	8 00
27 pieces erasing rubber.....each...	.....	4 50
2.....do.....do....	07½	2 02½
	04	08

C.—*Account of stationery, &c.*—Continued.

Stationery.	Price.	Amount.
3 pieces erasing rubber.....each...	$0 03	$0 09
20.....do.....do....	06	1 20
3 bottles pounce.....per bottle.	06	18
3 boxes wafers .....per box..	15	45
1 slide file.....	.....	75
1 newspaper file.....	.....	1 00
3 ready reference files.....each...	21	63
2.....do.....do....	25	50
2.....do.....do....	20	40
3½ pounds sealing wax.....per pound.	1 38	4 83
2.....do.....do....	2 75	5 50
12 penknives.....each...	20	2 40
1.....do.....	.....	14
1.....do.....	.....	17
1.....do.....	.....	2 14
½ dozen rubber bands.....per dozen.	14	07
½.....do.....do....	25	12½
1.....do.....	.....	48
1 gross rubber bands.....	.....	4 12
¼ gross rubber rings.....per gross.	1 50	75
4 1-6.....do.....do....	3 00	12 50
½.....do.....do....	1 65	82½
½ dozen rubber rings.....	.....	24
1.....do.....	.....	48
2 pencil-sharpeners.....each...	07	14
1 ball twine.....	.....	08
2....pen-racks.....each...	25	50
9.....do.....do....	1 00	9 00
2....scrap-books.....do ...	2 25	4 50
3.....do.....do....	3 25	9 75
1.....do.....	.....	2 00
1.....do.....	.....	1 50
3 boxes eyelets.....each...	35	1 05
1 letter-stamp.....	.....	3 00
5 boxes cut quills.....per box..	43	2 15
2 copying presses.....each...	10 50	21 00
2 water-cups.....do. ..	75	1 50
2 letter-books.....do...	2 75	5 50
½ dozen blotting-board.....per dozen.	30	15
5 sheets oiled paper.....per sheet.	05	25
2 brushes.....each...	75	1 50
10 pieces sponge.....do....	08	80
2 pocket-books.....do....	1 75	3 50
1.....do.....	.....	2 25
1.....do.....	.....	70
4 sponge-cups.....each...	21	84
1.....do.....	.....	62½
1 folio binder.....	.....	1 25

D.

Balance of unexpended appropriations in the treasury..... $96,712 10

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 30.

RECRUITS FOR OLD REGIMENTS.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF INDIANA,

ASKING

The discharge of recruits from that State who volunteered into old regiments in 1862, on the understanding and agreement of the mustering officer that they were to be discharged with the regiment when its term of service expired.

JANUARY 30, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SENATE CHAMBER,
Indiana Legislature, January 26, 1865.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a memorial which has been adopted by both houses of the Indiana legislature, which you are very respectfully requested to lay before the house of Congress over which you preside.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. T. WHITTLESEY,
Principal Secretary Indiana State Senate.

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

The general assembly of the State of Indiana respectfully beg leave to memorialize your honorable body upon matters herein set forth, and which your memorialists deem of great importance to many citizens of the State, and to which your immediate attention is earnestly requested.

Prior to the 1st of January, 1863, the ranks of the old regiments, then in the field, had become so greatly decimated by hard service and frequent engagements with the enemy, that it became necessary, in order to preserve such organization, that a general anxiety was felt, both by the people and the authorities, that they should be speedily filled up with recruits.

This anxiety greatly stimulated enlistments, and the prospect of serving in companies with experienced comrades encouraged volunteering.

The men thus recruited in the State of Indiana had the full understanding that they were enlisted for the unexpired time of the old organizations, into which they were mustered, and that they would be mustered out of the service at the expiration of the original term of service of such old organizations.

In this understanding the volunteer, the recruiting officer, the State authorities, and the people fully participated, and in the absence of any order from the War Department affecting the subject, and for reasons following, this view of the matter was not unreasonable.

1. At the time these enlistments were made, the impression prevailed generally in the army, and among the people, that the war would end and the soldiers be discharged even before the expiration of the original term of service of the organizations into which such recruits were mustered.

2. The recruiting was carried on for particular regiments, and not for the service generally, there being no general system of recruiting for the army established, thus naturally producing a belief that no service outside of or beyond the term of these regiments would be exacted.

3. The advantages of maintaining old organizations, and placing recruits among old experienced associates, under the command of tried officers, were apparent to all, and it was equally apparent that no recruits could be induced to enlist in any organization that would terminate prior to the expiration of the term for which said recruits were to be mustered, thereby separating such recruits from their former comrades and officers, and without their consent attaching them to organizations in which they would be total strangers.

4. Whole regiments had been enlisted and accepted into the service for terms no greater, thus inducing the belief that soldiers were desired without particular reference to the term of service.

5. The impending draft of that year was for a term of nine months, which induced the belief that volunteering for a much longer period, as was the case with such recruits, would be a judicious arrangement for the government.

6. At the time these enlistments were made, no system of recruiting had been devised, or talked of, and of course there could be no intimation that any regiment would be continued beyond the time of its original enlistment.

With these views recruiting officers invariably informed such recruits that they were to be discharged at the expiration of the term of service of the old organizations into which they consented to be mustered, and this was agreed to and concurred in by the mustering officers then on duty. Recruiting and mustering officers were strengthened in this view of the case from the general tenor of certain orders of the War Department, providing for and regulating recruiting for old regiments, which orders, when critically considered, were not as explicit as might have been desired, but nevertheless were apparently on the hypothesis that the recruiting was for the old regiments, and not for the general service and that they would be discharged at the expiration of the term of such old regiments. One of the orders reads as follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, ——— 28, 1863.

[General Orders, No. 108.]

"1. Whenever volunteer troops are mustered out of service, *the entire regiment or other organization* will be considered as mustered out at one time and place, except prisoners of war, who will be considered as in service until their arrival in a loyal State, with an allowance of time necessary for them to return to their respective places of enrolment.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"E. D. TOWNSEND, *A. A. G.*"

Nor was this understanding, as your memorialists are advised, confined to the people of the State of Indiana, but that it prevailed extensively in other States, and this general prevalence of such views tended to strengthen the same with the people of Indiana.

The following official document was exclusively published in the public journals, and greatly tended to increase the probability of the correctness of the views generally entertained by the people:

"WAR DEP'T ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Washington, September 26, 1862.

"His Excellency Gov. KIRKWOOD, *Governor of Iowa:*

"SIR: In reply to yours of the 21st instant, stating the number of regiments raised, and to be raised, in your State, and also making suggestions in reference to filling old regiments, I am directed to say that recruits for old regiments of volunteers for three years, or during the war, will be discharged at the expiration of the term for which the regiment was originally enlisted.

"By order of the Secretary of War.

"C. P. BUCKINGHAM,
"*Brigadier General and A. A. G.*"

The foregoing facts your memorialists believe to be sufficient to establish the fact that recruits enlisted in old organizations, at the time referred to, were fully under the impression that they were only to serve for the unexpired term of the organization into which they were mustered, and that their retention in the service after such time works a great hardship upon them, and is greatly calculated to discourage and dishearten them. Your memorialists are fully aware that the muster-rolls which said recruits signed described an enlistment for three years, or during the war, but at the same time are informed, and believe, that such averments in said rolls were explained to them as being mere technical forms, and would in nowise interfere with the understanding upon which they were enlisted, and thus did not disturb the conviction in their minds that they would be discharged with the regiments they were assigned to, but, on the contrary, that the government would, in good faith to her soldiers, execute fully the agreement made with them by the recruiting officers.

Your memorialists are further informed that this matter has, by his excellency Governor Morton, been fully laid before the War Department, and its action urged in reference to the same, and that said department has decided that it can take no action in the matter, as from the form of the muster-rolls these recruits would be held for a term of three years, without reference to the expiration of the term of the organizations to which they belong. But, at the same time, your memorialists are confidently of the opinion that it is clearly within the power of Congress to grant the proper remedy to these worthy men, and your attention is respectfully but earnestly called to the matter, as alike demanded by justice, good faith, and sound policy.

One case your memorialists desire to call your especial attention to, as somewhat differing from all others.

The company of Captain Charles W. Patton, in the 45th regiment (or 3d cavalry) of Indiana volunteers, were enlisted entire under the full understanding above set forth, and in all respects are entitled to the benefits in the foregoing memorial mentioned, as they were recruits mustered into an old organization. But their case presents another merit not enjoyed by any others. So confident were all parties that the recruits were simply to serve for the unexpired term of the old organizations, that the muster-rolls of this company show that fact. By reference to such rolls, on file in the office of the Adjutant General, your memorialists find that the certificate of the mustering officer attached to the muster-in rolls of said company reads as follows:

"I certify, on honor, that I have carefully examined the men whose names are borne on this roll, their horses, and equipments, and have accepted them into the service of the United States for the unexpired term of three years for the 45th Indiana cavalry, unless sooner discharged, from this 11th day of December, 1862.

"JOHN B. MILLER,
"*Captain 13th U. S. Infantry, Mustering Officer.*

"Date, December 11, 1862. Station, Indianapolis, Indiana."

The 45th regiment, into which this company was thus mustered, has served the full term of three years and has been mustered out of the service of the United States, except such recruits to the same as above mentioned, which said recruits, composing the company of the said Captain Patton, are still held and retained in service, notwithstanding the express understanding above referred to, and the official certificate of the mustering officer as above recited. Wherefore your memorialists respectfully submit the foregoing memorial, and confidently expect that your honorable body may speedily adopt such measures as the merits of the case and justice to the patriotic defenders of our common country require.

JOHN U. PETTIT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CONRAD BAKER,
President of the Senate.

Attest:

CYRUS T. NIXON,
Principal Clerk of the House.
A. T. WHITTLESY,
Principal Secretary of the Senate.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 31.

AMENDMENT OF THE CONSTITUTION.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MAINE,

RELATIVE TO

The amendment of the Constitution of the United States.

JANUARY 31, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

STATE OF MAINE.

RESOLVES, relating to an amendment of the Constitution of the United States prohibiting slavery.

Resolved, That the people of Maine, believing that the institution of slavery is the chief obstacle to an early and permanent pacification of the country, and impressed with the conviction that our duty to God and our fellow-man demands that so foul a blot should be removed from every rod of the soil of the American republic, are ardently desirous that Congress should immediately submit to the several States a proposition to amend the Constitution of the United States, so as to abolish slavery; in the confident hope that the amendment will be ratified by the requisite number of States, and that thereby the source of our national woes and the stigma on our national fame may be constitutionally removed, and the blessings of a substantial peace, a real union, and a strong nationality secured.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolves be transmitted to our senators and our representatives in Congress, and that they be requested to omit no efforts to secure the early passage of the resolution providing for a submission of the proposed amendment of the Constitution to the several States.

In the House of Representatives, January 25, 1865.—Read and passed.

W. A. P. DILLINGHAM, *Speaker*.

In Senate, January 26, 1865.—Read and passed.

DAVID D. STEWART, *President*.

January 27, 1865.—Approved.

SAMUEL CONY.

STATE OF MAINE, OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
Augusta, January 27, 1865.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original as deposited in this office.

EPHRAIM FLINT, JR.,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 32.

EXAMINERS IN NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 729.]

PAPERS

IN RELATION TO

EXAMINERS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.

FEBRUARY 2, 1865.—Ordered to be printed.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK,
Collector's Office, December 28, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 23d instant, transmitting for my examination and opinion a copy of draught of a "bill to amend the acts relating to officers employed in the examination and appraisement of imported merchandise in the district of New York."

I have to report that the draught of this bill has been attentively considered. It has been submitted to a number of the most respectable and intelligent merchants and importers of this city, who, finding it does not take from the importer the right to appeal to reappraisers, nor from the collector the right on behalf of the government to order a reappraisement, if he considers the estimate of market value by the appraisers too low, have expressed their hope that it may pass.

This proposed bill will effect some of the alterations which experience has taught us are demanded in the present system, and I doubt not the change will result in facilitating the despatch of the public business, and will promote the dignity and the discipline of that branch of the customs service, and will add to the integrity and safeguards of the revenue.

These are the views of Mr. Collector Draper, which, previous to his departure for Washington, he desired me to communicate to the department.

The draught enclosed in your letter is herewith returned.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. P. CLINCH,
Assistant Collector.

Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of Treasury.

UNITED STATES APPRAISERS' OFFICE,
New York, December 15, 1864.

SIR: We have very carefully considered a bill for reorganizing the appraisers' department, submitted to us by J. T. Bailey, esq., special agent, &c., and examined into its details with scrutiny and attention in order to suggest a remedy for existing evils. We are of opinion that the proposed bill is well calculated

to render this department efficient, and that the public interest and the protection of the revenue will be best promoted by its becoming a law at the earliest possible day.

The present system and organization is of a deplorable character, and should not be longer tolerated. We therefore earnestly invoke an immediate change, without which our duties cannot be performed either with satisfaction to ourselves, with credit to the government, or with advantage to the revenue. We believe the change contemplated by the new bill will be found in every way desirable and advantageous.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

ISAAC PHILLIPS.
B. L. LUDINGTON.
CORN'S SAVAGE.
J. LOTHROP.
J. A. BAUSH.

Hon. W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *January* 18, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of transmitting for your consideration enclosed draught of a "bill to amend the acts relating to officers employed in the examination and appraisement of imported merchandise in the district of New York."

The object of the proposed bill is a reorganization of the appraisers' department at the port of New York. The administration of that branch of the public service has, for years, been a source of frequent complaint and difficulty. Investigations have been instituted, and although, in the language of the special agent intrusted with them, "the *spirit* of the appraisers' department has been improved by the removal of unworthy and incompetent officers, the attempt to conduct it honestly and in the interest of the government only brings into stronger light faults inhering in the form of organization, that embarrass and tend to defeat such efforts." Previous inquiries on the spot led him to the conclusion "that the department has no adequate guaranty for the faithful performance of duties the most responsible that are performed by any subordinate officers of the government. Except in comparatively rare instances, it is impossible for the appraisers to give any attention, personally, to the actual work of examination and valuation, so that what is secured in these respects 'is the result of the action of only one man' as to almost the entire volume of importations at the port of New York."

The legislation proposed by the enclosed draught, would, it is confidently believed, go far towards accomplishing the desired end. The substance of the draught has been submitted to the Solicitor of the Treasury, the Commissioner of Customs, and to the collector and appraisers of the port of New York, and approved by them. Their letters, with the report of the special agent are herewith transmitted. I do not, however, approve of the salaries proposed in the draught, but recommend, in lieu thereof, four thousand dollars for the appraiser, and three thousand dollars for the assistant appraisers.

With great respect,

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Chairman of the Committee on Commerce
of the United States House of Representatives.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Solicitor's Office, January 16, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of Mr. Hartley, dated 23d December last, enclosing draught of a "bill to amend the act relating to officers employed in the examination and appraisement of imported merchandise in the district of New York," to which I was requested to give early attention and to return, with my views.

The subject to which this bill relates is one to which I have devoted considerable attention, and in the year 1862 I had the honor to recommend to the late Secretary of the Treasury the adoption of a plan of reorganization for the appraisers' office in New York, embracing the principal features of the bill now under consideration. It is, therefore, scarcely necessary for me to add that I heartily approve its main purpose and provisions.

I have also examined the details of the bill with as much care as the multifarious duties now pressing upon me will allow; and, so far as I can judge, they—with a modification of the last section which I have indicated—appear pertinent and proper for the attainment of the end proposed.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

EDWARD JORDAN,
Solicitor of the Treasury.

Hon. WM. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

CUSTOM HOUSE, NEW YORK,
December 19, 1864.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith the draught of a proposed bill, changing the organization of the appraisers' department at this port.

Under date of November 9, 1863, a report was made by me to the Solicitor of the Treasury, relative to the organization and administration of the appraisers' department, and was by him sent to the Secretary with an indorsement of recommendation for the removal of certain officers therein contained. Within the last six months these removals have been made; and the new appointments, so far as I can learn, are of a greatly improved character.

Certain faults of organization were also pointed out in the report referred to, and the testimony of the appraisers themselves to the several points discussed was cited. The bill now proposed is intended to remedy the deficiencies there referred to, and is offered as the result of observation and of discussion with the most experienced and competent officers.

The spirit of the administration of the appraisers' department has been improved by the removal of unworthy and incompetent officers, but the attempt to conduct it honestly and in the interest of the government only brings into stronger light faults inhering in the form of organization that embarrass and tend to defeat such efforts.

I desire here to quote the following passage from my report of November 9, 1863:

"The conclusions which are inevitable from the testimony thus far adduced are, that the department has no adequate guaranty for the faithful performance of duties the most responsible that are performed by any subordinate officers of the government. Except in comparatively rare instances, it is impossible for the appraisers to give any attention, personally, to the actual work of examination and valuation, so that what is secured in these respects 'is the result of the action of only one man,' as to almost the entire volume of importations at the port of New York."

The statement made in this extract is still true in all particulars, and must, of necessity, continue so as long as the existing organization is kept up.

The appraisers severally possess like and equal powers in respect to all questions that may arise in the conduct of the business of the department. They are presumed to concur in all cases; in affairs of importance their actual concurrence is indispensable. Under such circumstances the harmony and effectiveness of action, which is desirable, is impossible.

The bill now submitted provides for a single appraiser, with power to make, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, such appointments as are now made by the board of appraisers, and to perform the executive duties now imposed upon them. He would also decide all questions of classification where differences should arise between his subordinates, or between them and importers.

Nine assistant appraisers are provided for at salaries of thirty-five hundred dollars each. It is proposed that each of these shall take charge of a particular branch of appraisement or of a certain number of "examiners," and actually superintend each appraisement, giving their advice and assistance in all cases of doubt.

In my opinion, the only question that can arise in regard to the salaries proposed is whether they are adequate to secure the requisite ability. The men who fill these positions should be the best experts in merchandise that can be found, so that not only may the revenue be protected from fraud through undervaluations, but honest importers may not be driven from their own markets. It is not to be expected that competent men will accept positions, with the risks attaching to political appointments, at a compensation less than that which business houses would give. As a matter of fact, the salaries proposed are barely an average of this.

There seems to be no good reason why the examiner of drugs should stand in a different relation to the appraiser from the examiners of other merchandise. It is therefore proposed that the duties imposed upon him by the act of June, 1848, be performed by one of the assistant appraisers provided for in the bill, who should also superintend the appraisement of paints, oils, and chemicals.

I have to say, in conclusion, that the enclosed draught of bill has been submitted to the appraisers and to the collector, and, I believe, meets their full approval.

I have the honor to be, with high respect,

J. F. BAILEY, *Special Agent.*

Hon. WILLIAM PITT FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 33.

VESSEL'S LICENSE.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 738.]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN RELATION TO

Enrolment and license of certain vessels.

FEBRUARY 4, 1865.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting for your consideration draught of a "bill relating to the enrolment and license of certain vessels."

Its object is gradually to abolish temporary licenses of vessels trading on our northern lakes and rivers, and to enable the owners of such vessels to procure permanent papers without being subjected to the expense and inconvenience of taking their vessels to their home ports (which, in many cases, are remote from the lines of their regular voyages and trade) solely for this purpose. To avoid this, it has become the practice in some districts to renew temporary licenses from year to year without reporting to the home ports. This must inevitably lead to confusion and defectiveness of the records of vessels.

It is believed that the legislation contemplated by the enclosed bill would provide the required remedy, and, at the same time, relieve ship-owners from an onerous and unnecessary burden.

With great respect,

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE,
Chairman Committee on Commerce.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 34.

FEES OF CUSTOM-HOUSE OFFICERS.

[To accompany bill H. R. No. 739.]

LETTER

FROM

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY,

IN RELATION TO

Fees of the custom-house officers on northern frontiers.

FEBRUARY 5, 1865.—Ordered to be printed.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
February 2, 1865.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting for your consideration the enclosed draft "a bill to regulate the fees of customs officers on the northern, northeastern, d northwestern frontiers of the United States." Its object is to secure uni-rmity in the charges of customs officers on those frontiers. The draft having en prepared at the instance of the Commissioner of Customs, who has given e subject much thought and attention, I respectfully recommend the passage the bill.

With great respect,

W. P. FESSENDEN,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. E. B. WASHBURN,
Chairman of the Committee on Commerce.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 35.

DUTY ON PAPER.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

REQUESTING

The Senators and Representatives of that State in Congress to use their influence for the removal or diminution of the duty on imported paper.

FEBRUARY 4, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to requesting the removal of the duty on paper.

Whereas the duty on imported paper amounts to prohibition, and produces no revenue, but cost the government an amount estimated at five hundred thousand dollars per annum; and,

Whereas said duty is an unprofitable tax upon the people, and a needless limitation on the freedom of the press; therefore,

Resolved, by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Senators and Representatives are hereby requested to exert their influence for the removal or diminution of said duty.

Resolved, That the governor transmit a copy of the above preamble and resolution to each of the Senators and Representatives from Ohio.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
CHARLES ANDERSON,
President of the Senate.

JANUARY 26, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbus, January 26, 1865.

I certify the foregoing to be truly copied from the roll on file in this office.

WM. HENRY SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, January 26, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the general assembly, I herewith transmit you the enclosed resolutions asking the removal of the duty on paper.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BROUGH.

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK, *Washington, D. C.*

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 36.

BANKRUPT LAW.

JOINT RESOLUTION

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF OHIO,

INSTRUCTING

Their Senators and requesting their Representatives in Congress to oppose the passage of any bankrupt law.

FEBRUARY 4, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to requesting Congress to oppose the passage of a bankrupt law.

Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Ohio, That our Representatives in Congress be requested, and our Senators instructed, to oppose the passage of any bankrupt law by Congress.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to forward copies of this resolution to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress aforesaid.

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CHARLES ANDERSON
President of the Senate.

JANUARY 26, 1865.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Columbus, January 26, 1865.

I certify the foregoing to be truly copied from the roll on file in this office.

WILLIAM HENRY SMITH,
Secretary of State.

THE STATE OF OHIO.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
Columbus, January 26, 1865.

SIR: In compliance with the request of the general assembly, I herewith transmit you the enclosed resolutions.

Very respectfully,

JOHN BROUGH.

Hon. ROBERT C. SCHENCK,
Washington, D. C.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 37.

MONEY ADVANCED BY PENNSYLVANIA.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE,

RELATIVE TO

Payment of money advanced to pay the volunteer militia.

FEBRUARY 7, 1865.—Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION relative to the repayment by the United States of certain moneys advanced by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, to pay the volunteer militia of eighteen hundred and sixty-three.

Whereas the United States are indebted to the commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the sum of seven hundred and thirteen thousand dollars, with interest on the same from the eighth day of September, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, for money advanced to pay the volunteer militia of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, which was promised to be paid by the general government, as appears by the telegram of the Secretary of War to Governor Curtin, bearing date the twenty-second day of July, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three: therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, That the President is hereby respectfully requested to recommend Congress to make the necessary appropriation to pay said sum; and we further request the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States to earnestly urge and vote for an appropriation to pay the same.

That the governor be and is hereby requested to cause a copy of the foregoing preamble and resolution to be transmitted to the President and each of the Senators and Representatives of this State in the Congress of the United States.

ARTHUR G. OLMSTED,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
WILLIAM J. TURRELL,
Speaker of the Senate.

Approved, the third day of February, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. G. CURTIN.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,
Harrisburg, February 4, 1865.

PENNSYLVANIA, *ss.*

[L. S.] I do hereby certify that the foregoing is a full, true, and correct copy of the original act of the general assembly, entitled "Joint resolution relative to the repayment by the United States of certain moneys advanced by the commonwealth of Pennsylvania to pay the volunteer militia of eighteen hundred and sixty-three, as the same remains on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the secretary's office to be affixed, the day and year above written.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | MIS. DOC. No. 38.

NATIONAL CURRENCY.—STATE BANKS.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

ASKING

For the amendment of the act entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," so as to allow State banks having branches to become national banking associations and keep offices of discount and deposit at the several places where such branches are now located.

FEBRUARY 10, 1865.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

We certify that the following is a copy of resolutions adopted by the legislature of West Virginia, on the 4th day of February, 1865.

W. E. STEVENSON,
President of Senate.

LEE ROY KRAMER,
Speaker of the House of Delegates.

Resolved by the legislature, That our senators and representatives in Congress be requested to procure, if possible, an amendment to the act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," so as to allow State banks having branches to become national banking associations under the said act, and still use a portion of their capital for banking purposes, and keep offices of discount and deposit at the several places where such branches are now located.

Resolved, further, That the president of the senate and speaker of the house of delegates be directed to certify and forward a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in Congress.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 39.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

TESTIMONY

OF

LIEUT. GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT,

TAKEN BY

The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War, and relating to the exchange of prisoners.

FEBRUARY 11, 1865.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

TESTIMONY.

Question. It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners.

Answer. That is correct. And what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartels, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold. I get a great many letters daily from friends of prisoners in the south, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been made, and that I suppose exchanges can be made at the rate of about three thousand a week. And just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to us I will receive them and deliver their prisoners to them. And the Salisbury prisoners will be coming right on. I myself saw Colonel Hatch, the assistant commissioner of exchange on the part of the south, and he told me that the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming right on at once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of five thousand or six thousand a week.

Question. There is no impediment in the way?

Answer. There is no impediment on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them in a very short time if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost some two weeks lately on account of the ice in the river.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC No. 40.

FORT OR GARRISON IN SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

MEMORIAL

OF

Loyal citizens of the southwestern portion of the State of Missouri, asking for the establishment of a fort or garrison near the southwest corner of the State of Missouri.

FEBRUARY 13, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A MEMORIAL to the President and Congress of the United States and to the Secretary of War, asking for a fort or garrison to be established near the southwest corner of the State.

Whereas the loyal people of southwest Missouri have suffered greatly in all their material interests by reason of the war, and have been, are now, and will continue to be for years to come, greatly exposed to bands of marauders, who infest the country, robbing, murdering, and leaving their mark of death and desolation wherever they go.

There is a large section of country lying between Fort Scott, in the State of Kansas, and Fort Gibson, in the Cherokee Nation, a distance of some two hundred miles, including some seven of the western border counties in Missouri, and the more interior counties thereto adjacent; also a part of the northwestern portion of the State of Arkansas, with a portion of the Cherokee Nation, and the Seneca, Shawnee, and Chippewa tribes of Indians, all of which is exposed to marauding bands, who make their raids from a southwest direction; and the rebel army, in almost every raid it has made into Missouri since the rebellion commenced, has either passed in or out of the State through this unprotected gap, thereby giving great trouble to all portions of the State, and the consequence is that our citizens are becoming greatly discouraged on account of the lives lost, as well as property taken annually.

The above-named Cherokee country is extensive and fertile, producing some of the finest and largest salt springs in America, flowing off in large branches, and giving out more salt water than it is likely will ever be consumed. These springs have been worked extensively and a large amount of salt made annually, but the ravages of war have stopped the hand of industry and closed this avenue of wealth. With proper protection, here would open up a business that would give employment to thousands, and furnish to millions of people one of the essential articles of life, (that of salt,) and thereby become a great source of wealth to us as a people.

The mineral resources in southwest Missouri are so great as to require the government's earliest possible attention, as they are hardly surpassed in any country, especially that of lead, in the counties of Jasper and Newton. A geological report made by the State geologist, in 1855, has the following on page 163, first and second annual report:

"There are at least four hundred square miles in southwest of Jasper and the northwest, central, and eastern portions of Newton county, which give every

indication of being very valuable mineral lands. Mines have been already opened and successfully worked in ten townships, and there are several others which give indications just as promising as those already worked. Mineral is found over this whole region. Scarcely a shaft has been sunk, however carelessly the spot was chosen, without obtaining mineral sufficient to render the labor profitable. One may get a good view of this mineral region by starting from Carthage and travelling a little north of west ten miles to the Centre Creek mines, thence a little west of south seven miles to Mineral Point; from thence southeast eleven miles to Mosby's mines; and from thence a little south of east nine or ten miles to Clover Prairie mines; thence eastward some six miles. The country along this whole route, and for several miles on either side, presents the same geological feature, and the same indications of great mineral wealth. And the day is not far distant when this will prove to be one of the richest districts in the country."

Since the foregoing geological report was made, (1855,) and up to the breaking out of this rebellion, all these mines had been worked extensively. Some seven or eight smelting furnaces have been in successful operation; the largest one containing six eyes, with steam power; and this furnace alone, while in operation, was capable of smelting over 10,000,000 pounds of lead annually, while some others were able to produce almost as much. This great mineral region has become almost a desolated country, with here and there an inhabitant. Its vast and untold mineral wealth lies dormant in the bowels of the earth. Protection given to this country by the general government would insure success to thousands of honest laborers, who would soon produce an amount of lead that would stop the necessity of importing that article from foreign countries, and give life and energy to one of the finest portions of our State.

The Granby lead mines are in the centre of this vast mineral region, and the great necessity of building the southwest branch of the Pacific railroad to Granby, in a military sense, has been fully set forth in a memorial on that subject, which it is hoped will receive due consideration.

From the foregoing considerations, we, your memorialists, would respectfully recommend to his excellency Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, to Congress, and Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, that there be a board of competent engineers selected and sent to the town of Neosho, Newton county, whose duty it shall be to select in that section of country a suitable place for a fort, and locate the same thereon.

Resolved by the senate, (the house concurring therein,) First. That the foregoing preamble and memorial are recommended to the consideration of the President and Congress of the United States, and to the Secretary of War.

Second. That it is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the senate to transmit to the President of the United States, to each senator and congressman from this State, and to the Secretary of War, each, one copy of the foregoing preamble and memorial.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 41.

BUREAU OF LIFE INSURANCE.

MEMORIAL

OF

C. P. SMITH AND OTHER CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES,

PRAYING

For the establishment of a Bureau of Life Insurance.

FEBRUARY 3, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.
FEBRUARY 14, 1865.—Ordered, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be discharged from the further consideration of the memorial, and that it be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, respectfully represent that there are now in the United States thirty, (30,) or more, life insurance companies incorporated by loyal States and States in rebellion.

That in order to secure all the averages which appertain to health and longevity, it is necessary for, and the several companies do issue policies of life insurance in States other than those from whom they receive their charters.

That the people of the United States are constantly changing their residences, from one State to another, and are thereby subjected to embarrassments, by reason of conflicting State laws, which to a greater or less extent prejudice the interest of persons insured, and their survivors, in the collections of claims for losses.

That the rules and regulations of State institutions are variable, and that no standards have been, or are likely to be established, whereby the solvency and perpetuity of life insurance companies will be secured.

That at the present time there are very nearly or quite one hundred thousand (100,000) persons holding policies of life insurance, amounting in the aggregate to about two hundred and seventy millions ($270,000,000) of dollars, toward the payment of which the several companies have accumulated about forty millions ($40,000,000) of dollars, and are receiving in annual premiums about eight million five hundred thousand ($8,500,000) dollars.

That the present is believed to be a favorable time for Congress to establish a Bureau of Life Insurance, at the seat of government, under an act which will enable State institutions to become national in their character, receiving new charters from and depositing the capitals with the government, and exchanging their present policies for issues such as shall be authorized by the Comptroller of Life Insurance.

That, in the opinion of the undersigned, such a modification of the system of life insurance would be beneficial to the present life insurance companies, and the present holders of their policies; and that the holding of policies of life insurance, issued by life insurance companies of a national character, would tend greatly to increase the interest of the people in the government, and that the latter would be strengthened by the concentration of capital which has been already accumulated, and which, under a national system, would increase with great rapidity; and the blessings of life insurance would be more generally distributed among the people.

In view of the above, and many other considerations, the undersigned petition Congress to consider the subject, and pass the act hereto appended, with such alterations and amendments as in your wisdom shall be deemed necessary. And, as in duty bound, they will ever pray.

Dated New York, January, 1865.

C. P. SMITH, Brooklyn, N. Y.
MARSHALL JEWELL, Hartford, Conn.
JESSE W. BENEDICT, City of N. Y.
P. C. CALHOUN, New York City.
J. THOMPSON, New York City.
T. JONES, jr., New York.
BENJAMIN NOYES, New Haven, Ct.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, N. Y. City.
CHARLES TAYLOR, New York.
JOHN B. ROBERTSON, of Ct.
EDWARD C. MUNDY, M. D., N. Y.
JOSEPH HOXIE, New York,
HENRY D. WALKER, New York.
HENRY C. BOWEN, N. Y. Indep't.
J. B. ECCLESIUR, New York City.
J. D. MITCHELL, Washington, D. C.
N. D. SPERRY, Connecticut.
WM. M. WHITE, Connecticut.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:

1. That there shall be established in the Treasury Department a separate bureau, which shall be charged with the execution of this and all other laws that may be passed by Congress respecting the business of life insurance and the regulation of life insurance companies.

The chief officer of such bureau shall be denominated the Comptroller of Life Insurance, and shall be under the general direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

He shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of the Secretary of the Treasury, and shall hold his office for the term of five years, unless sooner removed by the President, upon reasons to be communicated to him by the Secretary of the Treasury. He shall receive a salary of four thousand dollars, and be supplied with a competent deputy, appointed by the Secretary of the Treasury, whose salary shall be two thousand dollars, and who shall possess the powers and perform the duties attached by law to the office of Comptroller during a vacancy in such office and during his absence or inability.

The Comptroller shall employ from time to time the necessary clerks to discharge such duties as he shall direct, which clerks shall be appointed and classified by the Secretary of the Treasury in the manner provided by law.

Within fifteen days from the time of notice of his appointment, the Comptroller shall take and subscribe the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and he shall give to the United States a bond in the penalty of twenty-five thousand dollars, with not less than two responsible sureties, to be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties.

The deputy comptroller, so appointed, shall also take the oath of office pre-

scribed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, and shall give a like bond in the penalty of twenty thousand dollars.

The Comptroller and deputy comptroller shall not, either directly or indirectly, be interested in any association issuing contracts under the provisions of this act.

2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Comptroller of Life Insurance, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall devise a seal with suitable inscription for his office, a description of which, with a certificate of approval by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State, with an impression thereof, which shall thereupon become the seal of office of the Comptroller of Life Insurance, and the same may be renewed when necessary.

Every certificate, assignment, and conveyance, executed by the Comptroller in pursuance of any authority conferred on him by law, and sealed with his seal of office, shall be received in evidence in all places and courts whatsoever; and all copies of papers in the office of the Comptroller, certified by him and authenticated by the said seal, shall in all cases be evidence equally and in like manner as the original, and an impression of such seal directly on the paper shall be as valid as if made on wax or wafer.

3. *And be it further enacted*, That there shall be assigned to the Comptroller of Life Insurance by the Secretary of the Treasury suitable rooms in the Treasury building for conducting the business of the Life Insurance Bureau, in which shall be a safe and secure fire-proof vaults, in which it shall be the duty of the Comptroller to deposit and safely keep all the plates not necessarily in the possession of such companies or associations which may be formed under this act, and all bonds, stocks, or other securities belonging to such companies or associations, which are held on deposit, under the provisions of this act; and the Comptroller shall from time to time furnish the necessary furniture, stationery, fuel and lights, and other proper conveniences for the transaction of said business.

4. *And be it further enacted*, That the term "United States bonds," as used in this act, shall be construed to mean all classes of bonds, or evidences of debt by the United States, which are now or may hereafter be issued on the faith of the United States by the Secretary of the Treasury in pursuance of law.

5. *And be it further enacted*, That the companies or associations for carrying on the business of life insurance in its various departments may be formed by any number of persons, not less in any case than ten, who shall enter into articles of association, which shall specify in general terms the objects for which the company or association is formed, and may contain any other provisions, not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, which the company or association may see fit to adopt for the regulation of the business of the association and the conduct of its affairs, which said articles shall be signed by the persons uniting to form the association, and a copy of them forwarded to the Comptroller of Life Insurance to be filed and preserved in his office.

6. *And be it further enacted*, That the persons uniting to form such an association shall under their hands make an organization certificate, which shall specify—

First. The name assumed by such association, which name shall be made by the number of the association, in the order in which they are organized, followed by the locality adopted for the location of the home office of such company or association, to wit, the First National Life Insurance Company of [naming the town and State in which it is located,] including in such name or title the words "and Trust" or "Annuity," as the parties shall elect, and to be approved by the Comptroller.

Second. The place where the home office is established, designating the State, Territory, or district.

Third. The amount of its capital stock, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided.

Fourth. The names and place of residence of the shareholders, and the number of shares held by each of them.

Fifth. A declaration that said certificate is made to enable such persons to avail themselves of the advantages of this act, and for no other object.

Sixth. The particular departments or branches of life insurance, trusts, and annuities which they propose to transact.

The said certificate shall be acknowledged before a judge of some court of record or a notary public, and such certificate, with the acknowledgment thereof authenticated by the seal of such court or notary, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of Life Insurance, who shall record and carefully preserve the same in his office.

Copies of such certificate, duly certified by the Comptroller, and authenticated by his seal of office, shall be legal and sufficient evidence in all courts and places within the United States, or the jurisdiction of the government thereof, of the existence of such company or association, and of every other matter or thing which could be proved by the production of the original certificate. And the Comptroller shall have authority to withhold from any association his certificate authorizing the commencement of business, if he shall have reason to suppose that the association is formed for any other than the legitimate objects contemplated by this act.

7. *And be it further enacted*, That no association or company shall be organized under this act with a less capital than one hundred thousand dollars, nor in a city whose population exceeds one hundred thousand persons with a less capital than two hundred thousand dollars, and the right to increase said capital, to be valid, shall be specified, both as to amounts or amount, and periods, in the original articles of association, before the same are deposited with the Comptroller.

8. *And be it further enacted*, That when the Comptroller of Life Insurance has examined the articles of association, and the certificates lodged with his department or bureau, and finds the same to be made and executed according to the provisions of this act, every such association or company shall, from the date of approval by the Comptroller of Life Insurance, be a body corporate, but shall transact no business except such as may be incidental to the organization, and necessarily preliminary, until authorized by the Comptroller of Life Insurance. Such association shall have power to adopt a common seal, and shall have perpetual succesion by the name designated in its organization certificate, unless the franchise shall be forfeited by a violation of this act; by such name it may make contracts, sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law and equity, as fully as natural persons. It may elect or appoint its directors, and by its directors appoint a president, vice president, secretary and other officers, clerks, and agents, define their duties and obligations, and compensation, and dismiss said officers and employés, or any of them, at pleasure, and appoint others to fill their places; and exercise under this act all such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on the business of life insurance in all of the branches or departments of life insurance, granting and purchasing annuities, and receiving, holding, and investing money, and estate in trust; and its board of directors shall also have power to define and regulate, by by-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, the manner in which its stock shall be transferred, its directors elected or appointed, its officers appointed, its property transferred, and its general business conducted; and its franchises and privileges shall be enjoyed, and its usual business shall be transacted, at an office located in the place specified in its original articles of association.

9. *And be it further enacted*, That the affairs of every association or company shall be managed by not less than ten directors, one of whom shall be president. Every director shall, during his whole term of service, be a citizen of the United

States; and at least a majority of the directors shall be residents of the State in which such association or company is located. Each director shall own in his own right at least ten shares of the capital stock of the association of which he is a director.

Each director, before being eligible to act as such, shall make oath that he is the owner of ten shares or more, as the case may be, of the capital stock of such association, which are of his own right, and are not pledged or hypothecated, and that he has accepted of the appointment, and will discharge his duties to the best of his knowledge and ability; which oath, subscribed by himself and certified by the officer before whom it is taken, shall be immediately transmitted to the Comptroller, and by him filed and preserved in his office. And it shall be the duty of the secretary of such association to certify in due form to the death, resignation, or otherwise termination of office of any director, which certificate shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of Life Insurance, and by him placed on file.

10. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any association first elected or appointed shall hold their places until their successors shall be elected and qualified. All subsequent elections shall be held annually on such day in the month of January as may be specified in the articles of association, and the directors so elected shall hold their places for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified. But any director ceasing to be the owner of the requisite amount of stock, or having in any manner become disqualified, shall thereby be considered as having vacated his place, and such vacancy or any other vacancy in the board shall be filled by appointment, on a two-thirds vote, by the remaining directors, and any director so appointed shall hold his place until the next election. If for any cause an election of directors shall not be made at the time appointed, the association shall not for that reason be dissolved, but an election may be held on any subsequent day, thirty days notice thereof, in all cases, having been given in a newspaper published in the place in which such association is located.

11. *And be it further enacted*, That in all elections of directors, and in deciding all questions at meetings of shareholders, each shareholder shall be entitled to one vote on each share of stock held by him. Shareholders may vote by proxies duly authorized in writing, but no officer or employè of the association shall act as proxy, and no shareholder indebted for any instalment due and unpaid shall be allowed to vote on his own stock, or on that belonging to any other person.

12. *And be it further enacted*, That the capital stock of any association formed under this act shall be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each, and be deemed personal property, and transferable on the books of the company or association, in such manner as may be prescribed in the articles of association, and every person becoming a shareholder by such transfer shall, in proportion to his share, succeed to all the rights and liabilities of a shareholder, the same as if he was an original shareholder, and no change shall be made in the articles of association by which the rights, remedies, or security of existing creditors of the association shall be impaired.

The shareholders of each association formed under the provisions of this act shall be held individually responsible, equally and ratably, and not one for another, for all contracts, debts, and engagements of such association to the extent of the amount of their stock therein, at the par value thereof, in addition to the amount of the same, until the surplus of such association shall equal twenty-five per centum of the entire capital stock, to be determined by the Comptroller of Life Insurance. And when the Comptroller shall decide that such surplus is equal to twenty-five per centum of the capital stock, and that the capital stock is not impaired, the liability of the shareholders shall be limited to their shares of stock so long as said surplus of twenty-five per centum is maintained; but whenever said surplus is reduced below twenty-five per centum of the capital

stock the shareholders shall be liable to the same extent as were the original shareholders. And if at any time there shall be a deficiency in the capital stock, or in the surplus of twenty-five per centum, after the same has been accumulated, the said association shall not pay any dividend or dividends to its shareholders until such deficiency is made good; and it shall be discretionary with the Comptroller of Life Insurance to require that said association shall within sixty days make good any deficiency of its capital stock, or wind up its affairs under the provisions of this act. And whenever the Comptroller of Life Insurance shall deem it expedient to investigate the affairs of any association formed under the provisions of this act, for the purpose of ascertaining its ability to reinsure all of its outstanding liabilities, or to meet its future liabilities on being reduced to present values, said investigation shall be conducted on the basis of the expectation of human life, as laid down in the "Carlisle Tables," and five per cent. interest on money, compounded annually, with a reduction of twenty per centum from the premiums expected to be received, to provide for contingencies and expenses. And whenever it shall appear by such investigation that the assets in hand and the present value of future premiums to be received, ascertained as above provided, are insufficient to meet existing claims and the present value of its outstanding future liabilities, it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Life Insurance to notify said association of such deficiency; and in case the capital of such association is not increased, within sixty days, to the amount which shall be required by said Comptroller, it shall be his duty to proceed to wind up such association in the manner provided in this act.

13. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be lawful for any association formed under this act, by its articles of association, to provide for an increase of its capital stock from time to time, as may be deemed expedient, subject to the limitations of this act: *Provided*, That the maximum of such increase in the articles of association shall be determined by the Comptroller, and no increase of capital shall be valid until the whole amount of such increase shall be paid in and notice thereof shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of Life Insurance and his certificate obtained, specifying the amount of such increase of capital stock, with his approval thereof, and that it has been duly paid in as a part of the capital of such association. And every association shall have power to reduce its capital stock: *Provided*, That by no such reduction shall its capital be brought below the amount required by this act in order to organize such association, nor shall any reduction be made without first obtaining the written consent of the Comptroller of Life Insurance.

14. *And be it further enacted*, That at least one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock of every association shall be paid in before it shall be authorized to commence business, and any remainder of the capital stock shall be paid in instalments of at least ten percentum in each and every month succeeding the time it shall be authorized by the Comptroller to commence business. And the payment of each instalment shall be certified to the Comptroller under oath by the president or secretary of the association.

15. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever the capital stock of any association organized under this act shall not exceed one hundred thousand dollars, the whole amount of said capital stock shall be paid in at one time, and upon such day as shall be ordered by the directors; and in case any subscriber thereto shall omit to pay the same for the period of three days, he shall forfeit his right to pay the same; and it shall be lawful for the directors to distribute the shares thus forfeited to other persons. And whenever the capital stock subscribed shall exceed the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, it shall be lawful for the directors to call in full shares to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in one payment, and to call in all of the remaining shares by instalments as hereinbefore provided. And in case such instalments are *not paid* when they become due, it shall be lawful for the directors to sell such

stock at public auction, on giving the subscribers ten days' notice of the time and place of such sale, and the subscriber whose stock is thus sold shall be liable to such association for the loss and expenses which shall accrue.

16. *And be it further enacted*, That every association, after having complied with the provisions of this act, preliminary to the commencement of business under its provisions, and before it shall be authorized to commence business, shall transfer and deliver to the Comptroller of Life Insurance any United States registered bonds, bearing interest, to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars; which bonds shall be deposited with the Comptroller of Life Insurance, and by him safely kept in his office until such time as the same shall be otherwise disposed of, in pursuance of the provisions of this act. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, for the purposes of such deposit, to receive from the Comptroller of Life Insurance and cancel any United States coupon bonds, and to issue in lieu thereof registered bonds of like amount, bearing a like rate of interest, and having the same time to run, and the deposit of bonds shall be by every association increased as its capital is paid up, or increased over and above one hundred thousand dollars, so that every association shall at all times have on deposit the full amount of one hundred thousand dollars, and fifty percentum of any excess over that amount of its capital stock.

17. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever a certificate shall have been transmitted to the Comptroller of Life Insurance, as provided in this act, and the association transmitting the same shall notify the comptroller that one hundred thousand dollars of the capital stock has been paid in as aforesaid, and that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act, as required to be complied with before such association shall be authorized to commence the business set forth in its articles of association, the Comptroller shall examine into the condition of such association, ascertain especially the amount of money paid in on account of its capital, the name and place of residence of each director of such association, and the amount of capital stock of which each is a bona fide owner, and generally whether such association has complied with all the requirements of this act, to entitle it to engage in the business of life insurance; and shall cause to be made, and attested by the oath of a majority of the directors, and by the president and secretary of such association, a statement of all the facts necessary to enable the Comptroller to determine whether such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of life insurance under this act.

18. *And be it further enacted*, That if upon a careful examination of the facts so reported, or of any other facts which may come to the knowledge of the Comptroller, whether by means of a special commission appointed by him for the purpose of inquiring into the condition of such association, or otherwise, it shall appear that such association is lawfully entitled to commence the business of life insurance, the Comptroller shall give to such association a certificate under his hand and official seal that such association has complied with all the provisions of this act required to be complied with before being entitled to commence the business of life insurance under it, and that such association is authorized to commence said business accordingly; and it shall be the duty of the association to cause said certificate to be published in some newspaper published in the city or county where the association is located for at least sixty days next after the issuing thereof.

19. *And be it further enacted*, That all transfers of United States bonds which shall be made by any association under the provisions of this act, as a public deposit with the United States, shall be made to the Comptroller of Life Insurance in trust for the association, with a memorandum, written or printed on each bond, and signed by the president or secretary of the association making such deposit, a receipt for which shall be given to said association by the Comptroller of Life Insurance, or by his deputy, stating that it is held in trust for the

association in whose behalf such transfer is made, and as security for the liquidation and payment of all legal claims against such association. No transfer or assignment of any such bonds by the Comptroller of Life Insurance shall be deemed valid or of binding force and effect unless countersigned by the Treasurer of the United States.

It shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Life Insurance to keep in his office a book in which shall be entered the name of every association for whose account such transfer of bonds is made, and the name of the party to whom such transfer is made, and the par value of such bonds, so transferred, shall be entered in said book; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller, immediately upon entering the same, to advise, by mail, the association from whose account such transfer was made, of the kind and numerical designation of the bonds and amount thereof so transferred.

20. *And be it further enacted*, That the Treasurer shall at all times have access to the books of the Comptroller of Life Insurance, for the purpose of ascertaining the amount and correctness of the transfers and assignments presented to him to sign, and the amount of deposit in bonds made by each and every association organized under the provisions of this act.

21. *And be it further enacted*, That upon the transfer and delivery of bonds to the Comptroller of Life Insurance as hereinbefore provided, the association making the same shall be entitled to receive from the Comptroller of Life Insurance a certificate embracing the fact of such deposit, and authority to transact business in the departments of life insurance which, by reason of their articles of association and the provision of this act, they are authorized to transact.

22. *And be it further enacted*, That, in order to furnish suitable policies of life insurance, and contracts to persons who shall apply for the same in the manner and form required by any association formed under the provisions of this act, the Comptroller of Life Insurance is hereby authorized and required to cause plates or dies to be engraved in the best manner to protect the associations and the public against counterfeits, and to have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantities of the various kinds of the same as he shall approve, on the application, in writing, of any life insurance association entitled to receive the same, which blanks shall express upon their face the amount of security held by the United States deposited with the Comptroller of Life Insurance for the faithful performance of each and every such policy, contract, or agreement; all of which blank policies, contracts, and agreements shall be under the seal of the Comptroller of Life Insurance, and shall be fully executed in writing by the association receiving the same, and signed by the president or vice president and secretary, and sealed with the seal of such association, before the same shall become binding and in force against such association. But in no case shall the liability of any association become fixed and absolute to perform its policies, contracts, or agreements, unless the premium or consideration to be paid on the delivery of the same shall have been paid to such association, or to their duly appointed agent to receive the same.

23. *And be it fbrther enacted*, That after any such association has caused its promises, agreements, or undertakings to be signed by the president or vice president and secretary thereof, and the same are perfected so as to make them obligatory under the provisions of this act, the same shall be payable in all cases at the place of business where they are issued; but in all cases, after satisfactory proof is lodged with any association organized under this act that their policy, contract, or agreement has matured and is payable, it shall be the duty of such association to pay the same in "legal tender" of the United States, either at its own office or at the office of the national bank nearest by, by reason of county or town to the party, or persons, or person, entitled to receive the avails and benefits of such policy, contract, or agreement; all of which policies, contracts, and agreements entered into shall be reported by the associa-

tion issuing the same to the Comptroller of Life Insurance, in suchmanner and form as by him shall be prescribed or required, by blanks which he shall prepare for such purpose, and such report shall be made quarter-yearly, on the first day of January, April, July, and October, and shall be forwarded to the Comptroller of Life Insurance within fifteen days after each of said quarter days.

24. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Life Insurance to cause to be charged to and entered upon the books of his bureau the number, date, amount, term, and the annual or temporary premium charged thereon, on every policy, contract, or agreement issued or undertaken by such association, and when the same will apply; the age of the person whose life is involved by such policy, contract, or agreement; and to mark off from time to time all such liabilities as such association shall report as terminated by liquidation, forfeiture, or limitation, without loss; and to forward to such association such additional forms, for its policies, contracts, or agreements, as shall be necessary for the transaction of its business.

25. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of every life insurance association having bonds deposited in the office of the Comptroller of Life Insurance, once in each fiscal year, to examine and compare the bonds pledged with the United States, and lodged in the office of the Comptroller of Life Insurance, with the books of the Comptroller, and the accounts of the association, and if found to be correct, to execute to the Comptroller of Life Insurance, in a book prepared for that purpose, a certificate setting forth the different kinds and amounts thereof, and that the same are found in the possession and custody of the Comptroller of Life Insurance at the date of such certificate. Such examination may be made by the president or secretary, or by an agent duly appointed by vote of the directors thereof, attested by the secretary, or by the recording officer of the meeting making such appointment, the certificate of which agent shall be of like force and effect as if executed by the president or secretary; a duplicate of which shall be attested by the Comptroller of Life Insurance.

26. *And be it further enacted,* That the bonds transferred to and deposited with the Comptroller of Life Insurance, as herein provided, by any life Insurance association, for security for its policies, contracts, and agreements, shall be held exclusively for such purposes, until such obligations and undertakings are redeemed or otherwise terminated; and during the time which such association shall be deemed to be solvent by the Comptroller of Life Insurance, he shall from time to time deliver the coupons, or interest warrants, or shall collect and pay over to such association the interest due and paid by the United States on all bonds deposited under the provisions of this act.

27. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be unlawful for any officer acting under the provisions of this act, to countersign or deliver to any association, or to any company or person, any blanks for contracts or agreements used in the prosecution of any of the departments of life insurance contemplated by this act, except as hereinbefore provided, and in accordance with the true intent and meaning of this act; and any officer who shall violate the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or imprisoned for six months, or both, at the discretion of the court by which he shall be tried.

28. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be lawful for any such association to purchase, hold, and convey real estate as follows:

First. Such as shall be necessary for its use and accommodation in the prosecution of its business.

Second. Such as shall be mortgaged to it in good faith, by way of security for debts previously contracted.

Third. Such as shall be conveyed to it in satisfaction of debts previously contracted in the course of its business and dealings.

Fourth. Such as it shall purchase at sales under judgments, decrees, or mortgages held by such association, or shall purchase to secure debts due to said association; and any real estate acquired in the manner above provided, and not required for their own use and accommodation, as hereinbefore provided, shall be sold within five years from the time the same is acquired.

29. *And be it further enacted*, That the total liability of any association or company organized under the provisions of this act on the life of any one person shall not exceed at any one time ten thousand dollars.

30. *And be it further enacted*, That every association may take, receive, reserve, and charge on any loan or discount made, or upon any bill of exchange, or other evidence of debt, interest at the rate of seven per centum, and no more, except where, by the laws of any State in which such association is located or loans its money, a greater rate of interest is allowed by law, and interest may be taken in advance, reckoning the days for which the note or other evidence of debt has to run; and in case any greater rate of interest is paid to any association than is herein provided, the person or persons paying the same, or their legal representatives, may recover back, in any action of debt, twice the amount of excess of interest thus paid, from the association taking or receiving the same, provided that such action is commenced within two years from the time the right to do so has accrued. But the purchase or sale of bonds or stocks owned by such association, or bills of exchange, or drafts, payable at another place than the place of purchase or sale, at the current rates of exchange, shall not be considered as taking a greater rate of interest.

31. *And be it further enacted*, That the losses which accrue to any association, organized under this act, upon becoming due and payable under the provisions of their policies or contracts, shall be paid in the State or Territory of the United States where the claimant or claimants reside, or at the national bank nearest to said claimant or claimants.

32. *And be it further enacted*, That the directors of any association may, semi-annually each year, declare a dividend of so much of the estimated net profits of the association as they shall judge expedient; but each association shall, before declaring such dividend, carry some portion of the estimated profits to a surplus account, and shall continue so to do until such surplus shall amount to twenty per cent. of the capital stock of such association.

33. *And be it further enacted*, That every association shall make to the Comptroller of Life Insurance a report of its doings, so far as it relates to the issuing of its contracts and agreements, quarter-yearly, on the 10th day of the month, which report shall be a memorandum of the number, date, amount, and term of each contract issued during the quarter next previous to the making of such return, including the age of the person whose life is involved thereby, and the annual or temporary premium paid or to be paid thereon, designating each policy, contract, or agreement by itself, so that each class or kind may be kept by itself. And during the month of January, in each year, every association shall report to the Comptroller a list of all such policies, contracts, or agreements before issued, as have terminated, and whether the same terminated by death and loss, forfeiture, purchase, or by their own limitation, without loss, together with a statement of the amount of their capital stock, the gross amount received for regular premiums, the amount received for extra premiums, the amount received for annuities granted, the amount received in trust, the amount received for interest, and the amount of fees collected on their policies and other instruments, and the amount received from all other sources, together with the amount paid for losses, the amount paid for annuities, the amount of trust funds paid over, or interest thereon, the amount paid for salaries, the amount paid for commissions, the amount of dividends paid to stockholders, the amount paid to policy-holders, and the amount of all other disbursements and expenses, to *which shall* be added a schedule of its assets on hand, and debts due, which

said report shall embrace the entire period of the fiscal year last passed, and ended on the last day of December.

34. *And be it further enacted*, That it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of Life Insurance to prepare, and to forward from time to time to each and every association organized under this act, blank forms for making the returns and reports herein required to be made to him.

35. *And be it further enacted*, That no association organized under the provisions of this act shall issue policies of life insurance for the whole term of life at a less rate of annual premium than would be required on the basis of the Carlisle Tables of the average expectation of human life, and five per centum interest on money, with the addition of thirty per cent. to the net cost of such premiums; and it shall be the duty of every association organized under this act to prepare and submit to and obtain the approval of the Comptroller of Life Insurance, each and every table of premiums required in the transaction of their business, before proceeding to use the same. But every association may fix and determine for itself the rate, or premium, or charge for special privileges not conferred by their stated policies, contracts, or agreements.

36. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall make any loan or discount on the security of the shares of its own capital stock, nor be the purchaser or holder of any such shares, unless the same shall be necessary in good faith to prevent loss to such association, and stock so purchased or acquired shall, within six months from the time of acquiring the same, be sold or disposed of, unless the Comptroller shall in writing, on application, of such association, extend the time for such sale.

37. *And be it further enacted*, That no association shall, during its continuance, withdraw or permit to be withdrawn, either directly or in the form of dividends or otherwise, any portion of its capital stock; and if losses shall at any time be sustained, so as to impair its capital stock, no dividend shall be made until such deficiency is made good by subsequent profits, or by the contribution of shareholders; and every association shall be deemed to be solvent, provided its assets on appraisal by the Comptroller, or by persons appointed by him, shall equal its liabilities as represented by its debts and its outstanding policies, contracts, and agreements, on the basis of the Carlisle Tables of the expectation of human life, and five per centum interest on money, deducting from the premiums to be received twenty per centum of their present value.

38. *And be it further enacted*, That every association shall cause to be kept at all times a full and correct list of the names and residences of all the shareholders in the association, and the number of shares held by each, in the office where its business is transacted; and such list shall be subject to the inspection of all the shareholders, and the officers authorized to assess taxes under State authority, during the ordinary business hours of the day; and a copy of such list on the last day of December in each year, verified by the oath of the president or secretary, shall be transmitted to the Comptroller of Life Insurance

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | MIS. Doc. No. 42.

MISSOURI MILITARY DEBT.

MEMORIAL

OF

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF

THE STATE OF MISSOURI,

PRAYING

That Congress make provision for the payment of the present military debt of the State of Missouri, in consideration of the devastation of the State by the war.

FEBRUARY 16, 1865.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

HALL MISSOURI STATE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION,
St. Louis, Missouri, February 10, 1865.

The following memorial herewith submitted was unanimously adopted by this body to-day:

To his excellency the President of the United States, and the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The convention of this State respectfully memorialize you to grant to the State the means to pay her military debt, and base their application on the following facts:

That the whole of said debt has been incurred by the State in support of the general government and the cause of the Union, and without which expenditure on the part of the State the government of the United States would have had to maintain a force at greater expense to protect the Union people of the State; that in their efforts to remain in the Union and to perpetuate our government, our people have had to bear great losses and burdens, with little ability to bear up under them.

That our State has for the last four years been devastated by war, preventing the raising of crops or doing anything to enable them to pay taxes; that in their effort to remain in the Union, this State has emancipated her people hitherto held in bondage, and as a consequence curtailed a portion of the labor of the State, and that this labor it will take time to replace.

That in consideration of our condition and the justice of the claim, we earnestly appeal to the government to grant without delay the legislation necessary to enable us to discharge this debt in full.

A. KREHEL,
President of Missouri State Convention.

Attest:

AMOS T. FOSTER,
Secretary of Convention.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 43.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF INDIANA,

IN FAVOR OF

Granting pensions to persons wounded and the representatives of persons killed in the defence of that State from invasion by the rebels.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 5, SENATE.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to secure the passage of a law placing certain persons therein named upon the pension rolls.

Whereas the State of Indiana has at different times been invaded by the forces of the enemy engaged in rebellion against the authority of the government of the United States, and owing to the absence of regularly organized forces of the United States the citizens of the State have been compelled to organize themselves to repel such invasion; and whereas such citizens, whether as regularly organized militia or members of independent companies, have or may have occasionally met the enemy and engaged them in battle, and in such engagements, and otherwise in said services, many of such citizens have been injured or wounded and others lost their lives: Therefore,

Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Indiana, That our senators be instructed, and our representatives in Congress requested, to do all in their power to secure the passage of an act of Congress placing all persons so injured and the families of those so killed upon the pension rolls of the United States government, upon an equality with persons who have been so injured or the families of such persons so killed in the service of the army of the United States.

JOHN U. PETTIT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
CONRAD BAKER,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 9, 1865.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA, *ss:*

I, Nelson Trusler, secretary of state for the State of Indiana, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and complete copy of "enrolled joint resolution No. 5, Senate," now on deposit in this office.

[L. S.] Witness my hand and the seal of the State, affixed at the city of Indianapolis, this 15th day of February, 1865.

N. TRUSLER, *Secretary of State.*

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 44.

MINERAL RANGE RAILROAD.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

PRAYING

For a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Mineral Range railroad, from Lac La Belle to the Montreal river.

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION asking the general government for a grant of land to aid in the construction of the Mineral Range railroad.

Whereas the development of the mineral resources of the Lake Superior region of the State of Michigan has become a subject of national importance; and

Whereas the greater portion of the mineral range of said region, extending from Keweenaw Point to nearly the west end of Lake Superior, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, and is distant from a safe harbor, and approachable only by land carriage, the expense of which is so great as to preclude the successful opening and working of the mines; and

Whereas a company for the construction of a railroad from Lac La Belle to the Cliff mine, in Keweenaw county, and thence along the mineral range to some point on the Montreal river, will have perfected its organization, under the laws of the State of Michigan, by the first of February, 1865, which company proposes to build said road within ten years; and

Whereas the construction of said road will open to the markets of the world the inexhaustible wealth of said mineral range, giving employment to thousands of laborers, and adding largely to the national revenue; and

Whereas the national government has practiced this policy of disposing of the public domain as a proper means to develop the resources of the country, and has made liberal grants of land to aid in the construction of railroads having at least no greater merit than this: Therefore,

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That we respectfully ask the Congress of the United States to grant to said company fifteen sections of land for each mile of the length of said road, to be selected from the lands belonging to the general government in the Upper Peninsula, and authorizing said company to sell seventy sections thereof upon the completion of ten consecutive miles of said road.

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all honorable means to secure the immediate grant of these lands for the purpose set forth in the preamble to these resolutions.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved January 31, 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 45.

LIGHT-HOUSES AND FOG-BELLS ON THE STRAITS OF MICHILIMACKINAC.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

PRAYING

For the construction of light-houses and fog-bells on the island of Mackinaw, at or near old Fort Mackinaw, on the straits of Michilimackinac.

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION requesting our members in Congress to call the attention of the general government to the importance of the construction of light-houses and fog-bells on the straits of Michilimackinac.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to immediately call the attention of Congress, and of the proper department of the general government, to the great national importance of certain appropriations made some years since for the construction of light-houses with fog-bells on the island of Mackinaw, and at or near old Fort Mackinaw, on the straits of Michilimackinac, in the State of Michigan.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved February 10, 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 46.

EXPENDITURES FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

RESOLUTION

OF THE

STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA,

ASKING FOR

The passage of an act refunding to the State of West Virginia the money expended by that State for military purposes during the present rebellion.

FEBRUARY 16, 1865.—Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

Whereas the State of West Virginia has expended large sums of money for military purposes, which are justly chargeable to the government of the United States, no part of which has ever been paid by the said United States government;

Resolved by the legislature of West Virginia, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use their most earnest efforts to secure the passage of an act refunding to this State the sums thus expended.

Adopted February 11, 1865.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC No. 47.

IMPROVEMENT OF SAGINAW RIVER.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF MICHIGAN,

ASKING

For an appropriation for the removal of the bar at the mouth of the Saginaw river, and the improvement of the harbor.

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION in relation to the improvement of the mouth of the Saginaw river.

Be it resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators in the Congress of the United States are hereby instructed, and our representatives in Congress are hereby requested, to use all honorable means to secure an appropriation from the general government, either of money or of the public lands of the United States, for the removal of the bar at the mouth of the Saginaw river, in Bay county, Michigan, and for the improvement of the harbor at the mouth of said river, and providing for the speedy completion of said work.

Resolved, That the governor be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved February 10, 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 48.

GENERAL NAVAL RECRUITING AND MUSTER-IN OFFICE FOR THE STATE OF MICHIGAN.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

ASKING FOR

The establishment of a general naval recruiting and muster-in office for the State of Michigan, to be located at the city of Detroit, in said State.

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators, and requesting our representatives in Congress, to urge upon the general government the necessity of establishing a general naval recruiting and muster-in office for the State of Michigan.

Whereas the President of the United States has issued his proclamation calling for three hundred thousand men to aid in the suppression of the existing rebellion;

And whereas every patriotic and loyal citizen of Michigan has a deep interest in having the quota assigned to our State filled as speedily as possible;

And whereas many of our citizens, preferring the naval branch of the service, have made application at the recruiting offices located among us, and failing to find the proper officers to receive them, have been compelled to leave Michigan in order to be mustered into the naval service, and have been credited upon the quotas of other States. We have, therefore, been deprived of the advantages granted to our sister States, and compelled to furnish men by drafting to fill the place of the men so lost: Therefore—

Resolved, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all honorable means to secure the immediate establishment of a general naval recruiting and muster-in office for the State of Michigan, and that said office be located in the city of Detroit.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved February 2, 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | MIS. DOC. No. 49.

WAGON ROAD FROM ESCANABA TO FORT BRADY.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF MICHIGAN,

ASKING

For a grant of land to aid in the construction of a wagon road from Escanaba, in the Little Bay de Noquette, to the Straits of Michilimackinac, near Fort Mackinaw, and thence to Fort Brady, near the Sault Ste. Marie canal, in the Straits of Ste. Marie.

FEBRUARY 18, 1865.—Laid upon the table and ordered to be printed.

JOINT RESOLUTION asking an appropriation of lands by Congress for the construction of a wagon road from Escanaba to Sault Ste. Marie.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the State of Michigan, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives requested, to use all honorable means to procure a donation of lands by Congress for the immediate construction of a wagon road from Escanaba, in the Little Bay de Noquette—the terminus of the Peninsular railroad, in the upper peninsula of Michigan—to the Straits of Michilimackinac, near Fort Mackinaw, and thence to Fort Brady, near the Sault Ste. Marie ship-canal, in the Straits of Ste. Marie.

Resolved, That the governor be requested to transmit copies of the foregoing resolution to our senators and representatives in Congress.

Approved February 10, 1865.

HENRY H. CRAPO.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. | HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. | MIS. DOC. No. 50.

GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.

RESOLUTIONS

OF THE

LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

Asking that an extension of time for the completion of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad be granted to said company.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION, No. 12, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

"A JOINT RESOLUTION on behalf of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, asking that an extension of time be granted by the Congress of the United States to said company, to enable them to complete the construction of their road."

Whereas, by an act of Congress, approved June 3, 1856, lands were granted to the State of Michigan, for the purpose of building a railroad from the city of Grand Rapids, in said State, to some point on or near Traverse bay; and whereas, by an act of the legislature of the State of Michigan, approved February 14, 1857, said grant of land was conferred upon the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, a corporation, the corporate rights and privileges of which extend from the city of Fort Wayne, in the State of Indiana, by the way of Sturges, Grand Rapids, and Traverse bay, to the straits of Mackinaw; and whereas the said Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company has proceeded with the construction of said railroad by means of local subscriptions, and has already expended three hundred thousand dollars or more in the prosecution of said work, and are still prosecuting the same; and whereas the time fixed by said act of Congress for the completion of said road expires on the 3d day of June, A. D. 1866; and whereas, in view of the great amount of means already expended on said work by citizens on the line of said road, and the great difficulties which have and do now attend the construction of the said road and all other railroads, interposed by and growing out of the present rebellion against the government and authority of the United States, therefore,

Section 1. *Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Indiana*, That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives in Congress requested, to procure the passage of a law extending the time for the completion of said railroad by said Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad Company, for the term of five years from the 3d day of June, 1866, as aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *Resolved*, That the governor be requested to transmit to each of our senators and representatives in Congress a copy of this joint resolution.

JOHN U. PETTIT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONRAD BAKER,
President of the Senate.

Approved February 7, 1865.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

STATE OF INDIANA, *ss:*

I, Nelson Trusler, secretary of state of the State of Indiana, hereby certify the foregoing to be a true and complete copy of "enrolled joint resolution No. 12, House of Representatives," now on deposit in this office.

Witness my hand and the seal of the State, fixed at the city of Indianapolis, this 15th day of February, 1865.

[L. S.]

NELSON TRUSLER,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 51.

HARBOR AT MICHIGAN CITY.

RESOLUTIONS

OF

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF INDIANA,

ASKING

For an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor of Michigan City, in said State.

FEBRUARY 20, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A JOINT RESOLUTION instructing our senators and requesting our representatives in Congress to endeavor to obtain an appropriation for the improvement of the harbor at Michigan City.

Whereas the State of Indiana has no port of entry in the north upon the great lakes touching her northern boundary; and whereas the north is conceded by all to be the great natural outlet for her cereals and numerous abundant productions: Therefore,

1. *Be it resolved by the general assembly of the State of Indiana,* That our senators in Congress be instructed, and our representatives be requested, to use all proper means to procure the passage of an act granting an appropriation for the completion of the harbor at Michigan City.

2. That his excellency the governor be requested to transmit a copy of these resolutions to each of our senators and representatives in the Congress of the United States.

JOHN U. PETTIT,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CONRAD BAKER,
President of the Senate.

Approved January 31, 1865.

O. P. MORTON,
Governor of Indiana.

A true copy of the original deposited in the office of the secretary of state of Indiana, January 31, 1865.

Witness the seal of said State.

[L. S.]

NELSON TRUSLER,
Secretary of State.

38TH CONGRESS } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC.
2d Session. } { No. 52.

CHEROKEE INDIANS.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

PRINCIPAL CHIEF AND OTHERS

OF THE

Cherokee Nation, asking for the payment of interest, &c.

FEBRUARY 21, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, principal chief and delegates of the Cherokee Nation, duly authorized and empowered to represent the interests and welfare of the Cherokee Nation before the government of the United States, beg leave most respectfully to ask the attention of your honorable bodies to the condition of the Cherokee people, as brought about by the present war.

It is known that the Cherokee Nation, by their treaties, have placed themselves under "the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever." For a long series of years they have prospered under that protection, and have made encouraging advances in those forms of "civilization" which have so distinguished and elevated the people of the United States.

Before the present war, agriculture, stock-raising, and other branches of industry, were successfully and profitably pursued by them; the comforts of life had accumulated, and, in many cases, (comparative) wealth had rewarded the labor and skill of their citizens. And evidence of moral, mental, and religious progress was furnished by the presence of their school-houses, printing presses, and churches, all of which were in a more or less prosperous condition; but the ravages of war have changed the scene, and spread destitution, bereavement, and desolation, like the shadow of death, over all the land. Not a family has escaped.

On the abandonment of the frontier posts by the Union forces, the rebels rushed in and seized the country, while the loyal Cherokees, deprived of the protection of the United States, were utterly powerless to resist them, except by remonstrance; but when the Union army arrived in the summer of 1862, and our young men rushed to that standard by hundreds, the rebels, panic-stricken and in haste, fled towards the south.

At that time a small force could have held the country; but in the moment of success a most unfortunate retreat was ordered, by which all the advantages that had been gained were thrown away, and the whole brigade, including the Cherokee and Creek recruits, (upwards of 3,000 men,) were dragged away to Fort Scott, in the State of Kansas, leaving the Cherokee country to be reoccupied by the rebels. And that was quickly done; and the most brutal outrages were committed by them on the families of the loyal Cherokees. Many of these families, thus exposed, consisting of women, children, and old men, were compelled to abandon their homes and property and follow after their husbands, sons, and brothers, in the retreating army.

After a bitter exile of many months several hundreds of these refugees were brought back about April, 1863, and nearly all the rest in 1864, but too late in the season to raise much of a crop. The sufferings of these people, both while in exile and after their return, have been frightful in privation, sickness, and death. The survivors of them, however, as well as the general population of the nation, are now in the country, and most humbly and earnestly ask of the government such protection as will enable them to reoccupy their homes, put their laws and institutions into operation, and under the guidance of a kind Providence resume afresh their several industrial avocations. And in this view we approach your honorable bodies with the most profound deference, and ask that those stipulations of our several treaties which are applicable to our present circumstances may be patiently reviewed and enforced.

In order to facilitate such a review we beg leave to refer to a few articles in our treaties in which such stipulations are found.

By the third article of the treaty of Hopewell, November 28, 1785, the Cherokees are acknowledged "to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever."

Article 12th of the same treaty provides "that the Indians may have full confidence in the justice of the United States respecting their interests; they shall have the right to send a deputy of their choice, whenever they think fit, to Congress."

In the second article of the treaty of Holston, July 2, 1791, after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, "the Cherokees again acknowledge themselves 'to be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever;' and they also stipulate that the said Cherokee Nation will not hold any treaty with any foreign power, individual State, or with individuals of any State." In reference to the country now occupied by the Cherokee Nation, the fifth article of the treaty of 1835 provides that—

"The United States hereby covenant and agree that the lands ceded to the Cherokee Nation in the foregoing article shall in no future time, without their consent, be included in the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory. But they shall secure to the Cherokee Nation the right, by their national councils, to make and carry into effect all such laws as they may deem necessary for the government and protection of the persons and property, within their own country, belonging to their people, or such persons as have connected themselves with them."

By article sixth of the same treaty of 1835, "the United States agree to protect the Cherokee Nation from domestic strife and foreign enemies, and against intestine wars among the several tribes. They shall also be protected against interruption and intrusion from citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle in the country without their consent; and all such persons shall be removed from the same by order of the President of the United States."

Article first, treaty 1846, provides "that the lands now occupied by the Cherokee Nation shall be secured to the whole Cherokee people for their common use and benefit; and a patent shall be issued for the same, including the eight

hundred thousand acres purchased, together with the outlet west, promised by the United States, in conformity with the provisions relating thereto, contained in the third article of the treaty of 1835, and in the third section of the act of Congress approved May 28, 1830, which authorizes the President of the United States, in making exchanges of lands with the Indian tribes, to assure the tribe or nation with which the exchange is made, that the United States will forever secure and guarantee to them and their heirs or successors the country so exchanged with them; and if they prefer it, that the United States will cause a patent or grant to be made and executed to them for the same: *Provided always*, that such lands shall revert to the United States if the Indians become extinct, or abandon the same."

In reference to the safe-keeping of the funds of the Cherokee Nation, and the payment of the annual interest accruing thereon, the treaty of 1835, article 10, provides: "That the President of the United States shall invest in some safe and most productive public stocks of the country, for the benefit of the whole Cherokee Nation who have removed or shall remove to the lands assigned by this treaty to the Cherokee Nation west of the Mississippi, the following sums as a permanent fund for the purposes hereinafter specified, and pay over the net income of the same annually to such person or persons as shall be authorized or appointed by the Cherokee Nation to receive the same, and their receipt shall be a full discharge for the amount paid to them."

The several particulars herein briefly noticed are set forth more forcibly, and in more touching detail, in a petition from the Cherokee national council to his excellency the President of the United States, under date of January 20, 1864, a copy of which was laid before Congress, with a memorial from the Cherokee delegation, under date of June 14, 1864. Of the matters recited in those documents we ask a patient examination.

And in order that the Cherokee Nation may be enabled to control its own means, under its laws and institutions, for the promotion of the interests and welfare of their people, in pursuing their wonted avocations, by providing for reopening their public schools, and also for meeting the just liabilities of their government, we respectfully ask that the interest due on the investments of the Cherokee national funds may be appropriated and paid over to the authorities of the nation, in conformity with the provisions of the article above quoted.

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN ROSS, *Principal Chief.*
EVAN JONES,
D. H. ROSS,
Cherokee Delegates.

WILLARDS' HOTEL,
Washington, D. C., February 18, 1865.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 53.

ANNEXATION OF A PORTION OF THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA TO THE TERRITORY OF UTAH.

MEMORIAL

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE TERRITORY OF UTAH,

PRAYING

For the annexation of a portion of the Territory of Arizona lying north and west of Colorado river, to the Territory of Utah, for governmental purposes.

FEBRUARY 24, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

MEMORIAL to Congress to attach the following described portion of the Territory of Arizona to the Territory of Utah, for governmental purposes:

Your memorialists, the governor and legislative assembly of the Territory of Utah, respectfully represent that the geographical position of the Territory is such as to isolate it entirely from navigable waters, and that the inhabitants of the Territory at vast expense have made roads in the direction of the Colorado river until they have reached the southern boundary of the Territory, and working parties are engaged in seeking out and working a road to the head of navigation on the Colorado river, through a country mostly uninhabited, and deriving its principal value from the fact that it affords a chance of communication with the commercial world by way of the Colorado river, which is navigable for steamboats to within one hundred and twenty-five miles of the southern settlements of Utah. The growing interest of agriculture, commerce, as well as the mineral interests of the Territory, seemingly demand an outlet to products, and more ready means of import to encourage the reclamation of the desert; and your memorialists, feeling the importance of this object, respectfully petition that all that portion of the Territory of Arizona bounded north by the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude, west by longitude thirty-eight degrees west from Washington, south by that portion of the thirty-sixth degree of north latitude, going between the aforenamed thirty-eighth degree of longitude and the centre of the channel of the Colorado river, thence by the centre of the channel of the aforenamed Colorado river, southerly, easterly, and northerly to its intersection with the thirty-seventh degree of north latitude, be attached to the Territory of Utah, for all governmental purposes.

Your early and favorable action on the subject-matter of the above memorial is respectfully solicited.

GEORGE A. SMITH,
President of the Council.
JOHN TAYLOR,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved January 11, 1865.

JAMES DUANE DOTY,
Governor.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC No. 54.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY.

LETTER

OF

JOHN W. GARRETT,

PRESIDENT OF THE

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY,

RELATIVE TO

House bill No. 768, entitled "An act to facilitate railway communication with the capital of the United States."

FEBRUARY 28, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SIR: The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company was authorized by acts of the legislature of Maryland, passed February 22, 1831, and March 9, 1833, to build a railroad from a point on its line a few miles distant from the city of Baltimore to the line of the State of Maryland, adjoining the District of Columbia, "in a direction towards the city of Washington."

By the acts of Congress of March 2, 1831, and February 25, 1834, it was authorized to extend the latter road, already referred to, into the District of Columbia.

It is not necessary to say that when the branch road to Washington was originally authorized, and when it was constructed, it was regarded as an enterprise of doubtful profit, and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company had therefore no rivals in its undertaking.

It so happens that the work thus set on foot and fostered by the State of Maryland and by this company has proved a necessary avenue for intercourse with the national capital, and that the rebellion has centred a larger population at the national capital and created a greater travel than existed in times of peace.

The result has been that other roads which have been hitherto obliged to use this lateral road belonging to the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, in their transfer of passengers to Washington, are anxious to obtain a connecting line exclusively under their own control.

And yet, although the term "other roads" is used, it is as well to say that the criticism is applicable solely to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The bill now before the House of Representatives authorizes the Northern Central Railway Company and its assigns to construct a road from a point on its line, between the borough of York and the city of Baltimore, to the city of Washington. The Northern Central Railway Company is a separate corpora

tion, but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company control a majority of its stock, appoints its officers, and directs its policy and financial management. A bill, therefore, which authorizes the Northern Central Railway Company, or its assigns, to construct the proposed road, is simply and in fact a bill authorizing the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to build a road across the State of Maryland. This is its plain, practical meaning. Nor is it a novel undertaking. Before the rebellion had been one year in progress, an overture was made to this company by a Pennsylvanian, then high in authority to build a road from the Washington Junction of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Relay House upon the Northern Central Railroad. The only possible object which such a road could have accomplished would have been the advantage which it thus gave to the Pennsylvania railroad; and this company refused to accede to the proposition because it was in derogation of the authority of the State of Maryland, which had not authorized such a route, and was detrimental to the city of Baltimore, which would thus have been in a measure isolated from those advantages to which it was properly entitled.

This company having refused to execute a power which it did not possess, it is well known that efforts were subsequently made to accomplish the same result by other means. It will be borne in mind that in all the plans for an air-line road between Washington and New York which have been suggested, the Northern Central railroad has been manifestly one of the existing lines which it was designed to employ to complete the desired connexion either with Washington or with Baltimore. It is due to the force of circumstances only that the influences exerted in behalf of the Northern Central Railway Company have been content to abandon the project of the connexion with New York *via* the Central railroad of New Jersey, and to seek only the connexion with Washington, which is the object of the bill reported from the Military Committee of the House of Representatives. The advocates of the measure are well aware that if they can succeed in procuring from Congress the authority to construct a railway across the State of Maryland, the force of the precedent will enable them to press, not only without hesitation, but with the certainty of success, for authority from Congress to construct a railroad across any part of the State of New Jersey, or of any other State which may be the needful theatre of their railroad enterprises.

It is not the purpose of this company to discuss the questions of law involved in the bill which the Military Committee of the House of Representatives has reported. Those questions must be discussed by those who represent the State of Maryland in Congress, and who are therefore bound by their duty to their own people to see that the interest of the State, and the constitutional rights of its people, are duly protected.

It is the province of this company, offering, as its warrant of authority to appear before your honorable body, its charter from the State of Maryland and under the laws of the United States, to declare not only that the road which it is proposed to construct is not required by any military or postal necessity, but that if such military and postal necessity existed it could be manifestly provided for in a far better way than by the route authorized in the bill of the Military Committee.

At the outbreak of the rebellion, a single-track railroad between Baltimore and Washington, with the necessary sidings, was all which the trade and travel with the capital required. It is perfectly well known to the government of the United States that, notwithstanding the extraordinary demands made for military service between Baltimore and Washington upon this company, whatever was required was promptly performed, even while there were no other means at the command of this company than a track and equipment originally organized for the purposes of trade and travel in times of peace. While the rebellion was actually in progress, and at times trenching upon this very line

of communication, this company never ceased its efforts to increase the facilities which that line afforded. To-day, a double track extends from Baltimore to Washington, which is sufficient to supply every demand for the military and postal wants of the government and for all the necessities of the people which can be made upon it. It is a line owned by this company, but it is not for that reason less efficient than a kindred line, owned by another company, would be. Nor are there fewer avenues to-day to the national capital than there would have been if another company than this had been authorized, at the beginning of the rebellion, to construct another single track to Washington, and had thus rendered the construction of a second track by this company an unnecessary expense. Nor have the approaches to the capital by the route of this company been more unsafe during the rebellion than they would have been if the road referred to in the bill of the Military Committee had been long since constructed. The raids which interrupted communication between Baltimore and Washington interrupted communication also between Harrisburg and Baltimore, and between Philadelphia and Baltimore, and would equally have interrupted communication over any line between the Northern Central railroad and Washington. In a military point of view it would seem to be quite certain that a railroad approaching the capital by a converging line a short distance from the line of this company affords no additional guarantee whatever against interruptions from any enemy strong enough to break the line of defence nearest to his point of assault. It would be idle to regard a road which could not be more than a few miles distant from the line of this company as being in any way more safe from the risk of such an attack.

But it may well be asked why it is, when the risk of such interruptions in the future seems to have disappeared, an enterprise should be set on foot, the primary necessity of which would seem to be based only upon some legitimate apprehension of its recurrence.

This company cannot but think that the reason controlling those out of Congress who favor the bill reported from the Military Committee is not that they think the existing route to Washington is likely to be threatened by the enemy, but because they are of opinion that the territory which they wish to occupy will not be again invaded, nor their property suffer loss from this reason.

It is proper that this company should make another criticism upon the bill reported from the Military Committee. That bill manifestly contemplates, as the additional route which it provides for to the capital, the line of the Pennsylvania railroad from Pittsburg to Harrisburg, the line of the Northern Central railroad from Harrisburg to some point between York and Baltimore, (which point is probably much nearer to Baltimore than York,) and a line from such terminal point to the city of Washington. The road thus marked out forms two sides of a triangle.

It will be remembered that the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, chartered in the year 1837, by the legislature of Pennsylvania, was authorized by a subsequent act of the legislature of the same State, passed April 18, 1853, to continue its line of road to any point in Somerset or Bedford counties, in that State, so as to connect with other railroads that might be constructed.

The railroad with which it was intended that this connexion should be made was the road which the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, incorporated also by the legislature of Maryland on April 8, 1853, was authorized to build from Cumberland, in Maryland, to a point on the Maryland line where it could have been connected with the road authorized by the Pennsylvania act of April 18, 1853.

The laws of Pennsylvania and Maryland, to which this company has referred, thus provided for a line of railway between Pittsburg and Cumberland, situated on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

By an act of the legislature of Maryland, passed May 5, 1853, a company was authorized to build a road from Georgetown, in the District of Columbia, to a point on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, near the Monocacy Junction.

This company would state, that if a short, direct, interior line to the capital is desired, there can be no question that the original line from Pittsburg to Cumberland, thence over the Baltimore and Ohio railroad to the Point of Rocks, or some suitable point near the Monocacy Junction, and from such point to the city of Washington, constitutes that true, direct, interior line, and that this line would furnish an additional military and postal route, seventy miles shorter from Pittsburg and the northwest than any existing route.

This company was about to give to the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company the assistance which it required to construct the unfinished portion of the line between Connellsville and Cumberland, when parties, acting undeniably in concert with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, procured, in 1864, the repeal of that provision in the Pennsylvania law of April 18, 1853, which authorized the extension of the road from Connellsville to the Pennsylvania line. The effect of this repeal, although the exercise of the power was clearly unconstitutional, prevented this company from affording the required assistance.

It is now plain that one of the purposes in the repeal of the Pennsylvania law, alluded to, was to facilitate the application of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the power which it seeks to exercise under the bill reported from the Military Committee. It is perfectly clear that the route sanctioned by this bill could bear no comparison with the route which might have been perfected if the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had suffered the legislation of its own State to remain undisturbed.

This company, therefore, respectfully suggests that if there be any desire to perfect communications between the west and northwest and the capital, all that is needful to be done is that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should cease to oppose the exercise, by the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company, of the chartered privilege to which it was entitled; and this company is willing, under the authority of the State of Maryland, to construct an additional line from a point between the Monocacy and Harper's Ferry direct to the city of Washington. Such a work would constitute a direct line between Pittsburg and Washington, inasmuch as it would represent the base line of a triangle, whereas the road proposed by the Military Committee represents two sides of that triangle.

This company has observed with satisfaction, and relies upon, the strong protest made by the legislature of Maryland against the bill proposed by the Military Committee. It cannot but be regarded as singular that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company should rely upon its power over the legislature of its own State to deprive the Pittsburg and Connellsville Railroad Company of a right which might have been exercised to the great advantage of the government and people of the United States, and should then approach Congress for the purpose of defeating and injuring plans of public improvement which are dear to the legislature of Maryland, and valuable to the government and people of the United States.

While this company does not pretend to seek for powers the exercise of which the State of Maryland does not expressly sanction, it is proper for it to submit that, if the power of Congress is to be invoked at all in favor of any route, it would seem that the direct route to the capital from the northwest, *via* Pittsburg, Connellsville, and Cumberland, ought to have a superior claim to the exercise of such authority.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GARRETT, *President.*

Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
Speaker United States House of Representatives.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 56.

CONSOLIDATION OF THE INDIAN TRIBES.

PROTEST

OF THE

CHEROKEE NATION

AGAINST

Senate bill 459, *entitled "A bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to establish civil government in the Indian territory."*

MARCH 2, 1865.—Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the honorable the Senate and House of Represen'atives in Congress assembled:

The undersigned, principal chief and delegates of the Cherokee nation of Indians, beg leave most respectfully to present this our humble protest against the passage of the bill entitled "A bill to provide for the consolidation of the Indian tribes, and to establish civil government in the Indian territory."

Permit us to ask your kind attention, while we attempt to show why this bill should not be adopted.

But a few years ago—fresh in the recollection of even our young men—the Cherokee Nation owned and occupied a country healthful, fruitful, and beautiful, eight or nine hundred miles from their present possessions, toward the rising sun.

The memories of Chattanooga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Rossville, Etowah, Spring Place, Red Clay, Creek Path, and other places, made sacred by the graves of our fathers, no less than by the blood of your patriots, will in history be associated with the Cherokee people no less than with yours.

The State of Georgia wanted that country, and determined to have it, regardless of right; and she was permitted to triumph, and the Cherokees removed to their lands in the west ceded to them under previous treaties, and secured by guarantees, resting upon solemn treaty provisions, such as inspired them with the fullest confidence that they would never again be molested. This confidence was based upon obligations declared to be the supreme law of the land.

Permit us to quote some of the provisions pertinent to the subject under consideration, and on which we ground our argument.

Explanatory of the causes leading to the treaty of 1835, and the removal of the Cherokee Nation from their eastern homes to the west, and the cession to them of their present country by the United States, the following declaration was inserted as part of the preamble of said treaty of 1835, in justification thereof, viz:

"Whereas the Cherokees are anxious to make some arrangements with the government of the United States whereby the difficulties they have experienced, by a residence within the settled parts of the United States, under the jurisdic-

tion and laws of the State governments, may be terminated and adjusted; and with the view of reuniting their people in one body, and securing a permanent home for themselves and their posterity without the territorial limits of the State sovereignties, and where they can establish and enjoy a government of their choice, and perpetuate such a state of society as may be most consonant to their views, habits and condition, and as may tend to their individual comfort and their advancement in civilization:

"Therefore, the following articles of a treaty are agreed upon."

Here follows the boundary of the country conveyed to the Cherokee Nation by the United States, and embraced in the bill pending before your honorable bodies.

Article 3d, treaty of 1835, stipulates that "The United States also agree that the lands above ceded, by the treaty of February 14, 1833, including the outlet, and those ceded by this treaty, shall all be included in one patent, executed to the Cherokee Nation of Indians by the President of the United States, according to the act of May 28, 1830."

Article 5th. "The United States hereby covenant and agree that the lands ceded to the Cherokee Nation in the foregoing article shall in no future time, without their consent, be included within the territorial limits or jurisdiction of any State or Territory. But they shall secure to the Cherokee Nation the right, by their national councils, to make and carry into effect all such laws as they may deem necessary for the government and protection of the persons and property within their own country belonging to their people, or such persons as have connected themselves with them."

Article 1st of the treaty of 1846 reiterates the foregoing provisions.

In article 6th, treaty of 1835, the United States "agree to protect the Cherokee Nation from domestic strife and foreign enemies, and against intestine wars between the several tribes. They shall also be protected against interruption and intrusion from citizens of the United States who may attempt to settle in the country without their consent; and all such shall be removed from the same by order of the President of the United States."

Article 10th, treaty of 1835, provides for the safe-keeping and investment of Cherokee moneys by the President of the United States, which moneys shall constitute a permanent fund, and the "net income of the same" be paid over by the United States "to such person or persons as shall be authorized or appointed by the Cherokee Nation to receive the same, and their receipt shall be a full discharge for the amount paid to them." These funds are expended under the direction of the national council, by exact appropriation acts, for the purposes designated in the treaties.

By the 3d article, treaty of Hopewell, 1785, the Cherokees acknowledge themselves to "be under the protection of the United States of America, and of no other sovereign whosoever." This obligation, which is a mutual one, is reiterated in treaties of a much later date. We mention it to show the obligation arising therefrom—that of good faith, alike binding on the part of the protected and protector. And permit us here to remark that the Cherokees, having placed themselves under the protection of the strong arm of the United States, feel justified in expecting and trusting that all their rights and interests will be secure, and their grievances redressed.

As a consequence growing out of the treaties from which the foregoing extracts are taken, under an arrangement with General Scott, who had been authorized for that purpose by special instructions from the government, the Cherokee Nation, in 1838, emigrated from their eastern homes to the west. This was done under the direction and management of their own officers, appointed by their general council, and accountable for the faithful performance of their several duties to the Cherokee Nation alone. And the removal was effected in a manner entirely satisfactory.

On their arrival west an act of union was entered into between them and the previous emigrants, and a new government was established; a constitution adopted; the country laid off into eight districts; and the requisite officers—executive, judicial, and legislative—provided for, which, in the executive department, were a principal chief, assistant chief, and executive council; in the legislative department, two houses, the committee answering to the senate, the council answering to the lower house, and both together constituting the national council. In the judiciary department there are judges of the supreme court, elected by the legislature for four years, and judges of the circuit and district courts, elected, in like manner, for two years. The national treasurer, elected by the national council for four years, executes a bond, with sufficient securities, for the faithful performance of the duties of his office. In the department of education they established, first, their common schools, and, in a few years, one male and one female high school, with competent teachers.

For twenty-two years a kind Providence smiled upon their humble efforts, and greatly blessed and prospered them in all the departments of life. They had long become able to provide for the requirements of the advanced social condition to which they had attained. Their young men and women had made such proficiency in education as to fit them to conduct with credit the public day schools of the country, and some of them were qualified to occupy the more honorable and responsible positions of instructors in the high schools. These schools were all thronged with youths of both sexes, eager for instruction. And when we announce that one hundred of our young ladies pursuing the higher branches were in attendance at our female seminary when it suspended, some idea may be formed of the degree of civilization to which our people had attained.

Competence and comparative wealth had rewarded the enterprise of the people, placing all classes above want, and enabling many to adorn and beautify their residences with many of the conveniences and even the elegances of the present day. All classes owned more or less stock, and many counted their horses and sheep by hundreds, and some numbered their herds of cattle by thousands. In population they were rapidly increasing.

On the breaking out of the war, in all those unmistakable evidences of national prosperity, industry, intelligence, schools, churches, and consequent general happiness, the Cherokee Nation had nothing to fear from a comparison with some of the States of the American Union. Their experiment at govern ment has been a signal success. And with the exception of that one dark spot, slavery, which was introduced into their political system by intercourse with their surrounding white neighbors, a more liberal, equal, and just government does not exist. And be it recorded to the honor of the Cherokees, that they were the first to wipe off that dark spot; and in February, 1863, by their national council, forever abolished slavery within the limits of the Cherokee Nation.

The Cherokees have always been faithful to their treaty obligations. In peace and in war they have been true to the honor and interests of the United States, as their friend and protector. In the war of 1812–13, they acted a brave and conspicuous part, under General Jackson. And in the present war they have been prompt to answer to the first call, and, with the loyal Creeks, have performed efficient and arduous service in recovering from rebel rule Missouri, Arkansas, and the Indian territory, and in defending the same.

To illustrate the loyalty of the Cherokee legislature, we take the liberty to transcribe an act of the national council, expelling from office every disloyal person, and declaring their offices vacant:

"AN ACT for the removal of disloyal men from office.

"*Be it enacted by the national council*, That all officers of the Cherokee Nation, in the legislative, judicial, and executive departments, and all other officers whatsoever, who are disloyal to the government of the United States and to that of the Cherokee Nation, be, and the same are hereby, removed from office, and their respective offices are hereby declared vacant.

"LEWIS DOWNING,
"*President pro tem., National Committee.*

"J. B. JONES, *Clerk National Committee.*

"COWSKIN PRAIRIE, *Cherokee Nation, February* 20, 1863.

"Concurred in council, February 20, 1863.

"SPRING FROG, *Speaker Council.*

"WM. M. SCRAPER, *Clerk Council.*

"Approved February 20, 1863.

"THOS. PEGG,
"*Acting Principal Chief.*"

In conclusion, we appear before your honorable bodies, on behalf of our own nation, and of our neighbors and friends, the loyal Creeks, Seminoles, and others, and beg leave most respectfully to repeat our earnest protest against the passage of the bill, as a violation of the most important provisions of our treaties, and a measure fraught with trouble and wrong and ruin to our people and our institutions. And we beg leave respectfully again to ask your honorable bodies that efficient protection may be afforded to our people. And also that the interest due on our invested funds may be paid to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, who is authorized to receive the same, as provided for by treaty, and that it be not passed by agents into the hands of contractors.

JOHN ROSS, *Principal Chief.*
EVAN JONES,
DANIEL H. ROSS,
Cherokee Delegates.

WILLARDS' HOTEL,
Washington, D. C., March 2, 1865.

38TH CONGRESS, 2d Session. } HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. { MIS. DOC. No. 58.

APPROPRIATIONS, NEW OFFICERS, &c.

STATEMENTS

SHOWING

I. APPROPRIATIONS MADE DURING THE SECOND SESSION OF THE THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

II. OFFICERS CREATED AND THE SALARIES THEREOF.

III. THE OFFICES THE SALARIES OF WHICH HAVE BEEN INCREASED, WITH THE AMOUNT OF SUCH INCREASE, DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

JULY 5, 1865.

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE SECRETARY OF THE SENATE AND CLERK OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, IN COMPLIANCE WITH THE SIXTH SECTION OF THE "ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE APPOINTMENT OF ADDITIONAL PAYMASTERS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES," APPROVED JULY 4, 1836.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1865.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
By the act in addition to the "Act respecting quarantines and health laws," approved February twenty-fifth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and for the better execution of the third section thereof.		
For the purchase or erection of suitable warehouses and other conveniences for the storage of goods and merchandise imported in any vessel subject to quarantine or other restraint, pursuant to the health laws of the State of New York, at such convenient place or places within or near the port of New York as the safety of the public revenue and the observance of such health laws may require		$20,000 00
By the act to authorize the purchase or construction of revenue cutters on the lakes.		
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to construct, or purchase and alter, not exceeding six steam revenue cutters, for service on the lakes		1,000,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.		
For invalid pensions under various acts	$4,000,000 00	
For revolutionary pensions, per acts of March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; third section of act of July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three; June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; February second and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and second section of act of February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	230,000 00	

For pensions to widows, mothers, children, and sisters, under the first section of the act of fourth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; first section of the act of February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	7,000,000 00	
To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the present fiscal year:		
For the payment of pensions under the acts of March eighteenth, eighteen hundred and eighteen; May fifteenth, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight; June seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-two; third section of act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; July seventh, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and forty-four; March third, eighteen hundred and forty-three; February second and July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; and second section of act of February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	65,000 00	
For the payment of pensions under the first section of the act of July fourth, eighteen hundred and thirty-six; act of July twenty-first, eighteen hundred and forty-eight; first section of the act of February third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three; June third, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight; and July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	3,500 000 00	
		14,795,000 00
By the act making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.		
For salaries of envoys extraordinary, ministers, and commissioners of the United States at Great Britain, France, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Austria, Brazil, Republic of Mexico, China, Italy, Chili, Peru, Portugal, Switzerland, Rome, Belgium, Holland, Denmark, Sweden, Turkey, New Granada, Bolivia, Ecuador, Venezuela, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Sandwich Islands, Costa Rica, Honduras, Argentine Confederation, Paraguay, Japan, and Salvador	308,500 00	
For salaries of secretaries of legation	30,000 00	
For salaries of assistant secretaries of legation at London and Paris	3,000 00	
For salary of the interpreter to the legation to China	5,000 00	
Amount carried forward	346,500 00	15,815,000 00

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$346,500 00	$15,815,000 00
For salary of the secretary of legation to Turkey, acting as interpreter.....	3,000 00	
For salary of the interpreter to the legation to Japan.....	2,500 00	
For contingent expenses of all the missions abroad.....	60,000 00	
For contingent expenses of foreign intercourse.....	80,000 00	
For expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers.....	3,000 00	
For expenses of the consulates in the Turkish dominions, viz: interpreters, guards, and other expenses of the consulates at Constantinople, Smyrna, Candia, Alexandria, and Beirut.....	2,500 00	
For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries.....	200,000 00	
For expenses which may be incurred in acknowledging the services of the masters and crews of foreign vessels in rescuing citizens of the United States from shipwreck.....	7,000 00	
For the purchase of blank books, stationery, bookcases, arms of the United States, seals, presses, and flags, and for the payment of postages and miscellaneous expenses of the consuls of the United States, including loss by exchange.....	55,000 00	
For office rent for those consuls general, consuls, and commercial agents who are not allowed to trade, including loss by exchange thereon.....	50,000 00	
For salaries of consuls general, consuls, commercial agents, and thirteen consular clerks, namely:		
I. CONSULATES GENERAL.		
Schedule B.		
Alexandria, Calcutta, Constantinople, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Havana, Montreal, Shanghai.		

III. CONSULATES.

Schedule B.

Acapulco, Aix-la-Chapelle, Algiers, Amoy, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Aspinwall, Aux Cayes, Bahia, Barcelona, Bankok, Basle, Belfast, Beirut, Bergen, Bermuda, Bilboa, Buenos Ayres, Bordeaux, Bremen, Bristol, Brindisi, Boulogne, Cadiz, Callao, Candia, Canton, Cardiff, Chin-Kiang, Clifton, Coaticook, Cork, Curaçoa, Demarara, Dundee, Elsinore, Erie, Foo Choo, Funchal, Galatz, Gaspé Basin, Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Glasgow, Goderich, Gottenberg, Guaymas, Halifax, Hamburg, Havre, Honolulu, Hong-Kong, Jerusalem, Kanagawa, Kingston, Kingston in Canada, La Rochelle, Laguayra, Lahaina, La Paz, La Union, Leeds, Leghorn, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liverpool, London, Lyons, Macao, Malaga, Malta, Manchester, Manzanillo, Maracaibo, Matanzas, Marseilles, Mauritius, Melbourne, Messina, Moscow, Munich, Nagasaki, Nantes, Naples, Nassau, (West Indies,) Newcastle, Nice, Odessa, Oporto, Palermo, Panama, Paramaribo, Paris, Pernambuco, Pictou, Ponce, Port Mahon, Prescott, Prince Edward Island, Quebec, Revel, Rio de Janeiro, Rotterdam, San Juan del Sur, San Juan, (Porto Rico,) Santander, Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Port Sarnia, Scio, Singapore, Smyrna, Southampton, Stockholm, Saint John, (Newfoundland,) Saint John, (New Brunswick,) Saint Petersburg, Saint Pierre, (Martinique,) Saint Thomas, Stuttgardt, Swatow, Saint Helena, Tabasco, Tampico, Tangier, Tehuantepec, Toronto, Trieste, Trinidad de Cuba, Trinidad, Tripoli, Tunis, Turk's Island, Valparaiso, Valencia, Venice, Vera Cruz, Vienna, Windsor, Zurich.

IV. COMMERCIAL AGENCIES.

Schedule B.

Amoor River, Antigua, Balize, (Honduras,) Gaboon, Madagascar, San Juan del Norte, Saint Domingo, Saint Marc.

Amount carried forward.....	809,500 00	15,815,000 00

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$809,500 00	$15,815,000 00
V. Consulates.		
Schedule C.		
Barbadoes, Batavia, Bay of Islands, Cape Haytien, Cape Town, Carthagena, Ceylon, Cobija, Cyprus, Falkland Islands, Fayal, Guayaquil, Lanthala, Maranham, Matamoras, Mexico, Montevideo, Omos, Payta, Paso del Norte, Piræus, Rio Grande, Sabanilla, Saint Catherine, Santa Cruz, (West Indies,) Santiago, (Cape Verde,) Spezzia, Stettin, Tahiti, Talcahuano, Tumbez, Zanzibar.		
VI. Commercial Agencies.		
Schedule C.		
Apia, Saint Paul de Loando, including loss by exchange thereon.....	450,000 00	
For interpreters to the consulates in China, including loss by exchange thereon.....	5,800 00	
For expenses incurred, under instructions from Secretary of State, in bringing home from foreign countries persons charged with crime, and expenses incident thereto.....	20,000 00	
For salaries of the marshals for the consular courts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, including loss by exchange thereon.....	9,000 00	
For rent of prisons for American convicts in Japan, China, Siam, and Turkey, and for wages of the keepers of the same.....	9,000 00	
For salaries of commissioners and consuls general to Hayti and Liberia.....	11,500 00	
For expenses under the act of Congress to carry into effect the treaty between the United States and her Britannic Majesty for the suppression of the African slave-trade.....	17,000 00	

For expenses under the act to encourage immigration	25,000 00	
For expenses under the neutrality act	20,000 00	
For expenses of the commission to run and mark the boundary line between the United States and the British possessions bounding on Washington Territory	13,250 00	
		1,390,050 00
By the act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department during the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.		
For transportation of the mails, (inland)	7,800,000 00	
For ship, steamboat, and way letters	8,000 00	
For compensation to postmasters	3,175,000 00	
For clerks for post offices	1,300,000 00	
For payment to letter-carriers	400,000 00	
For wrapping paper	75,000 00	
For twine	17,000 00	
For office stamps	6,000 00	
For letter balances	2,500 00	
For compensation to blank agents and assistants	7,000 00	
For office furniture	2,000 00	
For advertising	68,000 00	
For postage stamps and stamped envelopes	250,000 00	
For mail depredations and special agents	70,000 00	
For mail bags	60,000 00	
For mail locks and keys	8,000 00	
For payment of balances due to foreign countries	350,000 00	
For miscellaneous payments	250,000 00	
For foreign mail transportation	250,000 00	
		14,098,500 00
By the act for the relief of certain friendly Indians of the Sioux Nation in Minnesota.		
To enable the President of the United States to cause an examination to be made in		
Amount carried forward		31,303,550 00

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$31,303,550 00
relation to all the facts pertaining to the action of the said Indians, and to make such provision for their welfare as their necessities and future protection may require; one-third of said sum to be paid and expended for the benefit of Am-pe-tu-to-ke-cha, or John Other-day, and the remainder for the benefit of such other Indians as shall appear specially entitled thereto, for their friendly, extraordinary, and gallant services in rescuing white settlers from massacre in Minnesota		7,500 00
By the act to extinguish the Indian title to lands in the Territory of Utah suitable for agricultural and mineral purposes.		
For the purpose of negotiating treaties with the several tribes of Indians of Utah Territory, and carrying out the provisions of this act, making presents to said Indians, and defraying the necessary expenses incident to such negotiation		25,000 00
By the act to provide for the payment of the value of certain lands and improvements of private citizens, appropriated by the United States for Indian reservations, in the Territory of Washington.		
For the purpose of paying for the lands and improvements of private citizens, taken and appropriated, by order of the Department of the Interior, for Indian reservations and uses in the Territory of Washington		18,611 62
By the act making appropriations for the construction, preservation, and repairs of certain fortifications and other works of defence for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.		
For Fort Wayne, near Detroit, Michigan	75,000 00	

For repairs of Fort Niagara, near Youngstown, New York	25,000 00	
For Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York	50,000 00	
For Fort Montgomery, at outlet of Lake Champlain, New York	50,000 00	
For Fort Knox, at narrows of Penobscot river, Maine	75,000 00	
For Fort Popham, Kennebec river, Maine	75,000 00	
For Fort Preble, Portland, Maine	75,000 00	
For Fort Scammel, Portland, Maine	50,000 00	
For Fort Georges, on Hog Island ledge, Portland, Maine	75,000 00	
For Fort Constitution, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	25,000 00	
For Fort McClary, Portsmouth, New Hampshire	50,000 00	
For Fort Winthrop, Boston, Massachusetts	10,000 00	
For Fort Independence, Boston, Massachusetts	5,000 00	
For Fort Warren, Boston, Massachusetts	10,000 00	
For sea-wall of Great Brewster's island, Boston harbor, Massachusetts	20,000 00	
For repair of sea-walls on Deer and on Lovell's islands, Boston harbor, Massachusetts	3,000 00	
For permanent forts at New Bedford harbor, Massachusetts	50,000 00	
For Fort Adams, Newport, Rhode Island	50,000 00	
For Fort Hale, New Haven, Connecticut	50,000 00	
For Fort Schuyler, East river, New York	25,000 00	
For fort at Willet's Point, opposite Fort Schuyler, New York	50,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Hamilton, New York	25,000 00	
For fort on site of Fort Tompkins, Staten Island, New York	50,000 00	
For fort at Sandy Hook, New Jersey	50,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Mifflin, near Philadelphia	20,000 00	
For repairs of Fort Washington, on Potomac river	25,000 00	
For Fort Monroe, Hampton Roads, Virginia	25,000 00	
For Fort Clinch, Florida	50,000 00	
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida	200,000 00	
For Fort Jefferson, Garden key, Florida	100,000 00	
For fort on Ship Island, coast of Mississippi	50,000 00	
For fort at Fort Point, San Francisco bay, California	150,000 00	
Amount carried forward	1,643,000 00	31,354,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,643,000 00	$31,354,661 62
For fort at Alcatraz island, San Francisco bay, California	150,000 00	
For additional defences at San Francisco, California	50,000 00	
For defences of Washington	300,000 00	
For field-works and field operations	1,000,000 00	
For bridge trains and equipage for armies in the field	300,000 00	
For tool and siege trains for armies in the field	500,000 00	
For surveys for military defences, for purchase of campaign maps	300,000 00	
For survey of northern and northwestern lakes, including Lake Superior	125,000 00	
For engraving and printing charts of lake surveys	15,000 00	
For purchase and repair of instruments	20,000 00	
For repairing, equipping, and enlarging Fort Porter, at Buffalo	50,000 00	
		4,453 000 00
By the act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and additional appropriations for the current fiscal year.		
LEGISLATIVE.		
For compensation and mileage of senators	247,430 00	
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the Senate, viz:		
Secretary of the Senate	3,600 00	
Officer charged with disbursements of the Senate	480 00	
Chief clerk	2,500 00	
Principal clerk and principal executive clerk in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each	4,320 00	

Eight clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Senate, at one thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars each	14,800 00	
Keeper of the stationery	1,752 00	
Two messengers, at one thousand and eighty dollars each	2,160 00	
One page	500 00	
Sergeant-at-arms and doorkeeper	2,000 00	
Assistant doorkeeper	1,700 00	
Postmaster to the Senate	1,750 00	
Assistant postmaster and mail-carrier	1,440 00	
Two mail-boys, at one thousand dollars each	2,000 00	
Superintendent of the document-room	1,500 00	
Two assistants in document-room, at one thousand two hundred dollars each	2,400 00	
Superintendent of the folding-room	1,500 00	
Two messengers, acting as assistant doorkeepers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each	3,000 00	
Seventeen messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each	20,400 00	
Clerk or secretary to the President of the Senate	1,752 00	
Clerk to the Committee on Finance	1,850 00	
Clerk to the Committee on Claims	1,850 00	
Clerk of printing records	1,850 00	
Superintendent in charge of the furnaces	1,200 00	
Assistant in charge of the furnaces	720 00	
Laborer in charge of private passages	720 00	
Two laborers, at five hundred and seventy-six dollars each	1,152 00	
Chaplain to the Senate	750 00	
For contingent expenses of the Senate, viz:		
For stationery	17,000 00	
For newspapers	3,000 00	
For Congressional Globe	35,000 00	
For reporting proceedings in the Daily Globe for the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress	20,000 00	
Amount carried forward	402,076 00	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$402,076 00	$35,807,661 62
For paying the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, according to the number of copies taken, one cent for every five pages exceeding three thousand, including the indexes and the laws of the United States	12,900 00	
For one complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each senator in the thirty-ninth Congress who has not already received them	6,800 00	
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the Senate for the Congressional Globe for reporting the proceedings of the Senate for the first regular session of the thirty-ninth Congress, eight hundred dollars each	4,000 00	
For clerks to committees, pages, horses, and carryalls	18,000 00	
For Capitol police	19,170 00	
For expenses of heating and ventilating apparatus	16,000 00	
For miscellaneous items	30,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of members of the House of Representatives and delegates from Territories	300,000 00	
For compensation of the officers, clerks, messengers, and others receiving an annual salary in the service of the House of Representatives, viz:		
Clerk of the House of Representatives	3,600 00	
Chief clerk and one assistant clerk, at two thousand one hundred and sixty dollars each	4,320 00	
Eleven clerks, at one thousand eight hundred dollars each	19,800 00	
Principal messenger in the office, at four dollars and eighty cents per day	1,752 00	
Three messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each	3,600 00	
Messenger to the Speaker, at four dollars and eighty cents per day	1,752 00	
Clerk to the Committee of Ways and Means	2,160 00	
Clerk to the Committee of Claims	1,800 00	
Clerk to the Committee on Public Lands	1,800 00	
Sergeant-at-arms	2,160 00	

Clerk to the sergeant-at-arms	1,800 00	
Messenger to the sergeant-at-arms	1,200 00	
Postmaster	2,160 00	
Assistant postmaster	1,740 00	
Four messengers, at one thousand four hundred and forty dollars each	5,760 00	
Two mail-boys, at nine hundred dollars each	1,800 00	
Capitol police	19,170 00	
Doorkeeper	2,160 00	
Superintendent of the folding-room	1,800 00	
Two messengers, at one thousand seven hundred and fifty-two dollars each	3,504 00	
One messenger	1,740 00	
Five messengers, at one thousand five hundred dollars each	7,500 00	
Six messengers, at one thousand two hundred dollars each	7,200 00	
Twelve messengers, to be employed during the session of Congress, at the rate of one thousand two hundred dollars each per annum	8,400 00	
Chaplain to the House of Representatives	750 00	
For contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:		
For cartage	2,000 00	
For twenty-four copies of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each member and delegate of the first regular session of the thirty-ninth Congress, and one hundred copies of the same for the House library	29,400 00	
For the compensation of clerks to committees, and temporary clerks in the office of the Clerk of the House of Representatives	18,576 00	
For paying the publishers of the Congressional Globe and Appendix, according to the number of copies taken, one cent for every five pages exceeding three thousand, including the indexes and the laws of the United States	10,900 00	
For one complete set of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for each representative and delegate in the first session of the thirty-ninth Congress who has not already received the same	23,000 00	
For folding documents, including materials	30,000 00	
For fuel and lights, pay of engineers, firemen, and laborers, repairs and materials	15,000 00	
Amount carried forward	1,047,250 00	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,047,250 00	$35,807,661 62
For furniture, repairs, and packing-boxes for members	10,000 00	
For horses, carriages, and saddle-horses	9,000 00	
For laborers	8,400 00	
For miscellaneous items	30,000 00	
For newspapers	1,000 00	
For pages and temporary mail-boys	10,080 00	
For reporting and publishing proceedings in the Daily Globe, at seven dollars and fifty cents per column	20,000 00	
For stationery	12,000 00	
For the usual additional compensation to the reporters of the House for the Congressional Globe, for reporting the proceedings of the House for the first regular session of the thirty-ninth Congress, eight hundred dollars each	4,800 00	
For completing the tiling of the floor of the old hall of representatives, under the same authority that the work has already been done	3,875 00	
PUBLIC PRINTING.		
For compensation of the Superintendent of the Public Printing, and the clerks and messengers in his office	9,714 00	
For contingent expenses of his office, viz: For stationery, postage, advertising, furniture, travelling expenses, horses and wagons, and miscellaneous items	2,000 00	
For addition to the public printing-office and the necessary presses, machinery, and fixtures, so much thereof to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior as may be necessary for the erection of said addition	61,000 00	
For the public printing	339,465 50	
For paper for the public printing	629,040 00	

For the public binding	373,710 24	
For mapping in cases pending in the Supreme Court of the United States	5,000 00	
For lithographing and engraving for the Senate and House of Representatives	75,000 00	
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS.		
For compensation of librarian, three assistant librarians, messenger, and laborers	10,800 00	
For contingent expenses of said library	2,000 00	
For purchase of books for said library	8,000 00	
For purchase of law books for said library	2,000 00	
For an enlargement of the library of Congress, so as to include in two wings, built fire-proof, the space at either end of the present library, measuring about eighty feet in length by thirty feet in width, in accordance with a plan to be approved by the Committee on the Library, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	160,000 00	
COURT OF CLAIMS.		
For salaries of five judges of the Court of Claims, the solicitor, assistant solicitor, deputy solicitor, clerk and assistant clerk, bailiff, and messenger thereof	36,300 00	
For stationery, books, fuel, lights, laborers' hire, and other contingent and miscellaneous expenses	3,000 00	
For compensation of attorneys to attend to taking testimony, witnesses, and commissioners.	1,000 00	
EXECUTIVE.		
For compensation of the President of the United States	25,000 00	
For compensation of the Vice President of the United States	8,000 00	
For compensation of secretary to sign patents for public lands	1,500 00	
For compensation to the private secretary, steward, and messenger of the President of the United States	4,600 00	
For contingent expenses of the executive office, including stationery therefor	2,000 00	
Amount carried forward	2,915,534 74	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$2,915,534 74	$35,807,661 62
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.		
For compensation of the Secretary of State and Assistant Secretary of State, chief clerk, superintendent of statistics, clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office.....	58,880 00	
FOR THE INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.		
For publishing the laws in pamphlet form and in newspapers of the States and Territories and in the city of Washington.....	17,125 00	
For proof-reading and packing the laws and documents for the various legations and consulates, including boxes and transportation of the same.....	3,500 00	
For stationery, blank books, binding, furniture, fixtures, and repairs.....	5,000 00	
For miscellaneous items.....	2,500 00	
For copper-plate printing, books, and maps.....	5,000 00	
For extra clerk hire and copying.....	10,000 00	
For compensation of four watchmen and two laborers of the northeast executive building.	4,320 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, repairs, and miscellaneous expenses.....	5,500 00	
For the payment of the first annual instalment of the proportion contributed by the United States toward the capitalization of the Scheldt dues, to fulfil the stipulations contained in the fourth article of the convention between the United States and Belgium, of the twentieth of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-three.....	55,580 00	
For carrying out the stipulation of the convention providing for the payment of interest on the said sum, and on the portion of the principal remaining unpaid, and premium on coin.....	Indefinite.	

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

For compensation of the Secretary of the Treasury, two Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, chief clerk, supervising architect, and assistant architect, clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers	118,920 00	
For compensation of the First Comptroller, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office	43,740 00	
For compensation of the Second Comptroller, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office, including three clerks of class four, three clerks of class three, three clerks of class two, three clerks of class one, twelve clerks at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars each, and one laborer at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars, who are hereby authorized to be appointed	134,920 00	
For compensation of the First Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborer in his office	48,360 00	
For compensation of the Second Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, including three clerks of class four, twenty clerks of class three, forty clerks of class two, seventy of class one, one assistant messenger at eight hundred and forty dollars per annum, and three laborers at seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum each, who are hereby authorized to be appointed	518,720 00	
For compensation of the Third Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office, including five clerks of class four, fifteen clerks of class three, thirty clerks of class two, and fifty clerks of class one, who are hereby authorized to be appointed	384,280 00	
For compensation of the Fourth Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and assistant messenger, and laborer in his office	110,960 00	
For compensation of the Fifth Auditor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	48,840 00	
For compensation of the Auditor of the Treasury for the Post Office Department, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office	193,160 00	
Amount carried forward	4,681,843 74	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$4,681,843 74	$35,807,661 62
For compensation of the Treasurer of the United States, Assistant Treasurer, cashier, assistant cashier, chiefs of division, bookkeepers, tellers, assistant tellers, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborers in his office	169,380 00	
For compensation of the Register of the Treasury, Assistant Register, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office	91,520 00	
For compensation of the Solicitor of the Treasury, chief clerk, and the clerks and messenger in his office	18,500 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Customs, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	40,920 00	
For compensation of the chief clerk, clerks, messenger, and laborer of the light-house board	9,520 00	
For compensation of the Comptroller of the Currency, Deputy Comptroller, clerks, messenger, and laborer	64,940 00	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
In the office of the Secretary of the Treasury:		
For copying, labor, binding, sealing ships' registers, translating foreign languages, advertising, and extra clerk-hire for preparing and collecting information to be laid before Congress, and for miscellaneous items	50,000 00	
For compensation to temporary clerks in the Treasury Department, and for additional compensation to clerks in same department	250,000 00	
In the office of the First Comptroller:		
For furniture, public documents, State and territorial statutes, postage and miscellaneous items	1,000 00	

In the office of the Second Comptroller:		
For furniture and miscellaneous items, including subscription to one city newspaper, to be bound and preserved for the use of the office	4,000 00	
In the office of the First Auditor:		
For office furniture and miscellaneous items	1,500 00	
In the office of the Second Auditor:		
For office furniture and miscellaneous items, including two of the city newspapers, to be filed and preserved for the use of the office	25,000 00	
In the office of the Third Auditor:		
For office furniture, carpeting, two newspapers, preserving files and papers, bounty land service, and miscellaneous items	15,000 00	
In the office of the Fourth Auditor:		
For contingent expenses of the office	3,000 00	
In the office of the Fifth Auditor:		
For postage, furniture, and miscellaneous expenses, in which are included two daily newspapers	2,000 00	
In the office of the Treasurer:		
For contingent expenses of the office	10,000 00	
In the office of the Register:		
For arranging and binding cancelled marine papers, cases for official papers and records, and miscellaneous items, including office furniture	8,000 00	
Office of the Solicitor of the Treasury:		
For labor and miscellaneous items, and for statutes and reports	2,200 00	
Office of the Commissioner of Customs:		
For miscellaneous items and office furniture	3,000 00	
Office of the Comptroller of the Currency:		
For furniture and miscellaneous items	5,000 00	
For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus	100,000 00	
Amount carried forward	5,557,323 74	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$5,557,323 74	$35,807,661 62
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHEAST EXECUTIVE BUILDING, INCLUDING THE EXTENSION.		
For compensation of twelve watchmen and eleven laborers of the southeast executive building.....	16,560 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, viz: for fuel, light, labor, and miscellaneous items.....	75,000 00	
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.		
For compensation of the Secretary of the Interior, Assistant Secretary, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers in his office.....	48,160 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, chief clerk, recorder, draughtsman, assistant draughtsman, clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, packers, watchmen, and laborers in his office.....	178,200 00	
For compensation of additional clerks in the General Land Office, under the act of third March, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty land, and for laborers employed therein.....	58,640 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, watchmen, and laborer in his office.....	32,600 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Pensions, chief clerk, and the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, watchman, and laborers in his office.....	216,920 00	
For additional clerks in the Pension Office.....	21,000 00	
For compensation of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, and the clerk and messenger in his office.....	4,200 00	

CONTINGENT EXPENSES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

Office of the Secretary of the Interior:		
For stationery, furniture, and other contingencies, and for books and maps for the library.	7,000 00	
For repairs of the Patent Office building	12,500 00	
For expenses of packing and distributing congressional journals and documents, in pursuance of the provisions contained in the joint resolution of Congress, approved twenty-eighth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and act fifth February, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine	6,000 00	
For fuel and lights for the Patent Office building, including the salaries of engineer and assistant engineer of the furnaces	18,000 00	
Office of Indian Affairs:		
For blank books, binding, stationery, and miscellaneous items, including two of the daily city newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office	4,000 00	
Office of the Commissioner of Pensions:		
For stationery, engraving, and retouching plates for bounty land warrants, and binding the same, office furniture, and repairing the same, and miscellaneous items, including two city daily newspapers, to be filed, bound, and preserved for the use of the office	15,000 00	
Office of the Commissioner of Public Buildings:		
For stationery, blank books, plans, drawings, and other contingent expenses of his office.	500 00	

SURVEYORS GENERAL AND THEIR CLERKS.

For compensation of the surveyor general of Wisconsin and Iowa, and the clerks in his office	8,300 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Minnesota, and the clerks in his office	8,300 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territories of Dakota and Montana, and the clerks in his office	8,300 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, and the clerks in his office	8,300 00	
Amount carried forward	6,304,803 74	35,807,661 62

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$6,304,803 74	$35,807,661 62
For compensation of the surveyor general of the Territories of Colorado, Utah, and Idaho, and the clerks in his office	7,000 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona, and the clerks in his office	7,000 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of California and Nevada, and the clerks in his office	14,000 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Oregon, and the clerks in his office	6,500 00	
For compensation of the surveyor general of Washington Territory, and the clerks in his office	6,500 00	
For compensation of the clerks in the offices of the surveyors general, to be apportioned to them according to the exigencies of the public service, and to be employed in transcribing field-notes of surveys, for the purpose of preserving them at the seat of government	10,000 00	
For compensation of recorder of land titles in Missouri	500 00	
For compensation of translator in the office of surveyor general of New Mexico and Arizona	2,000 00	
For rent of surveyor general's office in Oregon, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger	700 00	
For rent of the surveyor general's office in California, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses, including pay of messenger	6,000 00	
For office rent for the surveyor general of Washington Territory, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	1,000 00	
For office rent of the surveyor general of Kansas and Nebraska, fuel, and incidental expenses	1,500 00	
For rent of surveyor general's office in the Territory of Dakota, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	600 00	

or rent of office for the surveyor general of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Idaho Territories, fuel, books, stationery, and other incidental expenses	1,000 00	
For the pay of the wages of one clerk in the consolidated land office at Des Moines, Iowa	1,000 00	
EXPENSES OF COURTS OF THE UNITED STATES.		
For defraying the expenses of the Supreme Court and district courts of the United States, including the District of Columbia, and also for jurors and witnesses, in aid of funds arising from fines, penalties, and forfeitures, in the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and previous years, and likewise for defraying the expenses of suits in which the United States are concerned, and of prosecutions for offences committed against the United States, and for the safe-keeping of prisoners	700,000 00	
WAR DEPARTMENT.		
For compensation of the Secretary of War, Assistant Secretaries of War, Solicitor, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, and laborer in his office	64,060 00	
For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Adjutant General	224,400 00	
For compensation of the clerks, messengers, assistant messengers, and laborers in the office of the Quartermaster General	395,840 00	
For compensation of the clerks and messengers in the office of the Paymaster General	209,680 00	
For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborers in the office of the Commissary General	86,160 00	
For compensation of the clerks, messenger, and laborer in the office of the Surgeon General	44,120 00	
For compensation of the clerks, messengers, and laborer in the office of the Chief Engineer	29,320 00	
For compensation of the clerks and messenger in the office of the Colonel of Ordnance	173,280 00	
For compensation of the clerks in the office of Military Justice	7,200 00	
Amount carried forward	8,304,163 74	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$8,304,163 74	$35,807,661 62
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.		
Office of the Secretary of War:		
For blank books, stationery, labor, books, maps, extra clerk-hire, and miscellaneous items..	20,000 00	
Office of the Adjutant General:		
For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items.....	25,000 00	
Office of the Quartermaster General:		
For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items.....	20,000 00	
Office of the Paymaster General:		
For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items.....	10,000 00	
Office of the Commissary General:		
For blank books, stationery, and binding, including rent of office and hire of watchmen..	20,000 00	
Office of the Chief Engineer:		
For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items.....	3,500 00	
Office of the Surgeon General:		
For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items, including rent of office....	12,500 00	
Office of the Chief of Ordnance:		
For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items.....	10,000 00	
Office of Military Justice:		
For blank books, stationery, binding, and miscellaneous items.....	1,500 00	
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE NORTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.		
For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers of the northwest executive building.....	4,570 00	

For labor, fuel, light, and miscellaneous items	20,000 00	
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND SEVENTEENTH STREETS.		
For compensation of superintendent, four watchmen, and two laborers for said building	4,570 00	
For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items	6,000 00	
FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE BUILDING CORNER OF F AND FIFTEENTH STREETS.		
For superintendent, watchmen, rent, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items	15,000 00	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
For compensation of the Secretary of the Navy, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messenger, and laborers in his office, including four clerks of class four, and one laborer, at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, which are hereby authorized to be appointed	55,800 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navy Yards and Docks, and the civil engineer, chief clerk, clerks, messenger, and laborers in his office	19,640 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office, including one clerk of class three, and one clerk of class one, which are hereby authorized to be appointed	16,420 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Navigation, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	10,120 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and the assistant, chief clerk, clerks, draughtsman, messenger, and laborers in his office	19,196 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, chief clerk, and the clerks, draughtsman, messenger, and laborer in his office, including one additional temporary clerk of class two, which is hereby authorized to be appointed	18,020 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, chief clerk, and the clerks, draughtsmen, messenger, and laborer in his office	11,020 00	
Amount carried forward	8,627,019 74	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$8,627,019 74	$35,807,661 62
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger and laborers	24,620 00	
For compensation of the chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, assistant, and the clerks, messenger, and laborer in his office	10,820 00	
INCIDENTAL AND CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
Office of the Secretary of the Navy:		
For stationery, labor, newspapers, periodicals, and miscellaneous items	5,000 00	
Bureau of Yards and Docks:		
For stationery, books, plans, drawings, and incidental labor	1,800 00	
Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:		
For stationery, books, and miscellaneous items	800 00	
Bureau of Navigation:		
For stationery, blank books, and miscellaneous items	800 00	
Bureau of Ordnance:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	2,000 00	
Bureau of Construction and Repair:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	1,000 00	
Bureau of Steam Engineering:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	2,500 00	
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:		
For stationery and miscellaneous items	1,500 00	
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery:		
For blank books, stationery, and miscellaneous items	800 00	

FOR THE GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE SOUTHWEST EXECUTIVE BUILDING.		
For compensation of five watchmen and two laborers of the southwest executive building.	4,752 00	
For contingent expenses of said building, viz:		
For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items	6,500 00	
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.		
For compensation of the Postmaster General, three Assistant Postmasters General, chief clerk, and the clerks, messenger, assistant messengers, watchmen, and laborers of said department	160,360 00	
For compensation of twenty-five additional clerks	20,000 00	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.		
For blank books, binding, and stationery, fuel for the General Post Office building, including the Auditor's office, oil, gas, and candles, printing, repair of the General Post Office building, office furniture, glazing, painting, whitewashing, and for keeping the fireplaces and furnaces in order; for engineer for steam-engine, laborers, watchmen, repairs of furniture, and for miscellaneous items	40,000 00	
MONEY-ORDER BUREAU.		
For compensation of superintendent and the clerks in his office	7,500 00	
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.		
For compensation of Commissioner of Agriculture, chief clerk, and the clerks and employés in his office	39,600 00	
For contingencies, viz: For stationery, purchase of library, laboratory, rent, and miscellaneous items	7,500 00	
Amount carried forward	8,964,871 74	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$8,964,871 74	$35,807,661 62
For collecting agricultural statistics	20,000 00	
For purchase and distribution of new and valuable seeds, viz: For purchase of cereal, vegetable, and flower seeds, and for labor in putting up seeds, seed-bags, and miscellaneous items	61,000 00	
For employés in seed-room	5,200 00	
For propagation and distribution of plants, cuttings, and shrubs	14,000 00	
For experimental garden in reservation number two	8,000 00	
MINT AT PHILADELPHIA.		
For salaries of the director, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, chief coiner and engraver, assistant assayer, and seven clerks	26,400 00	
For wages of workmen and adjusters	125,000 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses	10,000 00	
For specimens of ores and coins to be preserved in the cabinet of the mint	300 00	
BRANCH MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.		
For salaries of superintendent, treasurer, assayer, melter and refiner, coiner, and six clerks	30,500 00	
For wages of workmen and adjusters	175,000 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses, repairs, and wastage	50,000 00	
ASSAY OFFICE, NEW YORK.		
For salaries of superintendent, assayer, and melter and refiner, assistant assayer, officers, and clerks	23,900 00	

For wages of workmen	48,000 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses	20,000 00	
BRANCH MINT AT DENVER.		
For superintendent, assayer, melter, refiner, coiner, and clerks	13,000 00	
For wages of workmen	21,755 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses	5,000 00	
GOVERNMENTS IN THE TERRITORIES.		
TERRITORY OF NEW MEXICO.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	1,000 00	
For interpreter and translator in the executive office	500 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	
TERRITORY OF UTAH.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	2,500 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	15,000 00	
TERRITORY OF WASHINGTON.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, two associate judges, and secretary	12,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory	1,500 00	
Amount carried forward	9,698,926 74	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$9,698,926 74	$35,807,661 62
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly.....	15,000 00	
TERRITORY OF NEBRASKA.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary.....	10,500 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory.....	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly.....	18,000 00	
TERRITORY OF COLORADO.		
For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary.....	9,700 00	
For contingent expenses of said Territory.....	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly.....	18,000 00	
STATE OF NEVADA.		
For salary of superintendent of Indian affairs.....	2,000 00	
TERRITORY OF DAKOTA.		
For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary.....	9,700 00	

For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	15,000 00	
TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.		
For salaries of governor, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,000 00	
For interpreter and translator in the executive office	500 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	
TERRITORY OF IDAHO.		
For salaries of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, and two associate judges and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses of the assembly	20,000 00	
TERRITORY OF MONTANA.		
For compensation of governor and superintendent of Indian affairs, chief justice, and two associate judges, and secretary	12,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the Territory	1,000 00	
For compensation and mileage of the members of the legislative assembly, officers, clerks, and contingent expenses	20,000 00	
Amount carried forward	9,899,326 74	35,807,661 62

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$9, 899, 326 74	$35, 807, 661 62
JUDICIARY.		
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
For salaries of the Attorney General, Assistant Attorney General, and the clerks and messenger in his office.....	20, 400 00	
CONTINGENT EXPENSES OF THE OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.		
For fuel, labor, furniture, stationery, and miscellaneous items.....	3, 500 00	
For purchase of law and necessary books for the office of the Attorney General.....	500 00	
For legal assistance and other necessary special and extraordinary expenses in the disposal of private land claims in California.....	10, 000 00	
JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.		
For salaries of the chief justice and nine associate justices.....	60, 500 00	
For travelling expenses of the judge assigned to the tenth circuit for attending session of the Supreme Court of the United States.....	2, 000 00	
For salaries of the district judges of the United States.....	118, 750 00	
For salaries of the chief justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, the associate judges, and judge of the orphans' court.....	14, 500 00	
For salary of the reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States....	1, 300 00	
For compensation of the district attorneys.....	19, 100 00	
For compensation of the district marshals.....	12, 000 00	

INDEPENDENT TREASURY.

For salaries of the assistant treasurers of the United States at New York, Boston, Charleston, and St. Louis	16,500 00	
For additional salary of the treasurer of the mint at Philadelphia	1,000 00	
For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at New Orleans	500 00	
For additional salary of the treasurer of the branch mint at Denver	500 00	
For salaries of the clerks and messengers in office of assistant treasurer at Boston	8,100 00	
For salaries of additional clerks in the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, which are hereby authorized	11,500 00	
For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in office of the assistant treasurer at Philadelphia	18,300 00	
For salaries of clerks, messengers, and watchmen in office of assistant treasurer at New York	105,320 00	
For salaries of clerks, messenger, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at St. Louis	9,760 00	
For additional salaries to the messenger at four hundred dollars per annum, and to the four watchmen at one hundred dollars per annum each, which increase is hereby authorized, in the office of the assistant treasurer at St. Louis	800 00	
For salaries of clerks, porter, and watchmen in the office of the assistant treasurer at New Orleans	9,600 00	
For compensation of the depositary at Santa Fé, and the clerk, watchman, and porter in his office	4,800 00	
For salary of the clerk to the acting assistant treasurer at Denver	1,800 00	
For salaries of additional clerks, and additional compensation of officers and clerks, under act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the better organization of the treasury, and tenth section of act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-three, making appropriations for the civil and diplomatic expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, at such further rates as the Secretary may deem just and reasonable	50,000 00	
For compensation to designated depositaries, under fourth section of act of August sixth,		
Amount carried forward	10,400,356 74	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$10,400,356 74	$35,807,661 62
eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue.....	8,000 00	
For compensation to special agents under act of sixth of August, eighteen hundred and forty-six.....	8,000 00	
For salaries of nine supervising and fifty local inspectors, appointed under act thirtieth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-two, for the better protection of the lives of passengers by steamboats, with travelling and other expenses incurred by them.....	80,000 00	
For contingent expenses under the act of sixth August, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, in addition to premium which may be received on transfer drafts.....	250,000 00	
For necessary expenses in carrying into effect the several acts of Congress authorizing loans and the issue of treasury notes.....	2,000,000 00	
For procuring dies, stamps, adhesive stamps, paper, printing forms and regulations, advertising, and other expenses of carrying into effect the internal revenue act of June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.....	1,100,000 00	
For paper, special dies, and the printing of circulating notes, and expenses necessarily incurred (including express charges) in procuring the same, in the office of the Comptroller of the Currency.....	677,500 00	
COMMISSIONERS OF DIRECT TAXES IN INSURRECTIONARY DISTRICTS.		
For compensation of thirty-three commissioners at three thousand dollars each, and eleven clerks at twelve hundred dollars each.....	112,200 00	
For contingent expenses, advertising, and surveying.....	40,000 00	
PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.		
For compensation to the laborer in charge of the water-closets in the Capitol.....	525 60	

For compensation of four laborers in the Capitol	2,880 00	
For compensation to the public gardener	1,440 00	
For compensation of a foreman and twenty-one laborers employed in the public grounds	16,080 00	
For compensation of the keeper of the western gate, Capitol square	1,000 00	
For compensation of two day watchmen employed in the Capitol square	1,440 00	
For compensation of the doorkeeper at the President's House	720 00	
For compensation of assistant doorkeeper at the President's House	720 00	
For compensation of one night watchman at the public stables and carpenters' shops south of the Capitol	1,000 00	
For compensation of watchman in reservation number two	720 00	
For compensation of eight draw-keepers at the Potomac bridge, and for fuel, oil, and lamps	7,553 60	
For compensation of two draw-keepers at the two bridges across the eastern branch of the Potomac, and for fuel, oil, and lamps	1,396 00	
For compensation of furnace-keeper under the old hall of the House of Representatives	720 00	
For compensation of furnace-keeper at the President's House	720 00	
METROPOLITAN POLICE.		
For salaries and other necessary expenses of the Metropolitan Police for the District of Columbia	110,000 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to provide temporary accommodations for the State Department, and for the accommodation of such of the clerks of the Treasury Department as cannot be accommodated in the present building	25,000 00	
For the purpose of furnishing and fitting up suitable rooms for the office of the Attorney General, if it shall be necessary for him to remove from the Treasury Department	10,000 00	
To supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five:		
For office furniture, carpeting, preserving files, and miscellaneous items in the office of the Third Auditor	5,000 00	
For stationery for the Treasury Department and its several bureaus	25,000 00	
Amount carried forward	14,887,971 94	35,807,661 62

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$14,887,971 94	$35,807,661 62
For fuel, labor, light, and miscellaneous items for the Treasury building, including the extension	20,000 00	
For contingent expenses under the act of August sixth, eighteen hundred and forty-six, for the collection, safe-keeping, transfer, and disbursement of the public revenue, provided that no part of said sum shall be expended for clerical services	50,000 00	
For compensation to clerks in office of the surveyor general in California for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	1,350 00	
For hire of carts on the public grounds	232 00	
For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the army and navy and the revenue-cutter service, and of the District of Columbia, at the hospital for the insane in said District	30,000 00	
For repairs of the navy yard bridge, to enable the Commissioner of Public Buildings to erect a new draw	1,000 00	
For compensation of clerks in the Bureau of Military Justice, viz: one of class four, one of class three, one of class two, and two of class one	7,200 00	
For stationery, rent of office, hire of watchmen, and miscellaneous items in the office of the Commissary General	5,000 00	
For stationery and miscellaneous items in the office of the Paymaster General	6,000 00	
For stationery, blank books, and miscellaneous items in the office of the Bureau of Military Justice	1,500 00	
For labor, fuel, lights, and miscellaneous items in the War Department	15,000 00	
For fuel, compensation of firemen, and miscellaneous items for the building corner of F and Seventeenth streets	6,000 00	
For reimbursing the appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs the amount heretofore transferred from that fund to the appropriation for expenses of a national loan, under act of March third, eighteen hundred and nine	2,000,000 00	

For supplying a deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen	150,000 00	
For refunding to the Treasury extension the amount of payments made for furniture	16,911 53	
For furniture, carpets, and miscellaneous items for the Treasury building	15,000 00	
For deficiency for pay of physician, blacksmith and assistant, farmer, and carpenter for each of the four reservations in California	9,600 00	
For armament of fortifications	900,000 00	
For current expenses of the ordnance department and for ordnance service	600,000 00	
For national armory	600,000 00	
For gunpowder and lead	400,000 00	
For contingencies of fortifications	800,000 00	
For tool and siege trains	100,000 00	
For Fort Taylor, Key West, Florida	125,000 00	
For Fort Jefferson, Garden Key, Florida	75,000 00	
For the medical and hospital department	3,251,000 00	
For the Quartermaster's Department, viz:		
For purchase of cavalry and artillery horses	7,600,000 00	
For transportation of the army	19,856,137 00	
For regular supplies	20,000,000 00	
For barracks and quarters	2,000,000 00	
For incidental and contingent expenses	1,000,000 00	
For military telegraph	725,000 00	
For supplies and expenses of providing for prisoners of war	2,000,000 00	
For clothing, camp and garrison equipage	30,000,000 00	
For pay of the Capitol police	3,885 72	
To supply deficiencies in the contingent expenses of the House of Representatives, viz:		
For folding documents	25,000 00	
For fuel and lights, including pay of engineer	10,000 00	
For miscellaneous items	24,405 52	
For stationery	6,000 00	
Amount carried forward	107,324,193 71	35,807,661 62

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$107,324,193 71	$35,807,661 62
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the payment of salaries in the Bureau of the Comptroller of the Currency	12,000 00	
To supply deficiency in the appropriation for Capitol police, to be added to the contingent fund of the Senate	2,914 28	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public printing	180,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for paper for the public printing	450,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the public binding	90,000 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for compensation to the reporters of the Congressional Globe	800 00	
To supply a deficiency for compensation of clerks in the Denver branch mint	450 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the branch mint at San Francisco	134,889 68	
NAVY DEPARTMENT.		
Bureau of Navigation:		
For binnacles, binnacle lamps, and alidades; for bunting, muslin, and sewing materials; for ensigns, jacks, distinctive flags and marks, signal flags and foreign flags, and for making flags of all kinds; for logs, log-lines, log-reels, log-slates, log-paper, log-books, and sand glasses; for leads, lead-reels, lead-lines, armings for leads, and sounding cups, and for signal apparatus other than signal flags	125,000 00	
For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books, and stores; for postage on public letters; for telegraphing for proposals; for packing-boxes and materials; for blank books, forms, and stationery at navigation offices; for maps, drawings, and models; and for incidental expenses not applicable to any other appropriation	3,000 00	
For the purchase of nautical and astronomical instruments, nautical books, maps, and charts, and for repairs of instruments, and for binding and backing books and charts	100,000 00	

Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting:		
For fuel for the navy, and for the transportation and expenses thereof	5,367,400 00	
For equipment of vessels	500,000 00	
Bureau of Provisions and Clothing:		
For provisions	1,500,000 00	
For clothing	700,000 00	
For a gold medal to Cornelius Vanderbilt, pursuant to a joint resolution approved January twenty-eight, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	3,000 00	
For the purpose of paying such contingent expenses as may be directed by resolution of the House	43,000 00	
		116,536,647 67
By the act making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.		
For pay of commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including the engineer corps of the navy	23,327,722 50	
For the completion and repair of vessels of the navy	24,530,000 00	
For the purchase of hemp and other materials for the navy	570,000 00	
For fuel for the navy, and for the transportation and expenses thereof	7,680,000 00	
For bounties to seamen	1,000,000 00	
For the equipment of vessels in the navy, viz:		
For the purchase of various articles of equipment, viz: canvas, leather, iron, cables and anchors, oil, furniture, galleys, and stores, and for the payment of labor on articles manufactured in the navy yard, and for outfit stores in the masters', boatswains', and sailmakers' department of vessels	5,800,000 00	
For provisions for commission, warrant, and petty officers and seamen, including engineers and marines attached to vessels for sea service	12,923,280 75	
For the construction, repair, wear and tear of machinery of vessels in commission	17,145,000 00	
For surgeons' necessaries and appliances for the sick and hurt of the navy, including the coast survey and engineer and marine corps	227,500 00	
Amount carried forward	93,203,503 25	152,344,309 29

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$93,203,503 25	$152,344,309 29
For ordnance and ordnance stores, including labor and incidental expenses	8,300,000 00	
For navigation apparatus and supplies, and for purposes incidental to navigation	400,000 00	
For clothing for the navy	1,000,000 00	
For contingent expenses of the navy	250,000 00	
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS.		
For contingent expenses that may accrue for the following purposes, viz: For freight and transportation; for printing, advertising, and stationery; for books, maps, models, and drawings; for the purchase and repair of fire-engines; for machinery of every description, and patent right to use the same; for repairs of steam-engines and attendance; for purchase and maintenance of oxen and horses, and driving teams; for carts, timber-wheels, and workmen's tools of every description for navy yard purposes; for telegrams and postage of letters on public service; for furniture for government offices and houses; for coals and other fuel; for candles, oil, and gas; for cleaning and clearing up yards; for flags, awnings, and packing-boxes; for pay of watchmen; for incidental labor at navy yards not applicable to any other appropriation; for rent of landing at Portsmouth, New Hampshire; for tolls and ferriages; for water tax; and for rent of stores and rendezvous	1,760,000 00	
BUREAU OF NAVIGATION.		
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Navigation, viz:		
For freight and transportation of navigation materials, instruments, books, and stores; for postage on public letters; for telegraphing on public business; for advertising for proposals; for packing-boxes and materials; for blank books, forms, and stationery at		

navigation offices; for maps, charts, drawings, and models; and for incidental expenses not applicable to any other appropriation	5,000 00	
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.		
For contingent and incidental expenses, viz:		
For postage, drawings, and transportation of materials	75,000 00	
BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.		
For contingent expenses, viz:		
For transportation of materials, printing, stationery, experiments, advertising, books, drawings, models, postage, and incidental expenses	85,000 00	
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.		
For contingent expenses, viz:		
For candles, freight to foreign stations, transportation from station to station within the United States, cooperage, pay of assistants to inspectors, advertising for proposals, printing paymasters' blanks, and stationery for cruising vessels	600,000 00	
BUREAU OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY.		
For contingent expenses of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery	75,000 00	
MARINE CORPS.		
For pay of officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, privates, clerks, messengers, steward and nurse, and servants; for rations and clothing for officers' servants; additional rations to officers for five years' service; for undrawn clothing and rations, and bounties for re-enlistments	1,040,865 45	
Amount carried forward	106,794,368 70	152,344,309 29

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$106,794,368 70	$152,344,309 29
For provisions	169,907 50	
For clothing	328,512 00	
For fuel	32,626 75	
For military stores, viz: Pay of mechanics, repair of arms, purchase of accoutrements, ordnance stores, flags, drums, fifes, and other instruments	16,000 00	
For transportation of officers, their servants, troops, and expenses of recruiting	25,000 00	
For repairs of barracks, and rent of offices where there are no public buildings	15,000 00	
For contingencies, viz: freight, ferriage, toll, cartage, wharfage; purchase and repair of boats; compensation to judge advocates; per diem for attending courts-martial, courts of inquiry, and for constant labor; house rent in lieu of quarters; burial of deceased marines; printing, stationery, postage, telegraphing; apprehension of deserters; oil, candles, gas; repairs of gas and water fixtures; water rent, forage, straw, barrack furniture; furniture for officers' quarters; bed sacks, wrapping paper, oil-cloth, crash, rope, twine, spades, shovels, axes, picks, carpenters' tools; keep of a horse for the messenger; pay of matron, washerwoman, and porter at the hospital headquarters; repairs to fire-engine; purchase and repair of engine hose; purchase of lumber for benches, mess tables, and bunks; repairs to public carryall; purchase and repair of harness; purchase and repair of handcarts and wheelbarrows; scavengering; purchase and repair of galleys; cooking stoves, ranges; stoves where there are no grates; gravel for parade grounds; repair of pumps; furniture for staff and commanding officers' offices; brushes, brooms, buckets, paving, and for other purposes	60,000 00	
NAVY YARDS.		
PORTSMOUTH, NEW HAMPSHIRE.		
For reservoir, gutters, oakum, store, siding-mill, extension of ship-house R; railway for		

floating dock; machinery and tools; grading gutters and drains; completing plumbers', coppersmiths', and tin shops; quay walls; completing mooring piers; completing extension of ship-house S; two launching slips; and for repairs of all kinds.....	316,250 00	
BOSTON.		
For addition to second story of ropewalk, two building slips, one set spinning preparation and repairs of ropewalk machinery, tar pit, and for repairs of all kinds.....	254,500 00	
For completion of joiners' building.....	25,000 00	
NEW YORK.		
For continuing quay wall; receiving store; grading and filling; drains, paving, and flagging; muster office addition; completing new foundry; continuation of machine shop and iron-plating shop; launching ways; ship-house D; launching ways for steamers; joiners' shop addition; water pipes and hydrants; general increase of machinery in the yard; and repairs of all kinds.....	895,763 00	
PHILADELPHIA.		
For boat shop; machine shop; saw-mill; storehouse; plumbers' shop; crib foundation for launching ways; brick wall around new purchase; bulkhead at new purchase; repairs of dry dock; repairs of dredger; filling on new purchase; and repairs of all kinds.....	285,680 00	
WASHINGTON.		
For completing copper-rolling mill extension; completing storehouse for provisions; new cradle for railway; coal depot and machinery; machinery and tools; flagging and draining; dredging channels; rail tracks; and repairs of all kinds.....	218,300 00	
Amount carried forward.....	109,436,907 95	152,344,309 29

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$109, 436, 907 95	$152, 344, 309 99
NORFOLK.		
For repairs of boat-shed number twenty-nine; repairs of timber-sheds number thirty and thirty-one; repairs of naval store number fifteen; repairs of stables; repairs of carpenters' shop; repairs of buildings number nineteen and thirty-seven; machinery and tools; dredging channels; and repairs of all kinds.....	468, 500 00	
PENSACOLA.		
For repairs of machine shop, storehouse, commandant's quarters, commander's quarters, officers' quarters, and repairs of all kinds.....	171, 000 00	
MARE ISLAND.		
For continuing grading and paving; foundry establishment; completing iron wharf cranes; smithery, tools, and machinery; cistern and holder for gas works; saw-mill machinery; coal-house and wharf; sea-wall continuation; guard-house; completing one-half of storehouse; and repairs of all kinds.....	208, 800 00	
SACKETT'S HARBOR.		
For repairs of all kinds.....	2, 000 00	

HOSPITALS.

BOSTON.		
For repairs of buildings, roads, fences, painting hospital, enlargement of cemetery, glazing, painting, furniture, and miscellaneous items	8,500 00	
NEW YORK.		
For repairs of hospital buildings, appendages, roads, fences, walls, stables, painting, glazing in hospital and laboratory, and labor on cemetery and grounds	14,000 00	
WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
For completing building authorized by act of March fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	30,000 00	
NORFOLK.		
For plastering, glazing, painting, repair of wharves and bridges, repair of cemetery enclosure, gas fixtures, and flagging	12,500 00	
PENSACOLA.		
For extension of building, enclosures, rooms for distributing stores, and for general repairs and improvements	10,500 00	
MEMPHIS.		
For repairs and improvements	7,000 00	
Amount carried forward	110,369,707 95	152,344,309 29

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$110,369,707 95	$152,344,309 29
NEW ORLEANS.		
For repairs and improvements.....	5,000 00	
MAGAZINES.		
PORTSMOUTH.		
For shot beds; quay walls; boiler, boiler-room, and machinery; grading grounds; and repairs of all kinds.....	47,425 00	
BOSTON.		
For repairs of magazine, shell-houses, wharf at Chelsea, and powder-boat; repairs of ordnance store, shell-houses, gun and shot park at the yard; repairs of nitre depot at Malden; and tools for gun-carriage shop.....	6,378 00	
NEW YORK.		
For ordnance machinery, and repairs of all kinds.....	55,000 00	
PHILADELPHIA.		
For two stone magazine buildings.....	15,696 00	

WASHINGTON, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.		
For repairs to buildings in ordnance yard, repairs to branch magazine, cleaning and improving ordnance yard, erecting temporary buildings, additional ordnance machinery, and continuing work on new ordnance foundry	87,000 00	
NORFOLK.		
For improvements and repairs of buildings at magazine, Fort Norfolk	10,000 00	
MARE ISLAND.		
For continuing shell-house and powder magazine at north end of yard, building a second shell-house at magazine, continuing preparations for gun-park, tools and machines for ordnance shop, repairs to building number seventy, occupied by ordnance; repairs to magazine; and for strengthening old wharf at magazine and building new addition	44,486 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For pay of superintendents, naval constructors, and all the civil establishments of the several navy yards and stations	132,870 00	
For expenses of professors, watchmen, and others, and contingencies of the United States Naval Academy	115,626 00	
NAVAL OBSERVATORY.		
For pay of assistant astronomer, three aids, and clerk	8,000 00	
For wages of instrument maker, two watchmen, porter, messenger, and laborers; keeping grounds in order, and repairs to buildings and enclosures; fuel, lights, office furniture, and stationery; and for freight, transportation, postage, and incidental expenses	14,000 00	
For preparing for publication the American Nautical Almanac	25,850 00	
Amount carried forward	110,937,038 95	152,344,309 29

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$110,937,038 95	$152,344,309 29
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA.		
For furniture and repairs of same; house-cleaning and whitewashing; furnaces, grates, and ranges; gas and water rent; improvement of grounds; wharves and lots; and for hospital, and repairs of all kinds.....	5,600 00	
For support of beneficiaries.....	42,000 00	
To meet emergencies at the Atlantic, East and West Gulf, and Mississippi stations.....	500,000 00	
For pay of photographer in the Bureau of Ordnance.....	300 00	
To defray the necessary expenses of the commission "to select the most approved site for a navy yard or naval station on the Mississippi river, or upon one of its tributaries".	2,590 00	
To enlarge the accommodations for sick, wounded, and otherwise disabled at the naval asylum, Philadelphia, authorized by act of Congress of March fourteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.....	100,000 00	
		111,587,528,95
By the act making appropriations for the support of the Military Academy for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.		
For pay of officers, instructors, cadets, and musicians.....	154,756 00	
For commutation of subsistence.....	4,160 00	
For pay in lieu of clothing to officers' servants.....	60 00	
For current and ordinary expenses, as follows: Repairs and improvements, fuel and apparatus, forage, postage, telegrams, stationery, transportation, printing, clerks, miscellaneous and incidental expenses, and departments of instruction.....	57,927 00	
For increase and expense of library.....	1,000 00	

For forage for artillery and cavalry horses	17,000 00	
For supplying horses for artillery and cavalry exercise	1,000 00	
For repairs of officers' quarters	1,500 00	
For targets and batteries for artillery exercise	100 00	
For furniture for hospital for cadets	200 00	
For annual repairs of gas-pipes and retorts	300 00	
For warming apparatus for academic and other buildings	10,000 00	
For building public wharf	5,000 00	
For quarters for subaltern officers	1,500 00	
For fire apparatus	3,000 00	
		257,503 00
By the act to provide ways and means for the support of the government.		
To pay the expense of preparing and issuing bonds, &c., and disposing thereof		Indefinite.
By the act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.		
For expenses of recruiting, transportation of recruits, and compensation to citizen surgeons for medical attendance	300,000 00	
For bounties and premiums for the enlistment of recruits for the regular army	350,000 00	
For pay of the army	10,000,000 00	
For commutation of officers' subsistence	1,747,324 00	
For commutation of forage for officers' horses	104,600 00	
For payments in lieu of clothing for officers' servants	82,760 00	
For payments to discharged soldiers for clothing not drawn	150,000 00	
For pay of volunteers	200,000,000 00	
For subsistence in kind for regulars, volunteers, and drafted men	92,782,043 70	
For the regular supplies of the quartermaster's department, consisting of fuel for the officers, enlisted men, guard, hospitals, storehouses, and offices; of forage in kind for		
Amount carried forward	305,516,727 70	264,189,341 24

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$305, 516, 727 70	$264, 189, 341 24
the horses, mules, and oxen for the quartermaster's department, at the several posts and stations, and with the armies in the field; for the horses of the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, and for the authorized number of officers' horses when serving in the field and at the outposts, including bedding for the animals; of straw for soldiers' bedding, and of stationery, including blank books for the quartermaster's department, certificates for discharged soldiers, blank forms for the pay and quartermaster's departments; and for the printing of division and department orders and reports.....	50, 000, 000 00	
For the incidental expenses of the quartermaster's department, consisting of postage on letters and packages received and sent by officers of the army on public service; expenses of courts-martial, military commissions, and courts of inquiry, including the additional compensation of judge advocates, recorders, members, and witnesses, while on that service, under the act of March sixteenth, eighteen hundred and two; extra pay to soldiers employed, under the direction of the quartermaster's department, in the erection of barracks, quarters, storehouses, and hospitals; in the construction of roads, and on other constant labor, for periods of not less than ten days, under acts of March second, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and August fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, including those employed as clerks at division and department headquarters; expenses of expresses to and from the frontier posts and armies in the field; of escorts to paymasters and other disbursing officers, and to trains where military escorts cannot be furnished; expenses of the interment of officers killed in action, or who die when on duty in the field, or at posts on the frontiers, or at other posts and places, when ordered by the Secretary of War, and of non-commissioned officers and soldiers; authorized office furniture; hire of laborers in the quartermaster's department, including the hire of interpreters, spies, and guides for the army; compensation of clerks to officers of the quartermaster's department; compensation of forage and wagon masters, authorized		

by the act of July fifth, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight; for the apprehension of deserters, and the expenses incident to their pursuit; and for the following expenditures required for the several regiments of cavalry, the batteries of light artillery, and such companies of infantry as may be mounted, viz: the purchase of travelling forges, blacksmiths' and shoeing tools, horse and mule shoes and nails, iron and steel for shoeing, hire of veterinary surgeons, medicines for horses and mules, picket ropes, and for shoeing the horses of the corps named; also, generally, the proper and authorized expenses for the movements and operations of an army not expressly assigned to any other department	10,000,000 00	
For the purchase of cavalry and artillery horses	21,000,000 00	
For transportation of officers' baggage	500,000 00	
For transportation of the army, including the baggage of the troops when moving, either by land or water; of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, from the depots at Philadelphia, Cincinnati, and New York to the several posts and army depots, and from those depots to the troops in the field; and of subsistence stores from the places of purchase, and from the places of delivery under contract, to such places as the circumstances of the service may require them to be sent; of ordnance, or ordnance stores, and small-arms, from foundries and armories to the arsenals, fortifications, frontier posts, and army depots; freights, wharfage, tolls, and ferriages; for the purchase and hire of horses, mules, oxen, and harness, and the purchase and repair of wagons, carts, and drays, and of ships and other sea-going vessels, and boats required for the transportation of supplies and for garrison purposes; for drayage and cartage at the several posts; hire of teamsters; transportation of funds for the pay and other disbursing departments; the expense of sailing public transports on the various rivers, the Gulf of Mexico, and the Atlantic and Pacific; and for procuring water at such posts as, from their situation, require it to be brought from a distance; and for clearing roads, and removing obstructions from roads, harbors, and rivers, to the extent which may be required for the actual operations of troops in the field	30,000,000 00	
For the hire or commutation of quarters for officers on military duty; hire of quarters for troops; of storehouses for the safe-keeping of military stores; of grounds for sum-		
Amount carried forward	417,016,727 70	264,189,341 24

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$417,016,727 70	$264,189,341 24
mer cantonments; for the construction of temporary huts, hospitals, and stables, and for repairing public buildings at established posts	5,000,000 00	
For heating and cooking stoves	100,000 00	
For constructing and extending the telegraph for military purposes, and for expenses in operating the same	500,000 00	
For supplies, transportation, and care of prisoners of war	1,000,000 00	
For clothing for the army, camp and garrison equipage, and for expenses of offices and arsenals	50,000,000 00	
For contingencies of the army	400,000 00	
For the medical and hospital department	6,000,000 00	
For expenses of the commanding general's office	10,000 00	
For the secret service	100,000 00	
For armament of fortifications	3,500,000 00	
For the current expenses of the ordnance service	1,250,000 00	
For ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including horses, and the purchase and manufacture of army accoutrements and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars	20,000,000 00	
For the manufacture of arms at the national armory	3,500,000 00	
For repairs, improvements, and new machinery at the national armory	100,000 00	
For the purchase of gunpowder and lead	2,500,000 00	
For repairs and improvements at arsenals, including new and additions to present buildings, and machinery, tools, and fixtures	500,000 00	
For signal service of the army	100,000 00	
For salaries of two clerks in the signal office	2,800 00	
To supply a deficiency in the appropriations for the current fiscal year for ordnance, ordnance stores, and supplies, including the purchase and manufacture of arms, accoutrements, and horse equipments for volunteers and regulars	7,000,000 00	

For the pay of the army	36,000,000 00	
		554,579,527 70
By the act to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States.		
For the printing and publishing of the unpublished opinions of the Attorneys General of the United States, delivered since the fourth of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.		7,000 00
By the act relating to the clerkships in the Post Office Department.		
For salary of a chief clerk in the offices of each of the three Assistants Postmaster General, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum each	6,000 00	
For salaries of two clerks of class three, two clerks of class two, and five clerks of class one	12,000 00	
For the payment of such temporary clerks as the Postmaster General may, from time to time, deem necessary	6,000 00	
		24,000 00
By the act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the better organization of Indian affairs in California."		
To pay the settlers in Hoopa valley, California, for their improvements on the Indian reservation therein		60,000 00
By the act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.		
For the payment of the lawful expenses incident to carrying into effect the various acts relative to the assessment and collection of the internal revenues after the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, until the first day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and not otherwise provided for		Indefinite.
Amount carried forward		818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$818,859,868 94
By the act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and for other purposes.		
For the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, namely:		
For the pay of superintendents of Indian affairs and of Indian agents	$87,450 00	
For pay of sub-agents	6,000 00	
For pay of clerk to superintendent at St. Louis, Missouri	1,200 00	
For pay of temporary clerks by superintendents of Indian affairs	5,000 00	
For pay of clerk to superintendent of Indian affairs in California	1,800 00	
For pay of interpreters	28,400 00	
For presents to Indians	5,000 00	
For provisions for Indians	11,800 00	
For buildings at agencies and repairs thereof	10,000 00	
For contingencies of the Indian Department	36,500 00	
For fulfilling treaty stipulations with the various Indian tribes:		
BLACKFOOT INDIANS.		
For last of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in the purchase of such goods, provisions, and other useful articles as the President, at his discretion, may from time to time determine, per ninth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	20,000 00	
For last of ten instalments as annuity, to be expended in establishing and instructing them in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, and in educating their children, and pro-		

moting civilization and Christianity, at the discretion of the President, per tenth article of the treaty of seventeenth October, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	15,000 00	
CHASTA, SCOTON, AND UMPQUA INDIANS.		
For eleventh of fifteen instalments of annuity, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,000 00	
For eleventh of fifteen instalments for the pay of a farmer, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,000 00	
For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay of physician, medicines, and expense of care of the sick, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,500 00	
For eleventh of fifteen instalments for pay of teachers and purchase of books and stationery, per fifth article treaty eighteenth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,200 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF LAKE SUPERIOR.		
For two-thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	8,333 33	
For two-thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	800 00	
For two-thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	7,000 00	
For two-thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,333 33	
For two-thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	666 67	
Amount carried forward	251,983 33	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$251,983 33	$818,859,868 94
For two-thirds of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,333 33	
For eleventh of twenty instalments in coin, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	5,000 00	
For eleventh of twenty instalments in goods, household furniture, and cooking utensils, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	8,000 00	
For eleventh of twenty instalments for agricultural implements, and cattle, carpenters' and other tools, and building materials, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four	3,000 00	
For eleventh of twenty instalments for moral and educational purposes, three hundred dollars of which to be paid to the Grand Portage band yearly, to enable them to maintain a school at their village, per fourth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	3,000 00	
For eleventh of twenty instalments for six smiths and assistants, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty four	5,040 00	
For eleventh of twenty instalments for the support of six smiths' shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,320 00	
For ninth of twenty instalments for the seventh smith and assistant, and support of shops, per second and fifth articles treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,060 00	
For support of a smith, assistant, and shop for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,060 00	
For support of two farmers for the Bois Forte band, during the pleasure of the President, per twelfth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,200 00	

CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI.		
For one-third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in money, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	4,166 67	
For one-third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the pay of two carpenters, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	400 00	
For one-third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments in goods, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	3,500 00	
For one-third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the support of schools, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	666 67	
For one-third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the purchase of provisions and tobacco, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	666 67	
For one-third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for the support of two smiths' shops, including the pay of two smiths and assistants, and furnishing iron and steel, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	666 67	
For one-third of twenty-fourth of twenty-five instalments for pay of two farmers, per fourth article treaty fourth October, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and eighth article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	333 33	
For eleventh of twenty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	20,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS, PILLAGER, AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS.		
For eleventh of thirty instalments of annuity in money, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,666 66	
Amount carried forward	323,063 33	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$323,063 33	$818,859,868 94
For eleventh of thirty instalments of annuity in goods, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	8,000 00	
For eleventh of thirty instalments for purposes of utility, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,000 00	
For eleventh of twenty instalments for purposes of education, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For eleventh of fifteen annual instalments for support of two smiths and smiths' shops, per third article treaty twenty-second February, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,120 00	
For pay of an engineer to grist and saw mill at Leech Lake	600 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI, AND THE PILLAGER AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.		
For second of ten instalments for ten yoke of work-oxen, per fifth article treaty eleventh March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	1,000 00	
For the employment of a sawyer, at the discretion of the President, per sixth article treaty eleventh March, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	600 00	
For compensation of female teachers on the reservation, who shall instruct the Indian girls in domestic economy	1,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF SAGINAW, SWAN CREEK, AND BLACK RIVER.		
For last of ten equal annual instalments in coin, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For last of ten instalments for the support of one blacksmith shop, per second article of the treaty of second August, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,240 00	

For last of five equal annual instalments for educational purposes, under the direction of the President	2,000 00	
For last of five equal annual instalments in agricultural implements	3,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS, MENOMONEES, WINNEBAGOES, AND NEW YORK INDIANS.		
For education during the pleasure of Congress, per fifth article treaty eleventh August, eighteen hundred and twenty-seven	1,500 00	
CHICKASAWS.		
For permanent annuity in goods, per act of twenty-fifth February, seventeen hundred and ninety-nine	3,000 00	
CHOCTAWS.		
For permanent annuity, per second article treaty sixteenth November, eighteen hundred and five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For permanent annuity for support of light horsemen, per thirteenth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	600 00	
For permanent provision for education, per second article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	6,000 00	
For permanent provision for blacksmith, per sixth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty, and thirteenth article treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	600 00	
For permanent provision for iron and steel, per ninth article treaty twentieth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-five, and thirteenth article of treaty twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	320 00	
Amount carried forward	374,643 33	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$374,643 33	$818,859,868 94
For interest on five hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, for education, support of the government, and other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the general council of the Choctaws, in conformity with the provisions contained in the tenth and thirteenth articles of the treaty of twenty-second June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	25,000 00	
CAMANCHES, KIOWAS, AND APACHES OF ARKANSAS RIVER.		
For the second of five instalments, being the second series for the purchase of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	18,000 00	
For expenses of transportation of the second of five instalments of goods, provisions, and agricultural implements, per sixth article treaty twenty-seventh July, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	7,000 00	
CREEKS.		
For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty seventh August, seventeen hundred and ninety, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	1,500 00	
For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty sixteenth June, eighteen hundred and two, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	3,000 00	
For permanent annuity in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	20,000 00	
For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and for shop and tools, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	840 00	

For permanent provision for iron and steel for shop, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	270 00	
For permanent provision for the pay of a wheelwright, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	600 00	
For blacksmith and assistant, and shop and tools, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	840 00	
For iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	270 00	
For wagon-maker, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	600 00	
For assistance in agricultural operations, during the pleasure of the President, per eighth article treaty twenty-fourth January, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	2,000 00	
For education, during the pleasure of the President, per fifth article treaty fourteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, and fifth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	1,000 00	
For five per centum interest on two hundred thousand dollars for purposes of education, per sixth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	10,000 00	
DELAWARES.		
For life annuity to chief, per private article to supplemental treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, to treaty of third October, eighteen hundred and eighteen	100 00	
For interest on forty-six thousand and eighty dollars, at five per centum, being the value of thirty-six sections of land set apart, by treaty of eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, for education	2,304 00	
Amount carried forward	467,967 33	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$467,967 33	$818,859,868 94
IOWAS.		
For interest, in lieu of investment, on fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, balance of one hundred and fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars, to the first of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, at five per centum per annum, for education or other beneficial purposes, under the direction of the President.....	2,875 00	
KANSAS.		
For interest, in lieu of investment, on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum	10,000 00	
KICKAPOOS.		
For twelfth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on one hundred thousand dollars, for educational and other beneficial purposes.....	5,000 00	
For twelfth instalment on two hundred thousand dollars, to be paid in eighteen hundred and sixty-five, per second article treaty eighteenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.	7,000 00	
MENOMONEES.		
For tenth of twelve instalments for continuing and keeping up a blacksmith shop, and providing the usual quantity of iron and steel, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	916 66	

For last of ten instalments of annuity upon two hundred thousand dollars, balance of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for cession of lands, per fourth article treaty eighteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-eight, and third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	20,000 00	
For tenth of fifteen instalments for pay of miller, per third article treaty twelfth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	600 00	
MIAMIES OF KANSAS.		
For permanent provision for blacksmith and assistant, and iron and steel for shop, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, and fourth article treaty June fifth, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	940 00	
For permanent provision for miller, in lieu of gunsmith, per fifth article treaty sixth October, eighteen hundred and eighteen, fifth article treaty twenty-third October, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	600 00	
For interest on fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, for educational purposes, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments upon two hundred thousand dollars, per third article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	7,500 00	
MIAMIES OF INDIANA.		
For interest on two hundred and twenty-one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and eighty-six cents, uninvested, at five per centum, for Miami Indians of Indiana, per Senate's amendment to fourth article treaty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	11,062 89	
MIAMIES—EEL RIVER.		
For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five	500 00	
Amount carried forward	537,461 88	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$537,461 88	$818,859,868 94
For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty twenty-first August, eighteen hundred and five.....	250 00	
For permanent annuity, in goods or otherwise, per third and separate article to treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine.....	350 00	
NISQUALLY, PUYALLUP, AND OTHER TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS.		
For eleventh instalment, in part payment for relinquishment of title to lands, to be applied to beneficial objects, per fourth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	1,200 00	
For eleventh of twenty instalments for pay of instructor, smith, physician, carpenter, farmer, and assistant, if necessary, per tenth article treaty twenty-sixth December, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	6,700 00	
OMAHAS.		
For the eighth of ten instalments of this amount, per fourth article treaty sixteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	30,000 00	
For pay of miller and assistant miller, farmer, blacksmith, and assistant; for iron and steel; supplying smith's shop with tools, and keeping the same in repair; keeping in repair grist and saw mill; and for pay of an engineer and assistant engineer, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.....	4,840 00	
OSAGES.		
For interest on sixty-nine thousand one hundred and twenty dollars, at five per centum,		

and twenty-five, for educational purposes, per Senate resolution nineteenth January, eighteen hundred and thirty-eight	3,456 00	
OTTOES AND MISSOURIAS.		
For eighth of ten instalments, being the second series, in money or otherwise, per fourth article treaty fifteenth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	13,000 00	
For the balance due the confederated tribes of the Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws, arising from the sale of their "trust lands" by William Brindle, late receiver of the land office, as reported by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, held by said late receiver Brindle, unaccounted for and not deposited in the United States treasury	6,818 30	
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS OF MICHIGAN.		
For last of ten equal annual instalments for educational purposes, to be expended under the direction of the President, according to the wishes of the Indians, so far as may be reasonable and just, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	8,000 00	
For last of ten instalments for the support of four blacksmith shops, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,240 00	
For last of ten instalments of principal, payable annually for ten years, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,000 00	
For interest on two hundred and six thousand dollars, unpaid part of the principal sum of three hundred and six thousand dollars, for one year, at five per centum per annum, to be distributed per capita, in the usual manner of paying annuities, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10,300 00	
For last of ten equal annual instalments of thirty-five thousand dollars, in lieu of former treaty stipulations, to be paid per capita to the Grand River Ottawas, per second article of the treaty of thirty-first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,500 00	
Amount carried forward	640,116 18	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$640,116 18	$818,859,868 94
PAWNEES.		
For third of five instalments of the second series in goods and such articles as may be necessary for them, per second article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	30,000 00	
For support of two manual-labor schools annually, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.....	10,000 00	
For pay of two teachers, under the direction of the President, per third article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	1,200 00	
For purchase of iron and steel, and other necessaries for the shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	500 00	
For pay of two blacksmiths, one of whom to be a gunsmith and tinsmith, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	1,200 00	
For compensation of two strikers or apprentices in shop, per fourth article of treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.....	480 00	
For eighth of ten instalments for farming utensils and stock, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.....	1,200 00	
For pay of farmer, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	600 00	
For seventh of ten instalments for pay of miller, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven.....	600 00	
For seventh of ten instalments for pay of an engineer, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven...	1,200 00	

For compensation to apprentices, to assist in working the mill, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven	500 00	
For grist and saw mill, and keeping the same in repair	300 00	
POTTAWATOMIES OF HURON.		
For permanent annuity, in money or otherwise, per second article treaty seventeenth November, eighteen hundred and seven	400 00	
POTTAWATOMIES.		
For permanent annuity in silver, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five	1,000 00	
For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty thirtieth September, eighteen hundred and nine	500 00	
For permanent annuity in silver, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and eighteen	2,500 00	
For permanent annuity in money, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight	2,000 00	
For permanent annuity in specie, per second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine	16,000 00	
For life annuity to chief, per third article treaty twentieth October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two	200 00	
For life annuity to chiefs, per third article treaty twenty-sixth September, eighteen hundred and thirty-three	700 00	
For education, during the pleasure of Congress, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and fourth article treaty twenty-seventh October, eighteen hundred and thirty-two	5,000 00	
For permanent provision for the payment of money, in lieu of tobacco, iron, and steel, per second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and		
Amount carried forward	716,196 18	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$716,196 18	$818,859,868 94
tenth article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.....	300 00	
For permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, and permanent provisions for iron and steel for shops, per third article treaty sixteenth October, eighteen hundred and twenty-six, second article treaty twentieth September, eighteen hundred and twenty-eight, and second article treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine..	2,160 00	
To supply a deficiency in this appropriation for the current fiscal year.....	714 00	
For permanent provision for fifty barrels of salt, per second article of treaty twenty-ninth July, eighteen hundred and twenty-nine.....	250 00	
For interest on six hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, at five per centum, per seventh article of the treaty of the fifth and seventeenth June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.....	32,150 00	
QUAPAWS.		
For education, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.....	1,000 00	
For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.....	1,060 00	
For farmer, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty thirteenth May, eighteen hundred and thirty-three.....	600 00	
ROGUE RIVERS.		
For twelfth of sixteen instalments in blankets, clothing, farming utensils, and stock, per third article treaty tenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.....	2,500 00	

claimants on the Indian reserve	814 82	
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSISSIPPI.		
For permanent annuity in goods or otherwise, per third article treaty third November, eighteen hundred and four	1,000 00	
For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven	10,000 00	
For interest on eight hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum, per second article treaty eleventh October, eighteen hundred and forty-two	40,000 00	
SACS AND FOXES OF MISSOURI.		
For interest on one hundred and fifty-seven thousand four hundred dollars, at five per centum, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twenty-first October, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven	7,870 00	
SEMINOLES.		
For the ninth of ten instalments for the support of schools, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	3,000 00	
For the ninth of ten instalments for agricultural assistance, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	2,000 00	
For the ninth of ten instalments for the support of smiths and smiths' shops, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	2,200 00	
For five per centum interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid as annuity, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty six	12,500 00	
For interest on two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, at five per centum, to be paid as annuity, they having joined their brethren west, per eighth article treaty seventh August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six	12,500 00	
Amount carried forward	848,815 00	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$848, 815 00	$818, 859, 868 94
SENECAS.		
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen.....	500 00	
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen.....	500 00	
For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.....	1, 060 00	
For miller, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twenty-eighth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.....	600 00	
SENECAS OF NEW YORK.		
For permanent annuity, in lieu of interest on stock, per act of nineteenth February, eighteen hundred and thirty-one.....	6, 000 00	
For interest, in lieu of investment, on seventy-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.....	3, 750 00	
For interest, at five per centum, on forty-three thousand and fifty dollars, transferred from Ontario Bank to the United States treasury, per act of twenty-seventh June, eighteen hundred and forty-six.....	2, 152 50	
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.		
For permanent annuity in specie, per fourth article treaty seventeenth September, eighteen hundred and eighteen.....	1, 000 00	

For blacksmith and assistant, shop and tools, and iron and steel for shop, during the pleasure of the President, per fourth article treaty twentieth July, eighteen hundred and thirty-one	1,060 00	
SHAWNEES.		
For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty third August, seventeen hundred and ninety-five, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	1,000 00	
For twelfth instalment of interest, at five per centum, on forty thousand dollars for education, per third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,000 00	
For permanent annuity for educational purposes, per fourth article treaty twenty-ninth September, eighteen hundred and seventeen, and third article treaty tenth May, eighteen hundred and fifty-four	2,000 00	
SIX NATIONS OF NEW YORK.		
For permanent annuity in clothing and other useful articles, per sixth article treaty eleventh November, seventeen hundred and ninety-four	4,500 00	
TREATY OF FORT LARAMIE.		
For last of five instalments, at the discretion of the President, in provisions and merchandise, for payment of annuities, and transportation of the same, to certain tribes of Indians	70,000 00	
UMPQUAS, (COW CREEK BAND.)		
For twelfth of twenty instalments in blankets, clothing, provisions, and stock, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three	550 00	
Amount carried forward	945,487 50	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$945,487 50	$818,859,868 94
UMPQUAS AND CALAPOOIAS, OF UMPQUA VALLEY, OREGON.		
For first of five instalments, of the third series, of annuity for beneficial objects, to be expended as directed by the President, per third article treaty nineteenth September, eighteen hundred and fifty-three.....	1,700 00	
For eleventh of fifteen instalments for the pay of a physician and purchase of medicines, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	2,000 00	
For eleventh of twenty instalments for the pay of a teacher and purchase of books and stationery, per sixth article treaty twenty-ninth November, eighteen hundred and fifty-four.....	1,450 00	
WINNEBAGOES.		
For interest on one million dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty first November, eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.....	50,000 00	
For nineteenth of thirty instalments of interest on eighty-five thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty thirteenth October, eighteen hundred and forty-six..	4,250 00	
For the payment of goods purchased for the Winnebagoes, Mississippi, Sioux and Yancton Sioux, to replace those lost by the burning of the steamer Welcome at St. Louis, on the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.....	54,771 83	
To replace the goods destined for Indians in New Mexico, which were burned on the steamer Welcome at St. Louis, on the fifteenth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.....	2,745 83	
To replace the goods destined for Indians in the Territory of Utah, which were burned on one of the wagons transporting the same from Nebraska City to Utah, on the twenty-second day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-four.....	6,331 38	

For the payment of awards made by the Secretary of the Interior, to be paid as damages growing out of the loss and destruction of improvements made upon the lands known as the Winnebago reservation, in Blue Earth county, Minnesota, by the bona fide actual settlers thereon, under the pre-emption laws of the United States, before the same was selected and set apart as an Indian reservation, and which award was made pursuant to an act of Congress entitled "An act for the relief of pre-emptors on the home reservation of the Winnebagoes, in the Blue Earth region in the State of Minnesota," approved July fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to be paid to the several parties named in the said award	7,302 06	
YANCTON TRIBE OF SIOUX.		
For seventh of ten instalments to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle and reside upon their reservation, per fourth article treaty nineteenth April, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	65,000 00	
CALAPOOIAS, MOLALLA, AND CLACKAMAS INDIANS, OF WILLAMETTE VALLEY.		
For first of five instalments of the second series of annuity for beneficial objects, per second article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	6,500 00	
PONCAS.		
For the second of ten instalments of the second series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon the tract reserved for their fu ure homes, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	10,000 00	
For seventh of ten instalments for the establishment and maintenance of one or more manual-labor schools, under the direction of the President, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight	5,000 00	
For seventh of ten instalments, or during the pleasure of the President, to be expended		
Amount carried forward	1,162,538 60	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$1, 162, 538 60	$818, 859, 868 94
in furnishing said Indians with such aid and assistance in agricultural and mechanical pursuits, including the working of the mill provided for in the first part of this article, as the Secretary of the Interior may consider advantageous and necessary for them, per second article treaty twelfth March, eighteen hundred and fifty-eight.....	7, 500 00	
D'WAMISH AND OTHER ALLIED TRIBES IN WASHINGTON TERRITORY.		
For sixth instalment on one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per sixth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	10, 000 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of an agricultural and industrial school, and to provide said school with a suitable instructor or instructors, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five..	3, 000 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the establishment and support of a smith and carpenter shop, and to furnish them with the necessary tools, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per fourteenth article treaty twenty-second January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	4, 600 00	
MAKAH TRIBE.		
For last of three instalments on thirty thousand dollars, under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	2, 000 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of teachers, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	2, 500 00	

For sixth of twenty instalments for support of a smith and carpenter's shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty thirty-first January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
WALLA-WALLA, CAYUSE, AND UMATILLA TRIBES.		
For first of five instalments, of second series, to be expended under the direction of the President, per second article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	6,000 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the purchase of all necessary mill fixtures and mechanical tools, medicines, and hospital stores, books and stationery for schools, and furniture for the employés, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the pay and subsistence of one superintendent of farming operations, one farmer, two millers, one blacksmith, one wagon and plough maker, one carpenter and joiner, one physician, and two teachers, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	11,200 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the pay of each of the head chiefs of the Walla-Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla bands, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for salary for the son of Pio-pio-mox-mox, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	100 00	
YAKAMA NATION.		
For first of five instalments, of second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	8,000 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school-buildings, and for providing		
Amount carried forward	1,227,538 60	818,859,868 94

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,227,538 60	$818,859,868 94
suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,200 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	9,400 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,400 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the various employés, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the said confederated tribes and bands of Indians may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty ninth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS.		
For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of two schools, one of which to be an		

agricultural and industrial school; keeping in repair school-buildings, and for providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of teaching and two teachers, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,200 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tinsmiths', gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and for providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of one superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	9,400 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,400 00	
For first of five instalments, of second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	8,000 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings for the various employés, and for providing the necessary furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	300 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the salary of such person as the tribe may select to be their head chief, per fifth article treaty eleventh June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
Amount carried forward	1,268,238 60	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$1,268,238 60	$818,859,868 94
FLATHEADS AND OTHER CONFEDERATED TRIBES.		
For the second of five instalments on one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, being the second series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per fourth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	5,000 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, keeping in repair the buildings, and providing suitable furniture, books, and stationery, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	300 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for providing suitable instructors therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	1,800 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair blacksmiths', tin and gunsmiths', carpenters', and wagon and plough makers' shops, and providing necessary tools therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of two farmers, two millers, one blacksmith, one tinner, one gunsmith, one carpenter, and one wagon and plough maker, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	7,400 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for furnishing the necessary tools and fixtures therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the hospital, and providing the necessary medicines and furniture therefor, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	300 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for pay of a physician, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five.....	1,400 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for keeping in repair the buildings required for the		

Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreilles tribes, per fifth article treaty sixteenth July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,500 00	
Transportation of annuity goods and provisions for the Flathead Indians, per fifth article of the treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the present fiscal year, or so much thereof as shall be necessary	11,920 41	
Insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions for the Flathead Indians, per fifth article of the treaty of July sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or so much thereof as shall be necessary	11,920 41	
CONFEDERATED TRIBES AND BANDS OF INDIANS IN MIDDLE OREGON.		
For first of five instalments, second series, of six thousand dollars, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President, per second article treaty twenty fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five	6,000 00	
For sixth of fifteen instalments for pay and subsistence of one farmer, one blacksmith, and one wagon and plough maker, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for pay and subsistence of one physician, one sawyer, one miller, one superintendent of farming operations, and one school-teacher, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty five	5,600 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for payment of salary to the head chief of said confederated bands, per fourth article treaty twenty-fifth June, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
MOLEL INDIANS.		
For sixth of ten instalments for keeping in repair saw and flouring mills, and for the pay of necessary employés, the benefits of which to be shared alike by all the confederated bands, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	1,500 00	
Amount carried forward	1,328,179 42	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,328,179 42	$818,859,868 94
For sixth of ten instalments for the pay of a carpenter and joiner to aid in erecting buildings and making furniture for said Indians, and to furnish tools in said service, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,000 00	
For pay of teachers to manual-labor school, for all the necessary materials therefor, and for the subsistence of the pupils, per second article treaty twenty-first December, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	3,000 00	
QUI-NAI-ELT AND QUIL-LEH-UTE INDIANS.		
For last of three instalments on twenty-five thousand dollars (being the third series,) for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President, per fourth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred fifty-five	1.600 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay of suitable instructors, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty five	2,500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for support of smith and carpenter shop, and to provide the necessary tools therefor, per tenth article treaty first July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per tenth article treaty first of July, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
S'KLALLAMS.		
For last of three instalments on sixty thousand dollars, (being the third series,) under the direction of the President, per fifth article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4.000 00	

For sixth of twenty instalments for the support of an agricultural and industrial school, and for pay for suitable teachers, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	2,500 00	
For sixth of twenty instalments for the employment of a blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and a physician who shall furnish medicines for the sick, per eleventh article treaty twenty-sixth January, eighteen hundred and fifty-five	4,600 00	
OTTAWA INDIANS OF BLANCHARD'S FORK AND ROCHE DE BŒUF.		
For third of four instalments, in money, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	8,500 00	
For interest on seventeen thousand dollars, at five per centum, per fourth article treaty twenty-fourth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two	850 00	
For this amount, being the first of four instalments of the principal and interest to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, payable for stocks held by the government	1,655 38	
For interest on one thousand six hundred and fifty-five dollars, from July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	297 96	
For second of four instalments of the principal and interest due on stock	2,849 87	
For interest on the balance of the stock, eight thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars and sixty-one cents, held in trust from June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	1,538 93	
For third of four instalments of the principal sum held in stocks by the government, to be paid as annuity in eighteen hundred and sixty-six	2,849 87	
For interest on five thousand six hundred and ninety-nine dollars and seventy-four cents, from June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	241 98	
ARAPAHOES AND CHEYENNE INDIANS OF THE UPPER ARKANSAS RIVER.		
For fifth of fifteen instalments of annuity of thirty thousand dollars, to be expended for their benefit—that is to say, fifteen thousand dollars per annum for each tribe, commencing with the year in which they shall remove to and settle upon their reservations	30,000 00	
Amount carried forward	1,402,263 41	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward	$1,402,263 41	$818,859,868 94
For third of five instalments to provide the said Indians with a mill suitable for sawing timber and grinding grain, one or more mechanic shops, with necessary tools for the same, and dwelling-houses for an interpreter, miller, engineer for mill, (if one be necessary,) farmers, and the mechanics that may be employed for their benefit	5,000 00	
For transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of annuities, goods, and provisions	5,000 00	
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of Lake Superior	5,762 63	
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Chippewas of the Mississippi	3,886 75	
CHIPPEWAS OF RED LAKE, AND PEMBINA TRIBE OF CHIPPEWAS.		
For annuity to be paid per capita to the Red Lake band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President, per third article treaty second October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and second article supplementary to treaty twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	10,000 00	
For this amount to the Pembina band of Chippewas, during the pleasure of the President	5,000 00	
For the second of fifteen instalments to be expended annually for the purpose of supplying them with gilling twine, cotton matter, calico, linsey, blankets, sheeting, flannels, provisions, farming tools, and for such other useful articles, and for such other useful purposes as may be deemed for their best interests, per third article supplementary treaty of twelfth April, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	8,000 00	
For the second of fifteen instalments for same objects for the Pembina band of Chippewas	4,000 00	
For second of fifteen instalments for pay of one blacksmith, one physician, who shall furnish medicine for the sick, one miller, and one farmer	3,900 00	

For second of fifteen instalments for the purchase of iron and steel and other articles for blacksmithing purposes	1,500 00	
For second of fifteen instalments, to be expended for carpentering and other purposes	1,000 00	
For second of fifteen instalments, to defray the expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than three persons, to attend upon the annuity payments of the said Chippewa Indians, whose salary shall not exceed five dollars per day, nor more than twenty days, and ten cents per mile for travelling expenses, and not to exceed three hundred miles	390 00	
For insurance and transportation of annuity goods and provisions, and material for building mill, including machinery, iron and steel for blacksmiths, for the Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe	10,000 00	
For the first payment per fourth article of the treaty of October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to be expended in the purchase of powder, lead, twine, or such other beneficial purposes as the chiefs may request, to be equitably distributed among the said bands	2,000 00	
For the sum of five hundred dollars to be paid to each of the seven chiefs of said bands, at the first payment, to enable each to build for himself a house, per fifth article treaty October second, eighteen hundred and sixty-three	3,500 00	
EASTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.		
For second of twenty instalments, to be expended under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen	10,000 00	
WESTERN BAND OF SHOSHONEES.		
For first of twenty instalments in such articles, including cattle for herding or other purposes, as the President shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as hunters or herdsmen, per seventh article treaty October first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	5,000 00	
Amount carried forward	1,486,202 79	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$1,486,202 79	$818,859,868 94
For second of twenty instalments for same objects, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.....	5,000 00	
NORTHWESTERN BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.		
For second of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles as he may deem suitable to their wants, either as hunters or herdsmen.....	5,000 00	
GOSHIP BANDS OF SHOSHONEES.		
For second of twenty instalments, to be expended, under the direction of the President, in the purchase of such articles, including cattle for herding, or other purposes, as he shall deem suitable for their wants and condition, either as huntsmen or herdsmen.....	1,000 00	
CREEK NATION.		
For interest on two hundred thousand dollars, at five per centum per annum, as permanent annuity to be paid them in money, or for such mechanical labor or useful articles as the Secretary of the Interior may from time to time direct.....	10,000 00	
For payment of second of five instalments, to be expended for their benefit in the purchase of stock, horses, sheep, clothing, and such other articles as the Secretary of the Interior, with the council of said nation, may direct.....	40,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN NEW MEXICO.		
For general incidental expenses of the Indian service in New Mexico, presents of goods,		

agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	50,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN THE DISTRICT OF COUNTRY LEASED FROM THE CHOCTAWS FOR THE INDIANS LATELY RESIDING IN TEXAS.		
For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employés, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools for Indians lately residing in Texas, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	10,000 00	
FOR THE WICHITAS AND OTHER AFFILIATED BANDS.		
For the expenses of colonizing, supporting, and furnishing said bands with agricultural implements and stock, pay of necessary employés, purchase of clothing, medicines, iron and steel, and maintenance of schools, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20,000 00	
MISCELLANEOUS.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in California, including travelling expenses of the superintending agents	7,500 00	
For the purchase of cattle for beef and milk, together with clothing and food, teams and farming tools for Indians in California	55,000 00	
For the compensation of five extra clerks employed in the Indian office under the acts of fifth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, and under appropriations made from year to year	7,000 00	
For compensation of one clerk in the Indian office, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the regulations prescribed to give effect to the seventh section of the act of March third, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, granting bounty lands to Indians	1,400 00	
Amount carried forward	1,698,102 79	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$1,698,102 79	$818,859,868 94
For compensation of two extra clerks in the Indian office, employed to carry out the treaty with the Chickasaws in the adjustment of their claims.....	2,800 00	
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of annuities and provisions to the Indian tribes in Minnesota and Michigan.....	20,350 62	
For insurance, transportation, and necessary expenses of the delivery of Pawnee, Ponca, and Yancton Sioux annuity goods and provisions.....	10,000 00	
For expenses of transportation and delivery of annuity goods to the Blackfeet Indians, for the year.....	17,000 00	
For expenses attending the vaccination of Indians.....	2,500 00	
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Oregon and Washington Territory, including insurance and transportation of annuity goods and presents, (where no special provision therefor is made by treaties,) and office and travelling expenses of the superintendent and sub-agents.....	35,000 00	
For defraying the expenses of the removal and subsistence of Indians in Oregon and Washington Territory, (not parties to any treaty,) and for pay of necessary employés..	50,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN NEVADA.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Nevada, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	25,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN UTAH TERRITORY.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Utah Territory, presents of		

goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	25,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN COLORADO TERRITORY.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Colorado Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	25,000 00	
For payment of interest on fifteen thousand dollars, abstracted bonds, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, for the Cherokee school fund..	900 00	
For payment of interest on sixty-eight thousand dollars, abstracted bonds, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, of the Cherokee national fund..	4,080 00	
NAVAJO INDIANS IN NEW MEXICO.		
For subsistence for the Navajo Indians, and for the purchase of agricultural implements, seeds, and other articles necessary for breaking the ground on the reservation upon the Pecos river	100,000 00	
For payment of interest on one million six hundred and ninety thousand three hundred dollars, non-paying stock held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for various Indian tribes, up to and including the interest payable July first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.....	446,433 50	
For subsistence, clothing, and general incidental expenses of the Sisseton, Wahpaton, Medawakanton, and Wahpakoota bands of Sioux or Dakota Indians, at their new homes.	100,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN IDAHO TERRITORY.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Idaho Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate		
Amount carried forward.....	2,562,166 91	818,859,868 94

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$2,562,166 91	$818,859,868 94
in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	20,000 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN THE TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in the Territory of Arizona, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	20,000 00	
To supply deficiencies in the Indian service in Arizona Territory for the present fiscal year.....	12,900 00	
INDIAN SERVICE IN MONTANA TERRITORY.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Montana Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes, and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.....	20,000 00	
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to negotiate a treaty with the Blackfoot and other tribes of Indians to relinquish so much of their reservation as lies south of the Missouri river.....	15,000 00	
CALIFORNIA.		
For pay of one physician, one blacksmith, one assistant blacksmith, one farmer, one carpenter, upon each of the four reservations of California, at the rate of fifty dollars per month.....	12,000 00	

INDIAN SERVICE IN DAKOTA TERRITORY.		
For the general incidental expenses of the Indian service in Dakota Territory, presents of goods, agricultural implements, and other useful articles, and to assist them to locate in permanent abodes and sustain themselves by the pursuits of civilized life, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	20,000 00	
To enable the agent of the Yankton Sioux to restore to the friendly members of said tribe the goods and property and provisions taken from them by the troops of the United States	10,000 00	
To enable the superintendent of Indian affairs of Dakota Territory, under the direction of the President, to negotiate a treaty of peace and amity with the hostile Sioux, and other hostile tribes allied with them	20,000 00	
For the transportation and necessary expenses of delivery of provisions to the Indians within the Utah superintendency	22,500 00	
For salary of a special agent to take charge of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians now in the State of Wisconsin	1,500 00	
TABEGUACHE BAND OF UTAH INDIANS.		
For the first of ten instalments for the purchase of goods, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, per eighth article treaty of October seventh, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of March twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	10,000 00	
For the same for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	10,000 00	
For the first of ten instalments for the purchase of provisions, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior	10,000 00	
For the same for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five	10,000 00	
For the purchase of five American stallions, per ninth article treaty seventh October, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, and Senate amendment of twenty-fifth March, eighteen hundred and sixty-four	2,000 00	
For the first of five instalments, to be applied for the purposes of agriculture, and for the purchase of farming utensils and stock animals	10,000 00	
Amount carried forward	2,788,066 91	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$2,788,066 91	$818,859,868 94
For the same for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.....	10,000 00	
For insurance, transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock.....	5,000 00	
WINNEBAGO AND POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN.		
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of certain stray bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians in the State of Wisconsin.....	10,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND PILLAGERS AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.		
For this amount to be applied in payment towards the settlement of claims for depredations committed by said Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, per third article of the treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year..	20,000 00	
For this amount to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi bands of Chippewas upon the ratification of this treaty, per third article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	10,000 00	
For this amount to be paid to the chief Hole-in-the-Day for depredations committed in burning his house and furniture in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, per third article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	5,000 00	
For clearing, stumping, grubbing, breaking, and planting on the reservation hereby set apart for the Chippewas of Mississippi, in lots of not less than ten acres each, for the five bands of Indians, per fourth article of treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	7,500 00	
For this amount to be expended in building for each of the chiefs of the five bands of the Chippewas of Mississippi, provided for in the fourth article of the treaty of May seven,		

eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one house each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six..	5,000 00	
For first of ten instalments to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work-oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing-hoes, ten ploughs, two grindstones, one hundred axes, handled, twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	1,500 00	
For the same object for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	1,500 00	
For the employment of two carpenters.....	1,800 00	
Two blacksmiths	1,800 00	
Four farm laborers	2,400 00	
One physician	1,200 00	
Medicine for sick	500 00	
Per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.		
For the same object for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	7,700 00	
For this amount to be applied towards the support of a saw-mill to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, so long as the President may deem it necessary, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	1,000 00	
For the same object for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	1,000 00	
For this amount to be expended in building a road, bridges, &c., to their new agency, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	7,500 00	
For new agency buildings to be located by the Secretary of the Interior for the common use of the Chippewas of Mississippi, Red Lake, and Pembina, and Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or so much thereof as shall be necessary.....	25,000 00	
Amount carried forward.....	2,913,466 91	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$2,788,066 91	$818,859,868 94
For the same for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-five.....	10,000 00	
For insurance, transportation, and general incidental expenses of the delivery of goods, provisions, and stock.....	5,000 00	
WINNEBAGO AND POTTAWATOMIE INDIANS OF WISCONSIN.		
To enable the Secretary of the Interior to take charge of certain stray bands of Winnebago and Pottawatomie Indians in the State of Wisconsin.....	10,000 00	
CHIPPEWAS OF THE MISSISSIPPI AND PILLAGERS AND LAKE WINNEBAGOSHISH BANDS OF CHIPPEWA INDIANS IN MINNESOTA.		
For this amount to be applied in payment towards the settlement of claims for depredations committed by said Indians in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, per third article of the treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year..	20,000 00	
For this amount to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi bands of Chippewas upon the ratification of this treaty, per third article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	10,000 00	
For this amount to be paid to the chief Hole-in-the-Day for depredations committed in burning his house and furniture in eighteen hundred and sixty-two, per third article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	5,000 00	
For clearing, stumping, grubbing, breaking, and planting on the reservation hereby set apart for the Chippewas of Mississippi, in lots of not less than ten acres each, for the five bands of Indians, per fourth article of treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.....	7,500 00	
For this amount to be expended in building for each of the chiefs of the five bands of the Chippewas of Mississippi, provided for in the fourth article of the treaty of May seven,		

eighteen hundred and sixty-four, one house each, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	5,000 00	
For first of ten instalments to furnish said Indians with ten yoke of good work-oxen, twenty log-chains, two hundred grubbing-hoes, ten ploughs, two grindstones, one hundred axes, handled, twenty spades, and other farming implements, per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year	1,500 00	
For the same object for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	1,500 00	
For the employment of two carpenters	1,800 00	
Two blacksmiths	1,800 00	
Four farm laborers	2,400 00	
One physician	1,200 00	
Medicine for sick	500 00	
Per fifth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year.		
For the same object for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	7,700 00	
For this amount to be applied towards the support of a saw-mill to be built for the common use of the Chippewas of Mississippi and the Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewas, so long as the President may deem it necessary, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year	1,000 00	
For the same object for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	1,000 00	
For this amount to be expended in building a road, bridges, &c., to their new agency, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the present fiscal year	7,500 00	
For new agency buildings to be located by the Secretary of the Interior for the common use of the Chippewas of Mississippi, Red Lake, and Pembina, and Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa Indians, per sixth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or so much thereof as shall be necessary	25,000 00	
Amount carried forward	2,913,466 91	818,859,868 94

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward.....	$2,913,466 91	$818,859,868 94
For pay of services and travelling expenses of a board of visitors, to consist of not more than five persons, to attend the annuity payments to the Indians, and so forth, and to inspect the fields, buildings, mills, and other improvements as stipulated in the seventh article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, not exceeding any one year more than twenty days' service, at five dollars per day, or more than three hundred miles' travel, at ten cents per mile, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six	650 00	
For expenses of the removal of Chippewas of Mississippi to their new homes, per twelfth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at a rate not exceeding ten dollars each person, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or so much thereof as shall be necessary.....	11,000 00	
For the expenses of subsistence of eleven hundred Chippewas of the Mississippi for six months at their new homes, at a rate not exceeding thirty-eight cents per day for each person, per twelfth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or so much thereof as shall be necessary	75,240 00	
For transportation of subsistence for Indians, for six months, to their new homes, per twelfth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, at a rate not exceeding seven cents per pound, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, or so much thereof as shall be necessary.....	30,492 00	
For the payment of female teachers employed on the reservation to instruct Indian girls in domestic economy, per thirteenth article treaty May seven, eighteen hundred and sixty-four, for the fiscal year ending June thirty, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.....	1,000 00	
For the usual distribution of medals among the chiefs of the Indian tribes.....	5,000 00	
		3,036,848 91

By the act to establish the office of solicitor and naval judge advocate.		
To pay the salary of the solicitor and naval judge advocate general until the close of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six		Indefinite.
By the act to provide for the construction of certain wagon roads in the Territories of Idaho, Montana, Dakota, and Nebraska.		
For the construction of a wagon road from Niobrara to the mouth of the Turtle Hill river, and thence, upon the most practicable route, to Virginia City, in Montana Territory, with a branch from the mouth of Turtle Hill river, or such other point as may be selected, to Omaha	50,000 00	
For the construction of a wagon road from a point at or near the mouth of the Big Sioux river, via Yancton, Dakota Territory, to a point at or near the mouth of the Big Sheyenne river, thence up said river to its main forks, thence up the north forks to a point of intersection with the road from Niobrara	20,000 00	
For the construction of a wagon road from a point on the western boundary of Minnesota, to be determined by the Secretary of the Interior, to a point at or near the mouth of the Big Sheyenne river	10,000 00	
For the construction of a wagon road from Virginia City, in Montana, upon the most practicable route, to Lewiston, in Idaho	50,000 00	
For the construction of a bridge over the Big Sioux river	10,000 00	
		140,000 00
By the act for the relief of George Mowry.		
For conveying two prisoners from Somerset jail, in Pennsylvania, to Pittsburg, in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, by order of the United States deputy marshal for the western district of Pennsylvania		72 12
Amount carried forward		822,036,789 97

Appropriations, &c.—Continued.

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$822,036,789 97
By the act for the relief of Jacob Weber.		
For money advanced by him to pay Scott Allen, A. Hyatt, Henry Olden, A. W. Cook, Lewis Shindollar, and James Garland, who were employed as teamsters for the said fourth regiment of Ohio volunteer infantry between the first day of August, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-one, and the first day of July, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and received the price of said employment from the said Jacob Weber, who advanced the same, on the quartermaster's certificates, to said employés, with the assurance of the said quartermaster and the commander of said regiment that the amount so advanced would very soon thereafter be repaid and refunded to him by the government, through said quartermaster		913 33
By the act for the relief of Isaac R. Diller.		
For the expenses incurred by him for extra clerk-hire in his office, and for moneys advanced to destitute American citizens during the interval between the first day of August, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and the twentieth day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-one		3,000 00
By the act for the relief of Louis Roberts.		
For the amount of money advanced by said Roberts, out of his own means, to replace certain Indian indemnity goods, accidentally destroyed by fire in November, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, while being transported by him from Saint Paul, Minnesota, to Redwood Agency, for R. G. Murphy, United States Indian agent for the Sioux Indians in Minnesota		2,740 99

By the act for the relief of Henry A. Brigham.		
For the amount of his check drawn in favor of the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, on the seventh of November, anno Domini eighteen hundred and sixty-two		2,000 00
By the act to pay to each of the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, five in number, whose names are on the pension roll, three hundred dollars annually, as a gratuity, in addition to the pension now paid them.		
To Lemuel Cook, enlisted at Hatfield, Massachusetts, is now about ninety-eight years of age, and resides in Clarendon, Orleans county, New York	300 00	
To Samuel Downing, enlisted in Carroll county, New Hampshire, is now about ninety-eight years of age, and lives in Edinburg, Saratoga county, New York	300 00	
To William Hutchings, enlisted at New Castle, Maine, (then Massachusetts,) is now one hundred years old, and resides in Penobscot, Hancock county, Maine	300 00	
To Alexander Moroney, enlisted at Lake George, New York, as a drummer-boy, is now about ninety-four years old, his residence is Yates, Orleans county, New York	300 00	
To James Barham, substitute for a drafted man in South Hampton county, Virginia, lives in the State of Missouri, and is in his one hundred and first year	300 00	
		1,500 00
By the act for the relief of Chapin Hall.		
For damages sustained by him in consequence of the taking and using his lumber, at Louisville, Kentucky, by General McCook's division of the United States army, in the month of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two		2,500 00
By the act for the relief of Charles A. Pitcher.		
For damages sustained by reason of the infringement of a patent on a machine for making		
Amount carried forward		822,049,444 29

Object of appropriation.	Amount.	Total.
Amount brought forward		$822,049,444 29
brooms, and the use of the same in the penitentiary of the United States, from November first, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, to the twentieth of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-two		5,000 00
By the act for the relief of W. H. and C. S. Duncan.		
For compensation in full for goods and provisions furnished Captain Walker's company, Kansas militia, by order of Governor Geary, in eighteen hundred and fifty-six		200 80
By the act for the relief of Samuel L. Gerould.		
For his services as clerk to a general court-martial, from September twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-three, to December twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and sixty-four		179 20
By the act for the relief of Jean M. Lander, widow of F. W. Lander, deceased.		
For services rendered and expenses incurred by him in making a reconnoissance for a railroad from Puget's sound to the Mississippi river, in eighteen hundred and fifty-four, and the amount the said Secretary shall find to be justly due shall be paid to the widow of the deceased, to wit, Jean M. Lander		4,750 00
By the act for the relief of Benjamin Vrecland, surgeon in the navy of the United States.		
For the difference of compensation to an assistant surgeon and a passed assistant surgeon, from the ninth day of May, eighteen hundred and fifty-five, to the thirtieth day of March, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven		449 07

By the resolution directing inquiry into the condition of the Indian tribes, and their treatment by the civil and military authorities.		
To defray the expenses of a joint committee, to consist of three members of the Senate, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and four members of the present House, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to inquire into the present condition of the Indian tribes, and especially into the manner in which they are treated by the civil and military authorities of the United States	.....	15,000 00
By the resolution for the relief of Mrs. Lucy A. Rice, late of Richmond, Virginia.		
To pay Mrs. Lucy A. Rice, late of Richmond, Virginia, for her courage and patriotic devotion in saving Colonel Streight and his party, and enabling them to make their escape from the hands of the rebels	.....	1,500 00
Total	.....	822,076,523 36

RECAPITULATION.

Invalid and other pensions	$11, 230, 000 00
Purchase or construction of revenue cutters	1, 000, 000 00
Consular and diplomatic expenses	1, 390, 050 00
Post Office Department	14, 098, 500 00
Fortifications	4, 453, 000 00
Legislative, executive, and judicial	14, 857, 971 94
Naval service	111, 587, 528 95
Military Academy	257, 503 00
Army	554, 579, 527 70
Indian department	3, 036, 848 91
Deficiencies for invalid and other pensions	3, 565, 000 00
Deficiencies for the army	88, 932, 137 00
Deficiencies for the naval service	8, 295, 400 00
Deficiencies for fortifications and armament therefor	1, 100, 000 00
Deficiencies for legislative, executive, &c	3, 351, 138 73
Miscellaneous	341, 917 13
Total	822, 076, 523 36

II.—OFFICES CREATED AND THE SALARIES THEREOF.

[Prepared in the office of the Secretary of the Senate.]

By the act (Chap. VI) to establish the grade of vice-admiral in the United States navy, approved December 21, 1864.

The President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one vice-admiral who shall be the ranking officer in the navy, and whose relative rank with officers of the army shall be that of the lieutenant general, with an annual salary of seven thousand dollars when at sea, six thousand dollars on shore duty, and five thousand dollars when waiting orders.

By the act (Chap. XLI) authorizing the President to appoint a Second Assistant Secretary of War, approved February 20, 1865.

The President is authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint, for the term of one year from the passage of this act, a Second Assistant Secretary of War, whose salary shall be three thousand dollars per annum.

By the act (Chap. LIV) to create the eastern judicial district of the State of New York, approved February 25, 1865.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a district judge for the eastern district of New York, who shall receive the same compensation as is allowed to the judge of the southern district of New York, (three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum.)

Such other officers shall be appointed for said district and court with the same fees and emoluments as are prescribed by law for other districts and courts of the United States.

By the act (Chap. LXIV) providing for a district and a circuit court of the United States for the district of Nevada, and for other purposes, approved February 27, 1865.

The President is authorized to appoint a district judge for the district of Nevada, who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars.

A marshal and a district attorney for the district of Nevada, who shall receive double the fees and compensation fixed by the act of February 26, 1853, regulating the fees of clerks, marshals, and attorneys of the United States courts, provided the aggregate compensation of each does not exceed six thousand dollars per annum.

The judge may appoint a clerk, who shall be entitled to receive the same fees and allowances as are allowed to the clerks of the circuit and district courts of California.

By the act (Chap. LXXIII) making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending June 30, 1866, and additional appropriations for the current fiscal year, approved March 2, 1865.

In the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three clerks of class four, at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars each; three clerks of class three, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars each; three clerks of class two, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars each; three clerks of class one, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each; twelve clerks, at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars each; and one laborer, at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars.

In the office of the Second Auditor, three clerks of class four, at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars each; twenty clerks of class three, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars each; forty clerks of class two, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars each; seventy clerks of class one, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each; one assistant messenger, at eight hundred and forty dollars per annum; and three laborers, at seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum each.

In the office of the Third Auditor, five clerks of class four, at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars each; fifteen clerks of class three, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars each; thirty clerks of class two, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars each; and fifty clerks of class one, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars each.

By this act provision is made for additional clerks in the Pension Office, (the number not stated in the act,) the Secretary of the Interior to compensate them by the piece, day, week, month, or year, but the compensation not to exceed the rate of twelve hundred dollars per annum.

In the Navy Department: in the office of the chief clerk, four clerks of class four, at an annual salary of eighteen hundred dollars each; and one laborer at an annual salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars.

In the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, one clerk of class three, at an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars; and one clerk of class one, at an annual salary of twelve hundred dollars.

In the Bureau of Construction and Repair, one additional temporary clerk, at an annual salary of fourteen hundred dollars.

In the office of the assistant treasurer at Boston, additional clerks (the number and class not stated) are authorized to be appointed, at an aggregate compensation of eleven thousand five hundred dollars.

By the act (Chap. LXXVI) to establish the office of Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate, approved March 2, 1865.

The President is authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, during the rebellion and one year thereafter, an officer in the Navy Department to be called the Solicitor and Naval Judge Advocate General, at an annual salary of three thousand five hundred dollars.

By the act (Chap. LXXVIII) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide internal revenue to support the government, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864; approved March 3, 1865.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint five additional revenue agents, at such compensation as he may deem just and reasonable, not to exceed two thousand dollars per annum.

The Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to appoint three commissioners to report upon the subject of raising revenue by taxation, who shall receive three hundred dollars per month for the time necessarily employed, and their travelling expenses.

By the act (Chap. LXXXV) to provide for a chief of staff to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, approved March 3, 1865.

The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a chief of staff to the Lieutenant General commanding the armies of the United States, who shall have the rank, pay, and allowances of a brigadier general in the United States army.

By the act (Chap. LXXXIX) relating to the postal laws, approved March 3, 1865.

The Postmaster General is authorized to appoint an additional special agent for the Pacific States and Territories, and two additional special agents to superintend postal matters connected with the railway mail service of the United States, who shall each receive a salary of two thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and five dollars per diem for actual travelling expenses while on public service.

The Postmaster General may, from time to time, appoint clerks for the purpose of assorting and distributing letters and other mail matter in railway post offices. The head clerks shall receive a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per annum each, and the other clerks twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

By the act (Chap. XC) to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and refugees, approved March 3, 1865.

The President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commissioner who shall have charge of the Bureau of Freedmen, Refugees, and Abandoned Plantations, and receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars.

The Secretary of War shall assign to the Commissioner one chief clerk, at two thousand dollars per annum; two clerks, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; two clerks, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; and five clerks, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

The President may appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, an assistant commissioner for each of the States declared to be in insurrection, not exceeding ten in number, who shall each receive an annual compensation of two thousand five hundred dollars.

By the act (Chap. XCI) to incorporate a National Military and Naval Asylum for the relief of the totally disabled officers and men of the volunteer forces of the United States, approved March 3, 1865.

The business of the corporation shall be managed by a board of twelve directors, who shall appoint a governor, a deputy governor, a secretary, and a treasurer, and such other officers as the institution may require—compensation not fixed by the act.

By the act (Chap. XCIV) to provide for two assistant local inspectors of steamboats in the city of New York, and for two local inspectors at Galena, Illinois, and to re-establish the board of local inspectors at Wheeling; and also to amend the act approved June 8, 1864, *entitled "An act to create an additional inspector of steamboats and two local inspectors of steamboats for collection districts of Memphis and Oregon, and for other purposes," approved March* 3, 1865.

There shall be designated and appointed, in the mode prescribed by law, two assistant local inspectors of steamboats in the city of New York, with an annual compensation of twelve hundred dollars each; and two local inspectors of steamboats at Galena, Illinois, with an annual compensation of eight hundred dollars each.

By the act (Chap. XCV) to provide for the publication of the opinions of the Attorney General of the United States, approved March 3, 1865.

The Attorney General is authorized to appoint a competent person to edit and prepare for publication the opinions of the Attorney General of the United States—compensation not stated.

By the act (Chap. XCVII) relating to the clerkships in the Post Office Department. approved March 3, 1865.

There shall be appointed a chief clerk in each of the offices of the three Assistant Postmasters General, at an annual salary of two thousand dollars each.

In lieu of the temporary clerks now employed in the Post Office Department, the Postmaster General is authorized to appoint two clerks, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; two clerks, at fourteen hundred dollars per annum each; and five clerks, at twelve hundred dollars per annum each.

By the act (Chap. XCVIII) amendatory of the acts relative to the Attorney General's office, and to fix the compensation of his assistant and clerks, approved March 3, 1865.

Instead of the clerical force now employed in the Attorney General's office, the Attorney General is authorized to employ one chief clerk, at two thousand two hundred dollars per annum; two fourth class clerks, at eighteen hundred dollars per annum each; two third class clerks, at sixteen hundred dollars per annum each; one first class clerk, at twelve hundred dollars per annum; and such temporary clerks as may, from time to time, be needed, whose allowances shall not in any one year exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

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